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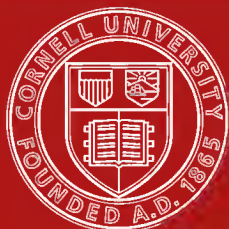
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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

1911

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONSISTING OF

HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS, *Chairman*

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER

HON. CHARLES H. BURKE

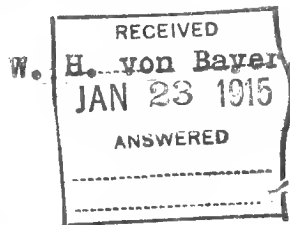
1914

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1914



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SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, December 9, 1914.

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. John H. Stephens (chairman) presiding.

There were present before the subcommittee Mr. E. B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and representatives of the Indian Irrigation Service.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. MERITT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, on page 2 the first item reads as follows:

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lauds in severalty to Indians," and under any other act or acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$125,000, to be repaid proportionately out of any Indian moneys held in trust or otherwise by the United States and available by law for such reimbursable purposes and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

You have asked for \$125,000, whereas the amount last year was \$150,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes; we have reduced our estimates \$25,000 below the amount allowed last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the justification for that item?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item:

Surveying and allotting Indian reservation (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$150,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	75,855.49
Amount appropriated.....	200,000.00
	<hr/>
	275,855.49
Amount expended.....	186,613.92
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	89,241.57

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$109,960.50
Traveling expenses.....	14,742.76
Transportation of supplies.....	2,294.26
Telegraph and telephone service.....	38.26
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	694.28
Subsistence supplies.....	3,916.77
Forage.....	7,524.77
Fuel.....	330.84
Stationery and office supplies.....	750.16
Equipment, material, etc.....	30,836.15
Rent.....	299.20
Geological Survey expenses.....	14,076.58
Miscellaneous.....	1,149.39

186,613.92

Surveying and allotting reservations, reimbursable..... 125,000

There will be needed of this amount \$75,000 for surveys by the General Land Office as follows:

Northern Cheyenne or Tongue River Reservation, Mont.: This reservation contains an area of about 500,000 acres, and the Indian population is 1,500. Approximately \$100,000 have been expended in constructing and maintaining an irrigation system, and about 8,000 acres have been furnished with water and are available for allotments in severalty. Owing to the number of Indians and the comparatively small area of irrigable land, it will be necessary to carry the subdivisional surveys to 10 acres and perhaps to meander the canals and ditches. It is estimated that these surveys will cost..... 30,000

To complete surveys of the pueblo grants in New Mexico: These pueblos, 19 in number, contain over 1,000,000 acres. Title to the lands vested in the various bands under Spanish grants, which were confirmed by the issuance of patents from the United States under the acts of December 22, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 374), and June 21, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 71).

Within recent years greater Federal supervision has been exercised over the Pueblo Indians, particularly with reference to education, the suppression of liquor traffic and the protection of their holdings against trespass and counter claims. A special United States attorney is provided to aid these Indians in protecting their rights.

Great difficulty has been experienced owing to the indefinite boundary lines and to disputes that arose for this reason between other claimants and the Indian officers of the respective pueblos regarding boundaries. With the view to settling these disputes and identifying properly and marking the boundary of each pueblo, the General Land Office was instructed to make the necessary surveys and to segregate the isolated tracts or individual holdings of private claimants. This work will necessarily proceed slowly as the General Land Office has met with considerable difficulty in identifying various claims within the pueblos as well as the proper boundaries of the pueblos. It is estimated that further work will require..... 30,000

Papago or San Xavier Reservation in Arizona: This reservation has been surveyed and partly allotted, but considerable trouble has existed over the boundary lines of the reservation, and there have been many conflicting claims between white settlers and Indian allottees. Also, a small irrigation project has been established and will provide an additional area suitable for allotment purposes, which will necessitate further subdivisional surveys. It is estimated that the cost will be about..... 2,000

Various Chippewa reservations in Minnesota: Reports from field officers indicate that in many cases the allottees on the Chippewa Reservations are unable to identify the corners of their allotments, owing to the fact that these allotments were made some years ago, and they were not marked with permanent monuments. This will necessitate the rerunning of lines. It is estimated that this work will cost..... 2,000

Goshute Bands in Utah: The Indians of the Goshute and allied tribes in Utah have been provided with a small Executive order reservation and are under the jurisdiction of a special agent. The lands are not surveyed and are identified only by extending the lines from known township corners. These Indians, with the aid and advice of the special agent, have established a small irrigation plant and have begun the cultivation of their lands. In order that these lands may be allotted in severalty subdivisional surveys are required, and it is estimated that these surveys will cost-----	\$1, 000
Mission reservations in California and other miscellaneous work: Various bands of Mission Indians in California have been patented lands under the acts of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). While these patents were issued in accordance with legal subdivision established by official surveys, yet in many instances the boundaries of the reservations were not permanently marked, and there has been a considerable number of conflicting claims. Subdivisional survey work among these reservations for allotment purpose is also required, and it is estimated this work will cost-----	10, 000
Employees, regular and irregular, to be paid from appropriation, "Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, reimbursable, 1916": Salary of clerk and necessary traveling expenses of field agents in assisting Indians in the filing of proper applications for lands on the public domain under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended, and under the agreement with the Turtle Mountain Chippewas as ratified by the act of February 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189). The selections in many instances are located somewhat remote from any Indian agency, and it is often necessary to incur considerable expense in properly protecting the rights of applicants. This work can be carried on during the fiscal year 1916 for the sum of-----	3, 500
Continuing allotment work on Gila River Reservation, Ariz., under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. This work was undertaken in the fiscal year 1915 and will probably be completed in the early part of the fiscal year 1916. There are some 4,000 Indians to be allotted on the reserve. The necessary expense in connection with this work will be-----	1, 500
Additional allotment work on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal., to some 500 Indians, as well as the adjustment of certain allotments already made. This work has been delayed for some years pending the completion of surveys. This work will require-----	10, 000
There are some 500 Indians to be allotted on the Duck Valley Reservation, Nev., under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended, and conditions will be such on the reservation that allotment work can be taken up in the fiscal year 1916.-----	10, 000
Additional allotment work to unallotted children on various Sioux reservations under authority found in sections 17 and 19 of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Said sections provide for allotments under the provisions of the act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), to any unallotted children of the Sioux Tribe of Indians so long as the tribe to which such Indian children belong is possessed of any unallotted tribal or reservation lands. The authority found in the act of 1908, supra, would embrace children born from time to members of the Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Standing Rock, and Crow Creek Tribes. This work can be carried on for the sum of-----	10, 000
Expense in connection with the allotment work, such as for forage, equipment, material, supplies, etc., will require-----	15, 000
RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM THE APPROPRIATION "SURVEYING AND ALLOTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS, REIMBURSABLE," FOR 1916.	
Survey work by Land Office-----	\$75, 000

Allotment, classification, and appraisement work by Indian Office, as follows:

Public-domain allotments-----	\$5, 000	
Allotment work on Gila River Reservation-----	1, 500	
Allotment work on Hoopa Valley Reservation-----	10, 000	
Allotment work on Duck Valley Reservation-----	10, 000	
Allotment work on various Sioux reservations-----	10, 000	
Miscellaneous expenses in connection with allotment work-----	15, 000	
		\$50, 000
		<hr/> 125, 000

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have stricken out the proviso in lines 17 to 21, inclusive, which reads:

Provided further, That the surveys shall be made in accordance with the provisions for the survey and resurveys of public lands, including traveling expenses and per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence, to those employed thereon.

Was this cut out because it was permanent law?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is permanent law, and therefore not necessary to be incorporated in the bill this year.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, you have reduced the estimate for this year \$25,000 below what was appropriated in the last bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. What is the unexpended balance?

Mr. MERITT. We have an unexpended balance of \$89,241.57, as shown by the statement here. There are some outstanding bills, however, that will have to be paid out of that amount.

Mr. BURKE. Have you any idea as to how much there may be due that will have to be paid from that unexpended balance?

Mr. MERITT. I could not tell you exactly at this time, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. In view of the statement showing an unexpended balance of \$89,000, would it not be possible to reduce the appropriation for this year below even what you have estimated?

Mr. MERITT. There has been every year, Mr. Burke, an unexpended balance, and we thought that we would be safe in asking for \$25,000 less. I am not sure we would be safe if we reduced the amount further.

Mr. BURKE. In line 11, page 2, the word "hereafter," which was incorporated in last year's appropriation bill, is omitted. Have you any explanation to offer as to why you propose to change that?

Mr. MERITT. If that word is left in the bill it will not be necessary to have repeated the legislation at any time in the future, and we thought it would be well to have that matter continued from year to year.

Mr. BURKE. If that is true, this proviso would have no effect, because that word "hereafter" is in the law as enacted in the last session of Congress.

Mr. MERITT. I really see no necessity for that proviso, in view of the fact that that is permanent legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not that word "hereafter" make it permanent legislation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. But wouldn't that limit the appropriation that we might make now or in the future, because you will notice that the proviso reads: "That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, etc."?

Mr. MERITT. I recall now that that is the reason why we are striking that word "hereafter" out, because it limits the current appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think it would be wise, then, to make this a permanent appropriation, so that Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico could not hereafter go on the public domain? You would rather enact that from year to year, too?

Mr. MERITT. I think it would be better to enact it from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 3, the irrigation item. It begins at the bottom of page 2, and reads:

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of ditches, reservoirs, and dams, purchase and use of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs for Indian reservations and allotments, and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods, or loss of water rights, including expenses of necessary surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects and power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, \$286,000, reimbursable as provided in the act of August one, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which specific appropriation is made in this act or for which public funds are or may be available under any other act of Congress; for pay of one chief inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$4,000; one assistant inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$2,500; for traveling and incidental expenses of two inspectors of irrigation, including sleeping-car fare and a per diem of \$3 in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field and away from designated headquarters, \$3,200; in all, \$295,700: *Provided also*, That not to exceed seven superintendents of irrigation, six of whom shall be skilled irrigation engineers and one competent to pass upon water rights, and one field-cost accountant, may be employed: *Provided further*, That hereafter the proceeds of sales of material utilized for temporary irrigation work and structures shall be covered into the appropriation made therefor and be available for the purpose of the appropriation: *Provided further*, That the rights of the United States to water for use on Indian reservations are hereby confirmed for use on land to Indians in severalty: *Provided further*, That for lands irrigable under any irrigation system or project within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior may fix maintenance and operation charges, which shall be paid as he may direct, such payments to be available for use in maintaining and operating the project or system for which collected.

Three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars was the amount appropriated last year. You estimate for this year \$286,000. What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. We offer, Mr. Chairman, the following justification in support of this item. This legislation covers general irrigation in the Indian Service and provides funds for the irrigation projects that are not specifically appropriated for in the bill. The justification reads:

Irrigation, Indian reservations.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$345, 700. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	105, 354. 52
Amount appropriated.....	345, 700. 00
	<hr/>
	451, 054. 52
Amount expended.....	328, 430. 10
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	122, 624. 42

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$234, 222. 94
Traveling expenses.....	13, 425. 42
Transportation of supplies.....	7, 583. 67
Telegraph and telephone service.....	497. 95
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	299. 08
Forage.....	1, 040. 16
Fuel.....	1, 539. 48
Stationery and office supplies.....	1, 178. 71
Equipment, material, etc.....	57, 730. 80
Rent.....	201. 83
Geological Survey, gauging stations, etc.....	10, 150. 47
Miscellaneous.....	559. 59
	<hr/> 328, 430. 10

GENERAL FUND, IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, REIMBURSABLE, \$295,700.

This fund, which is reimbursable where the Indians have adequate funds to repay the Government, is a very important one. It is for work on various reservations and allotments where the Indians have no money available to construct and maintain the irrigation works necessary for the cultivation of the land. It provides for irrigation, drainage, and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods, and is the only appropriation available for use in emergency work such as extraordinary repairs, and that the necessity for which arises from unusual weather conditions. It is used also to pay the annual reclamation and maintenance charges on land allotted to Paiute Indians irrigable under Truckee-Carson project, Nevada, of the United States Reclamation Service.

From this fund is paid the expenses of the chief assistant inspectors of irrigation and a large part of the expenses of the superintendents of irrigation in charge of the various districts. It is necessary for the payment of the superintendent of irrigation to handle water-right matters and the field-cost accountant.

The field work is divided into five principal districts, and the work proposed to be done with the amount as shown by the estimates for expenses of the organization, construction, and maintenance of irrigation systems, drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, and surveys to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects, and power and reservoir possibilities on Indian lands appears in the following table:

Proposed expenditure of \$295,700, irrigation, Indian reservations, reimbursable, for the fiscal year 1916.

	Adminis- trative account- ing and water rights.	Surveys, new proj- ects, and power and res- ervoir sites.	Construc- tion of irrigation system.	Miscella- neous of ir- rigation system.	Protec- tion from damage by floods.	Total.
At large:						
Chief and assistant inspector of irri- gation.....	\$9, 700					\$9, 700
Superintendent of irrigation water rights.....	5, 000					5, 000
Superintendent of irrigation, mechan- ical and electrical.....	5, 000					5, 000
Field-cost accountant.....	3, 300					3, 300
District I:						
Colville Reservation, Wash.....			\$10, 000			10, 000
Yakima Reservation, Wash., Ahtanum project.....				\$2, 000		2, 000
Round Valley, Cal.....					\$1, 000	1, 000
Surveys.....		\$5, 000				5, 000
Warm Springs, Oreg.....		500				500
Klamath Reservation, Oreg.....		10, 000				10, 000
Superintendent of irrigation, salary and expenses.....	5, 000					5, 000

Proposed expenditure of \$295,700, irrigation, Indian reservations, reimbursable, for the fiscal year 1916—Continued.

	Adminis- trative account- ing and water rights.	Surveys, new proj- ects, and power and res- ervoir sites.	Construc- tion of irrigation system.	Miscella- neous of ir- rigation system.	Protec- tion from damage by floods.	Total.
District II:						
Carson Sink allotments, Nevada			\$10,208	\$3,292		\$13,500
Fort Lapwai, Idaho				450		450
Moapa River Nev.				500	\$500	1,000
Pyramid Lake, Nev.				3,000		3,000
Shivwitz, Utah				500		500
Walker River, Nev.			7,045	1,200		8,245
Western Shoshone, Nev.			9,290	1,200		
Surveys		\$2,000				2,000
Superintendent of irrigation, salary and expenses	\$5,000					5,000
District III:						
Shoshone allotments, ceded reserva- tion			2,500	2,500		5,000
Surveys		2,000				2,000
Superintendent irrigation, salary and expenses	5,000					5,000
District IV:						
Gila River Reservation, Ariz., Casa Blanca project			25,000			25,000
Mission Reservation, Cal.			20,500			20,500
Surveys southern California and Southern Arizona		13,000				13,000
Papago surveys, Ariz.		10,000				10,000
Papago Reservation, Ariz.				6,000		6,000
Rincon Reservation, Cal.			5,000			5,000
Salt River Reservation, Ariz.				2,000		2,000
Soboba Reservation, Cal.			2,500			2,500
Office superintendent of irrigation	12,000					12,000
Superintendent of irrigation, salary and expenses	5,000					5,000
District V:						
Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex.				500		500
Navajo Reservation, Hogback project, and miscellaneous, N. Mex.			40,000			40,000
Office superintendent of irrigation, Albuquerque	8,200					8,200
Superintendent of irrigation, salary and expenses	5,000					5,000
Pueblos, N. Mex.				7,500		7,500
Southern Ute allotments, Colo.			10,000			10,000
Suni, N. Mex.				3,000		3,000
Miscellaneous projects					2,815	2,815
At large: United States Geological Survey stream gauging		5,000				5,000
Total	68,200	37,500	142,043	33,642	3,415	295,700

Distribution by States:

Arizona	\$49,500
California	47,500
Colorado	10,000
Idaho	450
Nevada	38,235
New Mexico	59,200
Oregon	10,500
Utah	500
Washington	12,000
Wyoming	5,000
Undistributed	62,815
Total	295,700

DISTRICT NO 1: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, COLVILLE (SAN POIL).

Population of whole reservation, 2,425.

No irrigation at present.

Investigations only have been undertaken.

About 1,000 acres might be irrigated from this project.

About 50 allottees might be affected.

This \$10,000 is necessary to irrigate small flats along the San Poil River, varying in size from 20 to 100 acres and aggregating 1,000 acres; the irrigation may be obtained by simple diversion of water from the San Poil River.

These Indians have attempted at different times to irrigate their land, but with little equipment and no knowledge of grades they have not been successful. With assistance in locating their ditches and in the proper construction of their head gates they would soon be self-supporting.

These allotments are not yet approved. Only a small part of the various allotments located along the San Poil River can be irrigated, and the Indians benefited by this proposed irrigation should soon be beyond the need of Government assistance, as there is a good local market in the various mines in the valley. No difficult irrigation work is contemplated, but merely work to assist the Indians in making use of the water on their lands.

There are 2,425 Indians on this reservation, and from 40 to 50 allottees would be benefited by this proposed expenditure. The work should be done before the opening of the reservation and thus avoid trouble with the whites in the matter of water rights.

DISTRICT No. 1: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$2,000.

WASHINGTON, YAKIMA (AHTANUM).

Area possible of irrigation, 5,000 acres.

Area irrigated by Indians, 454 acres.

Area irrigated by whites, owned, 440 acres.

Area irrigated by whites, leased, 1,996 acres.

Cost of project to date, \$59,285.22.

Indian allotments affected, 60.

This project gets its supply of water from Ahtanum Creek, the boundary of the reservation on the north side. The canal runs along a side hill for a distance of about 20 miles, the greater part of which is inaccessible for teams and wagons, making it impossible to do the necessary repair work which is always heavy on side hill canals. The \$2,000 requested is for the opening up of a road on the lower bank of this canal to facilitate the repair work and the operation of the system. There are 5,000 acres of irrigable land under this project, most of which is now owned by Indians. Sixty Indian families are being benefited by this irrigation system.

DISTRICT No. 1: \$1,000.

CALIFORNIA, ROUND VALLEY.

Area to be affected, 5,000 acres.

Indians to be affected, 1,000.

Indians on the reservation, 1,528.

No expenditures from irrigation funds heretofore; some work has been done by the agency.

There are 5,000 acres of agricultural land on the Round Valley Indian Reservation, allotted in 5-acre tracts. These lands are traversed by numerous streams that have been destroying large areas of land annually by erosion and the depositing of gravel on the soil below. Certain protective works have been constructed, such as enlarging the channels and riprapping the banks. The \$1,000 requested is to do the necessary repair work and prevent the work heretofore done from being wasted by making the necessary repairs in time.

There are 1,528 Indians on this reservation, the greater number of whom will be benefited by the protection of their land adjoining these streams. These Indians are good workers and make good use of any assistance given them.

DISTRICT No. 1: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$5,000.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

There are 23 Indian reservations in district 1. The superintendent of irrigation for that district is continually called upon to investigate water rights and irrigation and drainage projects on these various reservations. The \$5,000 requested will be used in making these special investigations, the payment of

salaries of engineers and assistants, travelling expenses, and other expenses incident to the investigations on the various reservations in Wahington, Oregon, and northern California.

DISTRICT NO. 1: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$500.

OREGON, WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Land that may be irrigated, 2,700 acres.

Indian allotments to be affected, 35.

No expenditures made for irrigation.

The power surveys made on this reservation in accordance with section 13 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 853), at a cost of \$5,087, show that it may be possible to irrigate 2,700 acres of land in the Tenino Valley, Warm Springs Reservation, of which 2,200 acres is Indian land, the remaining 500 acres being agency land. From 30 to 40 allottees would be benefited if this irrigation project is found feasible and constructed. Dry farming is only a partial success among the whites in this section. Stock raising, summer grazing, and winter feeding will soon place these Indians on a self-supporting basis. The \$500 requested is to make the necessary surveys and prepare an estimate of the cost of this project.

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION, OREG., \$10,000

On the Klamath Reservation there are large bodies of land to be reclaimed in addition to the Modoc Point project which is nearing completion. The exact area, however, is unknown as no complete surveys have been made. The Klamath marsh, amounting to 80 000 acres, should be drained and irrigated. There is an area ranging from 20,000 acres to 60,000 acres along the Sprague and Sycan Rivers that should be investigated, and for this purpose the greater part of the \$10,000 requested would be used.

The Sycan and Sprague Rivers have their sources outside of the Klamath Reservation and are subject to appropriation by whites. Early action should be taken by the Indian Office to protect these waters for the Klamath Indians. A project is now being agitated which contemplates a diversion of the Sycan River to land now owned by whites. If something is not done within the immediate future there will be a case on the Klamath Reservation similar to the one at the Gila Reservation in Arizona and the Yakima Reservation in Washington, in which it is claimed that the department neglected to look out for the rights of its Indian wards. The individual share of the tribal funds of the Klamath Indians will be more than sufficient to pay for these expenditures proposed.

DISTRICT NO. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$13,500.

NEVADA, REPAYMENT, RECLAMATION CHARGES, CARSON SINK.

Land irrigable, 4,640 acres.

Indians benefited, 463.

Indian School irrigation, 10 acres.

Construction annual assessment, 2.2 cents.

Payments already provided for, 7.

Maintenance, 40 to 70 cents per year.

This amount represents the payments due the Reclamation Service for the construction and maintenance on the land of Indians allotted under the Truckee-Carson project.

DISTRICT NO. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATION, \$450.

IDAHO, FORT LAPWAI.

Expended previous to 1910	\$2,995.70
Water suit	1,318.93
Domestic water supply	201.12
Irrigation, 1914	599.75
Irrigation, 1913	119.24

Total expense 5,234.74

This money is desired for the maintenance and operation of the small ditch system which furnishes water for the agency grounds and Indian gardens.

DISTRICT No. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$1,000.

NEVADA, MOAPA RIVER PROJECT.

Census-----	119
Acreage under ditch-----	625
Cultivated area-----	125
Total expenditures to date-----	\$8, 200

The land under this project is very productive and is valued at about \$125 per acre. Cantaloupes are probably the best-paying crops.

The Moapa River is subject to bad floods in the spring of the year and considerable damage often occurs to the ditches. The appropriation now asked is to cover the expenses incident to the maintaining and operation of the system already constructed.

DISTRICT No. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATION, \$3,000.

NEVADA, PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION.

Total population-----	609
Cultivated by 200 Indians-----	1, 000
Length of main canal-----miles--	5
Length of wooden flume-----feet--	1, 082

This system was built many years ago. It parallels the Truckee River for about 3 miles and is subject to the encroachment of the river floods on one side and side-hill erosion on the other. This portion of the system is badly in need of cleaning and enlarging. The lower bank needs to be strengthened in order that it may withstand the action of the high water of the river.

The diversion dam is of loose-rock construction, about 300 feet in length. It is subjected each year to the floods reaching as high as 25,000 second-feet. These floods usually occur in the spring and considerable repair to the dam is necessary each year before water can be diverted for irrigation purposes. The main canal crosses the river by means of a wooden flume, 1,082 feet in length. This flume is in a bad state of preservation and is the source of much expense each year in order that it may be made to carry the water.

DISTRICT No. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$500.

UTAH, SHIVWITS.

This money is desired to maintain and operate a small ditch system furnishing water for the agency grounds and Indian gardens. The system has been in for some time and requires some repairs and cleaning, and will have to be operated during the season. Only a small acreage is involved, but even the few acres are of great benefit to the Indians.

DISTRICT No. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$8,245.

NEVADA, WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

Number Indians-----	500
Estimated area, completed project-----acres--	6, 000
Area which can be supplied from constructed works-----do--	2, 000
Irrigated at present time-----do--	1, 000
Total cost to date-----	\$70, 000
Average value of irrigated land-----	\$40

Without water land is worthless.

It is desired to continue the construction so as to complete the system. It is also necessary to maintain that portion already in use. Considerable trouble has been experienced due to the encroachments of the river upon certain ditches. To overcome this it will be necessary to do a great deal of protective work and in one case a change of location will be required.

The work on this project is conducted under the immediate supervision of an engineer. Under the direction of the engineer are employed a supervisor of ditches, foreman, and laborers.

The project is located in the very end of the river and the water supply is therefore very uncertain, especially during low water, when most is needed. It is desired to conduct a special investigation relative to the storage of water. This work is considered very important.

DISTRICT NO. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATION, \$10,490.

NEVADA AND IDAHO, WESTERN SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

Total number of Indians	579
Irrigated at the present time	480
Total cost to June 30, 1914	\$3,964.88
Estimated possible to irrigate	30,000
Length of constructed canals and laterals	24.2
Value of land with water right	\$40
Probable cost to furnish water right	\$20

The Western Shoshone irrigation project is located in the northern part of Nevada and southern Idaho. It is known locally by the name of Duck Valley. The work at present consists of an investigation of the possibilities of extending the present system to provide irrigable area sufficient for all the Indians, who number about 579. The work is in the hands of an assistant engineer, who is conducting surveys involving the topographic mapping of over 30,000 acres, the survey of dam sites, storage reservoirs, and the preliminary location of main canals and the distributing systems. Besides this, it is also necessary to maintain and operate the system in use at the present time. Considerable land is now growing wild hay, which is being cut by the Indians.

DISTRICT NO. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$2,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This amount is intended to cover the expenses—salary, travel, etc.—of the engineers and assistants incurred in the investigations of miscellaneous details at various points in district No. 2. It is impossible to state just where this sum will be spent, but often it is necessary to take up and make investigations, and the Indian Office instructs the superintendent of irrigation to have the investigations made.

DISTRICT NO. 2: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$1,000.

NEVADA, FORT M'DERMITT RESERVATION.

Number of Indians	340
Acreage under ditch	350
Cultivated at the present time	285
Expended to June 30, 1914	\$3,500

The two main ditches are located on a hillside and are maintained with considerable difficulty and expense because of their filling with debris, which is washed down by the rain.

The irrigated land is valued at about \$50 per acre. The early cost figures on this work are very meager, but it is judged that to date the cost per acre is about \$20.

The money now asked is for the maintenance of the constructed ditches, necessary to insure the delivery of water to the crops grown by the Indians.

DISTRICT NO. 3: IRRIGATION INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$5,000.

WYOMING (CEDED), WIND RIVER RESERVATION.

On the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation there are under privately constructed ditches approximately 7,350 acres of allotted Indian land.

Recently homesteaders and white purchasers have acquired considerable land also covered by these ditches and at the present time are attempting to utilize the Indian ditches, to the detriment of the Indians.

It is necessary for the irrigation service to take over control of 11 of these private ditches in order to protect the Indian in his right to the use of the ditch and the water.

It requires considerable time on the part of the engineer and his assistants to properly handle these matters. Also, a large amount of cleaning, enlarging, and new structure building is necessary.

These Indians have never received any benefits from the irrigation work on the Diminished Reservation and are deserving of some much-needed help.

DISTRICT 3: \$2,000.

JUSTIFICATION, MONTANA AND WYOMING, MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

This amount is desired for the use by the superintendent of irrigation in making surveys and investigations as directed by the Indian Office.

It frequently becomes necessary in the administration of the affairs of the Indian Office to have investigations made upon the reservations to determine the feasibility of irrigation or drainage, and it is necessary to have a small fund available in each district for this purpose.

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$25,000.

GILA RIVER RESERVATION, CASA BLANCA PROJECT, ARIZONA.

Number of Indians-----	2,500
Irrigated area under proposed project-----acres--	25,000 to 35,000
Cost when completed, per acre, approximately-----	\$25
Value of irrigated lands, per acre-----	\$150
Cost of completed project: Final estimate not complete, but will be approximately-----	\$750,000

The appropriation of \$25,000 requested for this work is intended to improve and extend the irrigation system originally constructed largely by the Indians themselves, the use of which constitutes practically their only source of income.

The area which will be benefited by this expenditure is approximately 1,000 acres, and about 100 Indians will be able to farm under these various systems. Not only will the Indians gain a source of revenue for their support, but the continued use of the water upon the land of this reservation helps to confirm their title to the water right. Most of the construction work which will be done is so arranged that it will fit in, with little additional expense, to any large irrigation project which may be finally constructed, and will be able to use water from whatever source of supply may be provided.

The Indians on this reservation are enthusiastic farmers and to a large extent maintain their own primitive canal systems with little expense to the Government. Most of the work required will be excavation, which can be done by Indian labor, so that a large proportion of this fund will be returned to the Indians in the form of wages.

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, REIMBURSABLE, \$20,500.

MISSION RESERVATIONS, CALIFORNIA.

These reservations include the Augustine, Cabezon, Torres, and Martinez. Total population, 253.

Irrigated area under wells, 350 acres.

Amount expended on construction to June 30, 1914, \$28,844.

Value of land when irrigated, \$100 to \$150 per acre, depending on location.

The above reservations lie in the Coachella Valley, the elevation ranging from 10 to 100 or more feet below sea level.

The summer is long and hot, and the rain fall does not exceed 5 inches per annum.

The above amount has been largely expended in the installation of artesian wells, which, due to the influx of the white settlers and the consequent installation of other wells, have diminished in flow until the Indians can farm only a small part of the land which they were previously able to cultivate.

It is proposed to install pumping plants to irrigate sufficient land to provide each of the 253 Indians with 10 acres; this will require, of course, 2,530 acres of land.

The ultimate cost of the project will be \$150,000.

The land of this valley is peculiarly fertile, and as these Indians are virtually without means of supporting themselves the project should be initiated in order to furnish them a means of livelihood.

In order to provide irrigating water to each lot an extensive project will be required. Since the land lies in many disconnected tracts several separate irrigation systems will be necessary; but it is proposed to furnish the required power from a central source, presumably from an electric power plant located on section 6, near Mecca.

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$13,000.

MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

The appropriation asked is intended to conduct surveys at various points in California and southern Arizona on the many reservations included in that district. The exact locality for all this work can not be foretold, as problems continually arise to which the chief engineer details the superintendent of irrigation in charge of this district to make detailed reports requiring frequently extended surveys to gather the necessary data upon which to base reports and recommendations to Congress for the initiations of meritorious enterprises. It is anticipated that work will be necessary in the Owens Valley in California, where many Indians reside, for which sufficient provision for their self-support has not yet been made. Also in the Papage country in Southern Arizona, where the Government is for the first time endeavoring to establish schools and furnish these Indians with water supply which will permit their supporting themselves in one locality, instead of being obliged to wander from one district to another because of the lack of pasture. It will also probably be necessary to make surveys in the San Carlos, Fort Apache, and other Arizona reservations.

DISTRICT NO. 4: IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$10,000.

SURVEYS, NOMADIC PAPAGOS.

Number of Indians benefited, estimated, 4,500.

Country not reserved but subject to squatter rights.

Amount expended to June 30, 1914, \$4,321.

The Nomadic Papagos occupy the southern part of Arizona, extending from Tucson west to the Colorado River and from the Mexican border nearly to the line of the Southern Pacific Railway. The territory embraced in this area amounts to approximately 15,000 square miles.

The word "nomadic" in reference to these Indians is somewhat of a misnomer, because, as a rule, they are not a wandering people, except in the sense that they have no fixed habitation, but simply migrate between two or more locations as the feed and water for their stock disappear at one point and make it necessary for them to move to preserve existence. It is found that the same Indians occupy from year to year the same villages whenever the conditions are such that they can make a living. If means could be provided whereby these Indians could occupy one location permanently, it would tend greatly to their advancement.

Surveys were commenced in this territory during the fiscal year 1912, and to June 30, 1914, approximately 2,000 square miles of the area have been mapped. It is thus seen that a vast amount of work still remains to be done to gain a comprehensive view of the situation. These surveys not only furnish a record of the configuration of the country, but also go thoroughly into the character of the soil and underground and surface water resources. Observations and records of the farming and stock-raising conditions which the Indians have reached in their own development are also noted. This information is essential in order that plans may be intelligently prepared for their advancement. Their greatest need is an adequate water supply in order that they may permanently occupy one location, which will enable them to have the benefit of schools and also to practice dry farming. It is hoped that the information secured by these surveys will enable this to be done.

DISTRICT NO. 4: MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION, PUMPING PLANTS, PAPAGO INDIAN VILLAGES, ARIZONA, \$6,000.

IRRIGATION.

The above amount is required for maintenance and operation of the pumping plants which are now being installed in Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, as follows:

Cocklebur, Chinchieschu, Quajote, Ko-Opke, Komelih, Santa Rosa, Taht-Mamelih, Anagam, Ak-Chin, Indian Oasis, Topowa, and Burro Pond.

For justification of this work and detailed account of the conditions, see item "Water supply, Papago Indian villages, Arizona."

DISTRICT NO. 4: IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATION, \$5,000.

RINCON PROJECT, CALIFORNIA.

Number of Indians benefited-----	142
Irrigated area under ditch-----	400
Estimated area of completed project-----	800
Cultivated by Indians-----	271
Amount expended on construction to June 30, 1914-----	\$36,564.31
Estimated amount necessary to complete project-----	\$14,000
Estimated cost per acre when completed-----	\$65
Value of irrigated land, per acre-----	\$200 to \$500

RINCON RESERVATION.

The irrigation work on this reservation is practically completed as planned, and it is anticipated that the amount here requested will complete a system which will supply water to about 800 acres, the total irrigable area of the reservation. The water supply for this land is from the San Luis Rey River and is diverted free for the Indian lands through the canal of the Escendido Mutual Water Co., under the terms of an agreement recently made, which is very favorable to the Indians. To supplement the water supply at those infrequent times when the river goes almost dry, or rarely completely so, wells have been sunk and pumps installed. Under the same agreement the Indian Service will be able to purchase such electricity as is needed for brief periods for this purpose at about one-eighth cent per kilowatt hour.

The Indians are energetic farmers who have had no opportunity to secure a suitable water supply until the construction of this system. Even in the partly completed state in which the system is at present they farm about 300 acres. Some of the land to which water will be supplied is valuable for deciduous and citrus fruit, and will be worth several hundred dollars an acre when in bearing orchards. The balance is land suitable for corn and alfalfa and other crops. The Indians have large numbers of turkeys and other poultry, considerable cattle and horses, and are rapidly becoming self-supporting.

RINCON PROJECT, CALIFORNIA.

During the present fiscal year the pumping machinery will be installed, which will permit the irrigation of practically the entire area.

The funds requested are to be used principally in extending the pipe-line distributing system which is installed on this reservation, to utilize the very limited but valuable water supply which has been secured for these Indians.

DISTRICT NO. 4: IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATION, \$2,000.

ARIZONA, SALT RIVER RESERVATION.

Number of Indians benefited, approximately, 1,165.

Estimated cost of completion of project under United States Reclamation Service, data not available.

Area of ditches, about 5,000 acres.

Estimated area under project, 12,000 acres.

Average value of irrigated land, about \$150 per acre.

This amount is necessary for the maintenance of the ditches constructed by the Indians of the Salt River Reservation and also for the salary of the super-

visor of constructed ditches, to properly supervise the distribution of the water and the maintenance work.

The lands of this reservation are included within the Salt River project of the United States Reclamation Service, and has been signed up under the above project. There is some doubt, however, as to the legality of this signing up, and to date the Reclamation Service has not performed any work on the Indian land.

DISTRICT No. 4: IRRIGATION, \$2,500.

SOBOBA RESERVATION, CAL.

Number of Indians who will be benefited.....	137
Irrigated area under ditch.....acres..	265
Irrigated area under project.....do.....	400
Total amount expended in construction to June 30, 1914.....	\$22,463
Value of irrigated lands.....	\$150

This item is to cover the cost of a cement pipe line to replace the old earthen ditch which now supplies the greater portion of the irrigated lands at Soboba. The high cost of pumping makes this new line imperative, since a large part of the water is now lost through seepage.

DISTRICT No. 4: IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATION, \$12,000.

OFFICE EXPENSES AND GENERAL EMPLOYEES, SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION.

For the office of the superintendent of irrigation, Los Angeles, Cal., for the payment of employees, purchase of equipment and supplies, and for all other necessary expenses in connection with surveys and supervision of irrigation work on southern California and other reservations, including necessary traveling and other expenses, and subsistence of assistants on details under the chief irrigation engineer.

The above amount is the least that should be appropriated for the purposes above outlined. The funds are to be used for the conduct of an office annually increasing in importance so far as the projects under the direction of the superintendent of irrigation are concerned. As the work has grown, it has been found necessary to place in the field additional employees to oversee the projects in hand and to lay out future work. Purchasing and disbursing for the entire district is handled in the Los Angeles office. This frequently amounts to over 500 vouchers a quarter, and often 3,000 entries are made on the quarterly pay roll. This fund provides for the expense of preparation of reports frequently called for by the office, which require a large amount of investigation and research.

DISTRICT No. 5: IRRIGATION, \$500.

MESCALERO, N. MEX.

Number of Mescalero Indians, 452.

On this reservation practically the only irrigation is in the Tularosa Valley on a long narrow strip around and below the agency, and consists of about 250 acres of land. These ditches have been built from time to time by the agency employees and from funds that have not come through the irrigation service. Their cost is unknown. The small amount asked for is needed to clean and repair the existing ditches and do miscellaneous work in connection therewith.

DISTRICT No. 5: IRRIGATION, \$40,000.

NAVAJO, SAN JUAN, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The money asked for is to be used for the San Juan project proper, and all work which may be done on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

SAN JUAN (HOGBACK PROJECT).

Number of Indians, 8,000 under the San Juan School.
 Irrigable area under ditch, 4,000 acres.
 Irrigable area under project, 5,000 acres.

Irrigable area cultivated by Indians, 440 acres.

Irrigable area cultivated by lessees, 30 acres.

Amount expended on the project to June 30, 1914, \$203,487.53.

Cost per acre when completed, estimated, \$45.

Value of land when irrigated, estimated, \$75 to \$100.

This project is about 85 per cent completed. The main canal being finished, it is now necessary to construct the distributing system and the necessary structures to actually irrigate the land. It is expected that the entire area will be put under actual cultivation in a very short time after its completion, as the Indians are very anxious to commence work and profess to be ready to begin active operations as soon as permitted. This is the only project of any magnitude on the Navajo Reservation. With 30,000 Indians the 4,000 acres made available will be quickly taken up.

The Navajo Reservation is almost absolutely arid, but there are many small projects that have already had work done on them, and many more that can be developed which will give a small area of irrigable land to the Indians in the immediate vicinity.

DISTRICT NO. 5: IRRIGATION, \$8,200.

OFFICE AND EXPENSE OF GENERAL EMPLOYEES.

The amount asked for includes the salary of the chief clerk, an instrument man, stenographer, and all of the engineering force when not on specific work, as well as all miscellaneous surveys and investigations in this district not otherwise provided for, including surveys on reservations on which other work is not being done. It is also to provide for any miscellaneous expenses not directly chargeable to any specific project.

The larger projects in this district are now near completion and more time will be spent on the investigation of new and small projects, and a larger sum is necessary for the future than in the past.

DISTRICT NO. 5: IRRIGATION, \$7,500.

PUEBLOS—IMPROVEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE.

What are known: The pueblos of New Mexico consists of 18 tribes living in 24 towns or villages along the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico. These Indians were occupying this ground and cultivating the soil prior to the coming of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. Many of the ditches they now use were in use at that time. They have some 72 ditches aggregating 185 miles in length and covering about 22,000 acres of land. There are certain kinds of work connected with the upkeep of these ditches that the Indians are unable to do for themselves in a satisfactory manner, and it is to assist them in the maintenance and repairs of their irrigation system that this sum is asked. The Indians are making good use of much of their land, and with help can do more. The funds asked for are to be used for such maintenance and work and improvements as may be necessary from time to time.

DISTRICT NO. 5: IRRIGATION, \$10,000.

ALLOTTED SOUTHERN UTES, PINE RIVER VALLEY, COLO.

Number of Indians, 360.

Irrigable area under project, approximately 9,985 acres.

Irrigable area under old ditches, 5,951 acres.

Irrigable area cultivated by Indians, 2,265 acres.

Irrigable area cultivated by lessees, 390 acres.

Amount expended on the project to June 30, 1914, \$85,072.22, which includes all preliminary surveys and pro rata headquarters expenditures.

With the amount already appropriated, the main canal of this project lying west of Pine River can be completed. The main canal and laterals on the east side of Pine River are already completed. There will remain the distribution system for the west-side unit. When this is completed there will be sufficient land under canal in the Pine River Valley to give every Indian a good irrigated farm.

DISTRICT No. 5: IRRIGATION, \$3,000.

ZUNI, N. MEX.

Number of Indians on reservation, 1,570.

Irrigable area under ditch, about 6,000 acres.

Irrigable area under project can be extended to maximum capacity of reservoir.

Irrigible area cultivated by Indians, 3,500 acres.

Irrigible area cultivated by lessees, none.

Amount expended on project to June 30, 1914, \$280,758.80 by Superintendent of Irrigation J. B. Harper in construction of the dam, and \$258,996.66 by Supt. H. F. Robinson in repairs after the partial destruction of the reservoir and the construction of the canal system.

This project is now completed and the Indians are taking hold of the cultivation of the land eagerly and increasing the area largely each year. The amount asked for is for supervision and maintenance.

DISTRICT No. 5: IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$2,815.

MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS.

There are a number of miscellaneous small projects in the district that have not been provided for that should be cared for, including protection against the encroachment of the Rio Grande at the pueblos of Santa Ana and San Felipe, where the river threatens not only to cut into the irrigated lands but threatens the towns as well; investigations and surveys on the Diminished Southern Ute Reservation, investigations to collect further data, water-right adjudication allotted Southern Ute, a small ditch on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, and a number of other small projects.

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, \$5,000.

STREAM GAUGING, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey has established gauging stations on a number of reservations, and has maintained such stations and recorded the observations made. This work is very valuable in determining the available water supply for irrigation or power development or value, and also to assist in the many legal complications which customarily arise in the arid and semiarid regions.

The work on the reservations is conducted by the survey in connection with other work of the same kind in the surrounding territory, and this apportionment is to pay that service for the expenses of such work properly chargeable to the Indian lands.

Mr. MERITT. You will note that we have also reduced the estimate in line 22 from \$345,700 to \$295,700, making a saving of \$50,000. It is also provided that no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which specific appropriation is made in this act or for which public funds may be available under any other act of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. In line 21, I see you have made a change from \$4,300 to \$3,200 in the item of "\$3 in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field and away from designated headquarters." There is a reduction of \$1,000 there.

Mr. MERITT. Yes; we thought we could make a saving on that item.

Mr. BURKE. What was your unexpended balance in this fund?

Mr. MERITT. The unexpended balance on July 1 of this year was \$122,624.42.

Mr. BURKE. And your estimates are reduced about \$50,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there is always an unexpended balance from this appropriation. It is a continuing appropriation. It is necessarily so on account of the construction work.

Mr. BURKE. I notice on page 4, beginning with the word "appropriation," line 5, you strike out what is now the existing law down to line 21 on page 5. Then follow two provisos that contain in substance part of what is stricken out. Now what is your explanation for the suggestion as carried here.

Mr. MERITT. Part of the legislation stricken out is permanent legislation and therefore is not necessary.

Mr. BURKE. What part?

Mr. MERITT. The part beginning on line 10, page 4, beginning "*Provided further*, That all moneys expended," etc.

Mr. BURKE. Now what about this after line 5, page 4?

Mr. MERITT. We thought it would be desirable to modify that legislation as suggested, beginning with line 24, page 5, and ending with line 6, page 6.

We have present Mr. Reed and Mr. Conner, of the Irrigation Service, and I would be glad if they would explain that item.

Mr. BURKE. The proviso on page 5, beginning in line 21, with the word "provided," is not clear to me I do not know what is meant by it or what it does. It says:

Provided further, That the rights of the United States to water for use on Indian reservations are hereby confirmed for use on land allotted to Indians in severalty.

Mr. MERITT. We want by that legislation to protect the water rights of the Indians who have received allotments, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the Winters case and in the Conrad Investment Co. case. The Winters case is reported in 207 United States, 564, and the Conrad Investment case in 156 Federal Reporter, 123.

Mr. BURKE. But in what way does this do it?

Mr. MERITT. We think that will confirm the rights of allotted Indians; that they will not lose their water rights on account of failure to make beneficial use of the same.

Mr. MCGILL CONNER. Certain water has been decreed to the United States for use on the irrigable land on the reservation, and following the policy of the Government these lands will be allotted to the individual Indians. This legislation is considered necessary to secure to each Indian his pro rata portion or right which the United States held for him in the first place, in order that he might not lose the water rights the United States now holds, by reason of being allotted a tract of that land.

Mr. BURKE. It is very doubtful in my mind whether we could legislate to do what might affect vested rights and would only cause embarrassment and further complications than already exist; and I am not willing to consent to this until I understand it more fully than I do now. Whatever rights the United States have in the water of an Indian is not going to be strengthened by any legislation that we can enact, in my opinion. If the United States has any rights there, they will not be changed by this legislation.

Mr. CONNER. This does not propose to acquire any new rights.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the rights of the individual Indian be subrogated to the rights of the United States?

Mr. CONNER. Yes; that is what we had in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why put this in the bill?

Mr. CONNER. In order to make it certain, as near as possible, to prevent any implication that the United States——

Mr. BURKE. Can you give us a concrete instance of why it would be desirable to have this legislation; some instance where you have in mind that this legislation is desirable or necessary?

Mr. CONNER. In this Milk River case, where the Government has been decreed 1,600 inches of water, the land has recently been surveyed and the Indians will be allotted tracts of land, following the policy of the Government. When the allotments are made the individual Indian then has a right to a specific tract of land to the exclusion of all other Indians, thus abrogating all tribal claims on this piece of ground. Inasmuch as the water rights arise under the treaty with the Indians, which is a tribal matter, there might be some question as to whether the Indian as an individual has a good claim under that right.

Mr. BURKE. There might be a question, but is there any question in your opinion?

Mr. CONNER. We want to provide against the unfavorable outcome of such a question when it is raised, if it should be raised.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be time when the question has been raised and decided adversely to the Indian to enact this legislation?

Mr. CONNER. It would be too late then; the right would be gone.

The CHAIRMAN. You agree with me, do you not, that the rights of the Indians are subrogated to the rights of the United States?

Mr. CONNER. You misunderstood me. I mean that this clause is to subrogate them. This is to prevent a loss for lack or failure of that particular thing.

The CHAIRMAN. If that is true, why don't you say "That the rights of the United States to water for use on Indian reservations are hereby transferred to and confirmed in lands allotted to Indians in severalty"? That is what we are trying to get at.

Mr. CONNER. I do not think the transfer would help any, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it could be transferred by law, but if you want to make it more definite it seems to me that language would be better than the language contained here.

Mr. CONNER. It seems to me that this clause here covers it, because until the trust period on an allotment expires, the United States still has a fee title to the land. During the trust period the water right is in the United States, and when the trust period expires the right comes under the State laws, and the idea was to protect these rights after that time.

Mr. CARTER. What are the rights that you propose to affirm?

Mr. CONNER. The prior reserved rights now covered by the decree in the Supreme Court in the Milk River case. We are taking that as a concrete case to show the operation generally.

Mr. CARTER. That is the right they now have to reservation or unallotted land?

Mr. CONNER. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. And you want them affirmed as to allotted lands?

Mr. CONNER. Yes; so that when an Indian receives his allotment and the Government has no further claim on the allotment, the water right is subrogated, as the chairman mentioned, and it is not kept under the control of the Government.

Mr. CARTER. Just what rights have you with reference to the protected Indian—the Indian who is allotted land I should say?

Mr. CONNER. So long as they are in trust we have control of them by ownership of the fee of the land. It is a Federal matter.

Mr. CARTER. While they are in trust have you the same control that you have while they are in the reservation?

Mr. CONNER. Not the same control, but practically the same—fully as effective, if we can remove this one question which might be raised against us.

Mr. CARTER. What is that question?

Mr. CONNER. That is, that when the land is allotted in separate tracts the individual Indian then receives his proportional part of the water rights which belong to the reservation, and he then comes under the State laws. Under the State laws he would be required to make beneficial use of the water to protect his rights.

Mr. CARTER. And you want it fixed so that he will not have to make use of the water to preserve his rights; so that he may preserve his rights without making use of the water?

Mr. CONNER. They are preserved now as long as the reservation remains unallotted.

Mr. CARTER. And you want them continued under individual allotments?

Mr. CONNER. Only until the expiration of the trust period; then we will not have anything further to say about it.

Mr. CARTER. You don't say that here.

Mr. CONNER. That is the only effect that can be given to it, because we could not by any legislation control the water rights of the land after the expiration of the trust period.

Mr. CARTER. You could continue the trust period.

Mr. BURKE. If you can do it during the trust period, why can you not do it during the rest of the time?

Mr. CONNER. Because then the right comes under the State laws.

Mr. BURKE. The right has been affirmed in some individual in the meantime by the United States.

Mr. CONNER. And the United States could not appear in the litigation to protect him.

Mr. BURKE. It would not need to. It does not seem to me that Congress has the right to do what this proposes—confirm in the land allotted to the Indians in severalty the water right during the trust period—this does not say during the trust period?

Mr. CONNER. No.

Mr. BURKE. It seems to me that they would not have to use it in 500 years.

Mr. CARTER. It would completely cut off the development, it seems to me, of any reservation, and would not even place the responsibility on the Indian or upon your bureau of causing the Indian to develop the land.

Mr. MERITT. This was not our interpretation of the proviso.

Mr. CARTER. That is a reasonable construction of it.

Mr. MERITT. In order to make it perfectly clear we will have no objection to inserting the words, in line 24, at the bottom of page 5, "as long as said Indian lands are held in trust."

Mr. CARTER. Some of those lands have just been allotted, haven't they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. The trust period is 21 years or 25?

Mr. MERITT. Twenty-five years.

Mr. CARTER. That would mean that that Indian was practically relieved of the responsibility of having to use his water in order to preserve his rights for 25 years, and the bureau would be relieved of the responsibility of seeing that he did use it.

Mr. MERITT. Our responsibility would be to see that the Indian did use the water.

Mr. CARTER. You would have that moral responsibility, of course, but you would not have to declare that he would lose his water rights if they were not used.

Mr. MERITT. It is impossible to get some of the Indians to make beneficial use of their water.

Mr. CARTER. Do you think this would tend to make them more inclined to make a beneficial use of it?

Mr. MERITT. It might make them feel more secure in their water rights, but it would not help our efforts to require them to make beneficial use of the water.

Mr. CARTER. Of course, that is a case in existing law that would be subject to a point of order, and I do not think it would get by.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the whole provision would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, the existing law requires certain reports to be made that are referred to. Have they been submitted?

Mr. MERITT. They have been submitted to Congress.

Mr. BURKE. One further question. In regard to the reimbursable feature, have you any information to give us as to whether there has been any actual reimbursements of moneys that have been expended under this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. This appropriation until last year was a gratuity appropriation. There was incorporated an item making it reimbursable where the Indians had funds and were able to do so. This act did not go into effect until August 1, therefore we have not been able to get any reimbursements up to this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 6: "For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, \$125,000."

I see that you estimate this year \$125,000, whereas last year we appropriated \$100,000. What justification have you for this increase?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justifications for this item:

SUPPRESSING LIQUOR TRAFFIC AMONG INDIANS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	100,000.00
Amount expended	94,964.29
Unexpended balance	5,035.71

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$46,930.20
Traveling expenses.....	45,221.51
Transportation and supplies.....	30.03
Telegraph and telephone service.....	702.79
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	87.25
Stationery and office supplies.....	842.80
Equipment, material, etc.....	273.00
Rent.....	450.00
Chemical analysis.....	300.00
Miscellaneous.....	126.71

94,964.29

Amount asked for \$125,000.

The necessity for protecting the Indians from intoxicants and in keeping them from within the boundaries of their reservations exists to-day to a greater extent than at any time during the history of Indian civilization. Everything possible is being done to advance these people to a higher plane of civilization and to place them upon a self-supporting basis. Appropriations and funds for the industrial advancement of the Indian were made available to the extent of over \$1,000,000 in the present Indian appropriation act, without considering the appropriations for the support and civilization of the various Indian tribes. History teaches us that not to keep liquor away from the Indian proves detrimental to his welfare, and it naturally follows that to enable the office to successfully carry out this program of protection and advancement which Congress has so generously aided, and to enable the Indian to make the very best of his opportunities, it is absolutely necessary that every effort possible be made to protect him from this evil. The extent of our operations, both as applied to the individuals and territory are generally being increased by reason of favorable decisions of the courts and in order to take advantage of the greater opportunities given us and to be of greater benefit to the Indians it is necessary that our work be as thorough as possible.

Under the sentiment and enthusiasm aroused recently as a result of efforts and determined stand to protect the Indians the work of suppressing the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians has been carried on with unusual vigor. Likewise, under the recent favorable decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, involving treaties applicable to the State of Minnesota, containing provisions regarding the introduction and disposition of intoxicants therein, a large amount of additional work has been and will be placed upon the office and a larger force of men is necessary to properly carry out the laws of Congress. Activities within the State of Minnesota have been dormant pending the disposition of this important case by the Supreme Court. To meet the greater duties imposed upon us, to better protect the Indians, and the better to cover the larger territory in which it is necessary to operate for the benefit of these people require additional funds and it is therefore asked that Congress appropriate \$125,000 for this work.

The estimates submitted show an increase in the number of special officers as 10, at \$1,350; and 1, at \$1,200, to be employed during the next fiscal year. These officers are necessary to carry on the work and to extend our operations for the benefit and protection of the Indian.

In the Federal courts during the fiscal year 1914, fines to the extent of \$91,594 were assessed in the conviction of prisoners for the offense of introducing liquor into the Indian country or furnishing it to Indians.

In this connection I wish to say that Commissioner Sells is exceedingly interested in this item, and we both feel that a much larger appropriation than is requested could be used in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians throughout the United States. The commissioner was busy at the office with important matters and could not appear before the committee to-day, but asked that I especially emphasize the urgency of a much increased appropriation for this work. We could use probably \$200,000 to good advantage in the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

To relieve distress among Indians and to provide for their care and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases, including the purchase of vaccine and expense of vaccination, \$300,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended in the erection and equipment of new hospitals for the use of Indians; and no hospital shall be constructed at a cost to exceed \$15,000, including equipment: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress annually a detailed report as to all moneys expended in the erection of hospitals as provided for herein.

I see you have stricken out everything but the amount after the word "vaccination," in line 13. What justification have you to offer for this change in existing law? You have left the amount unchanged.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification in support of this item:

RELIEVING DISTRESS AND PREVENTION, ETC., OF DISEASES AMONG INDIANS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated-----	\$300,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated-----	200,000.00
Amount expended-----	172,391.49

Unexpended balance-----	\$27,608.51
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	53,864.00
Traveling expenses-----	12,804.16
Transportation of supplies-----	748.20
Telegraph and telephone service-----	133.90
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	90.60
Subsistence supplies-----	12,790.37
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	7,088.52
Forage-----	2,124.47
Fuel-----	3,760.64
Stationery and office supplies-----	311.30
Educational supplies-----	273.84
Medical supplies-----	7,445.76
Equipment, material, etc-----	16,710.39
Construction-----	29,185.16
Repairs (to plant)-----	24,231.35
Rent-----	324.00
Miscellaneous-----	504.83
	172,391.49

For relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians, the same amount is requested as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1915, namely, \$300,000. Of this amount it is proposed to expend \$90,000 for the erection and equipment of six new hospitals at a cost of not to exceed \$15,000 each. This will leave \$210,000 for other purposes.

It will be noted that \$65,000 is estimated for salaries. This includes \$12,480 for salaries at the Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa, and \$17,000 for salaries at the Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho. Specific appropriations are requested for these two institutions and these amounts are also given as the totals for salaries for the two sanatoria mentioned. Therefore if such specific provisions be enacted, these salaries, amounting in all to \$29,480, will be paid from such specific appropriations and not from this appropriation.

¹ This is not a final balance and will be reduced when all outstanding obligations have been paid.

The specific appropriations requested for Fort Lapwai and Sac and Fox are \$40,000 for the former and \$25,000 for the latter. This apparent saving to the general appropriation will, however, be more than offset by the necessity for maintaining six or more additional hospitals to be constructed at once.

These new institutions will probably be located at the Turtle Mountain Indian School, Belcourt, N. Dak.; Blackfeet Indian School, Browning, Mont.; Pima Indian School, Sacaton, Ariz.; Mescalero Indian School, Mescalero, N. Mex.; at or near the San Xavier Indian School, Tucson, Ariz.; and Carson Indian School, Stewart, Nev.; also a contract has been made for the construction of a new hospital at the Laguna Pueblo under the jurisdiction of the Santa Fe Indian School. These will be ready for operation by July 1, 1915.

Thus it will be seen that the demands on the appropriation will be heavier than before. Additional hospitals and the gradual extension of the general work necessitate increased expenditures for administration and operation.

In accordance with a provision of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 518, 519), a most thorough and exhaustive report upon the prevalence of contagious and infectious diseases among Indians was prepared by the Public Health Service, dated January 27, 1913, and was printed as Senate Document No. 1038. The findings pursuant to this investigation fully confirm previous reports of the Indian Office submitted to Congress recommending increased appropriations for medical and sanitary work among the Indians and indicate the urgent need for the expenditure of considerable amounts for carrying on this work.

The following mention is made of matters which will require especial attention during the fiscal year 1916:

Demands on this appropriation are made for relieving distress of afflicted or destitute Indians in cases where it is found necessary to prevent suffering or otherwise care for their physical well-being. It is necessary at times to place them in other than Government hospitals where they may receive care, medical or surgical attention, and where their expenses must be paid from this fund. In other cases it is necessary to provide actual subsistence where other funds are not available.

The continuation of the campaign against tuberculosis and trachoma each year witnesses a somewhat widened sphere of action and calls for somewhat heavier expenditures for the employment of physicians and purchase of supplies. The hospital service is being gradually increased by the addition of hospitals and by the enlargement of those already in operation.

Continued and persistent effort is necessary to instruct the Indian in personal and domestic hygiene and to teach him the means necessary to guard against contagious and infectious diseases. Educative measures are found to be most important, and this education should be more widely attempted by means of home instruction, lectures, demonstrations, and such other means as may be found effective in impressing upon him the importance of these things.

Effort must be continued toward the improvement of the Indian homes.

Sanitation and proper living must be effected; overcrowding, now so common among the Indians, must be prevented, and so far as practicable each home must be restricted to the use of one family.

Attention has heretofore been called to the advisability of dividing reservations into sanitary districts according to size and density of population, each with a medical officer to be under the supervision and control of the chief medical officer on the reservation.

An accurate census is necessary, covering each sanitary district and showing the condition of all dwellings and the physical condition of each inmate, with special reference to the existence of tuberculosis and trachoma.

Regular sanitary inspections of reservations, the dwellings therein, boarding schools and day schools, should be made by the sanitary officers for the discovery and abatement of nuisances.

Physicians to the Indians should be so organized as to insure adequate medical and sanitary supervision on reservations and at day and boarding schools. Only competent men should receive appointment, and the compensation should be sufficient to retain their services. Unqualified men should not be retained in medical and sanitary matters.

Aside from those hospital physicians, which should be provided on reservations for the treatment of Indians suffering from trachoma, there should be in each infected sanitary district a dispensary or office especially for the treatment of those cases not requiring hospital care. Such dispensaries should be in charge of those qualified to administer for the diseases of the eye.

There is a continual demand for field nurses to work under direction of the physician and administer home treatment and instruction to those who can not be sent to the hospital nor attend the dispensary. This has especial reference to the prevalence of trachoma on so many of the Indian reservations.

All Indian schools, day and boarding. Federal and mission, should be at all times under competent medical and sanitary control. The matter of the establishment of separate schools for trachomatous children is one to which consideration should be given.

It is necessary to provide means and adequate facilities for the care and treatment of trachomatous pupils at all boarding schools. Such facilities include the permanent services of a nurse trained in the care and treatment of diseases of the eye.

During the course of the year there are frequent and numerous calls from the field for emergency drugs, vaccines, or for funds with which to deal with epidemics. These calls must receive an immediate response.

At places where Government hospitals for the Indian have not been established it frequently happens that cases requiring operative interference are sent to city hospitals near by, the expense of which must be borne by the Government.

The preceding examples have been given, but these do not comprise all calls for expenditure of this appropriation which arise during the course of the fiscal year. During the last few years the service has been impressed with the need for ample funds and the best facilities for carrying on the work, and its great importance has been especially noted and manifested. It is believed that the recent increase in the appropriations has been the means of accomplishing much good, but the field is large and the experience of the present day among all communities has shown that the work of eradicating disease is slow and one requiring persistent and continued effort.

	Arizona.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Iowa.
Population.....	41,916	9,752	864	562	4,106	38 8
Births:						
During year.....	2,291	206	34	12	114	14
Per thousand.....	55	21	39	21	28	38
Deaths:						
During year.....	2,067	215	40	9	138	11
Per thousand.....	49	22	46	16	34	30
Under 3 years.....	1,296	42	11	3	25	2
Due to tuberculosis:						
During year.....	981	36	3		50	
Per thousand.....	23	4	4		12	
Housing:						
Families living in permanent houses..	3,593	1,666	114		682	55
Families living in tents, tepees, etc....	3,992	788	188	79	293	30
Houses having floors.....	295	1,232	(1) 31		517	55
PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.						
Population.....	41,820	9,752	864	562	4,106	368
Examined for disease.....	12,568	4,154	720	154	2,079	125
Number cases tuberculosis found.....	2,343	292	13		264	17
Estimated, all forms tuberculosis.....	5,736	582	19		394	(1) 72
Trachoma found.....	2,990	449	360		133	22
Estimated trachoma.....	7,009	963	590		459	70
Operated for trachoma.....	1,227	52	3		38	
Treated for trachoma (not operated).....	2,093	208	155		143	22
HOSPITAL FACILITIES.						
Agency or school hospital:						
Number.....	12	5			2	
Capacity.....	339	153			108	65
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913...	94	11			145	
During fiscal year 1914, admitted.....	1,917	789			213	50
Total treated.....	2,011	803			358	50
Discharged.....	1,935	773			189	3
Died.....	22	7			3	
Total discharged and died.....	1,957	780			192	3
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	54	20			166	47

¹ Population in this case based only on schools examined.

See Colorado and Iowa (1) 1913 report.

	Kansas.	Michi- gan.	Minne- sota.	Mon- tana.	Ne- braska.	Nevada.
Population.....	1,366	1,349	11,532	11,191	3,932	7,691
Births:						
During year.....	69	6	523	355	157	221
Per thousand.....	51	4	45	32	40	29
Deaths:						
During year.....	47	2	284	330	123	240
Per thousand.....	34	2	25	29	31	31
Under 3 years.....	18	1	89	103	47	15
Due to tuberculosis:						
During year.....			62	125	13	22
Per thousand.....			5	11	3	3
Housing:						
Families living in permanent houses.....	363	472	169	2,624	998	760
Families living in tents, tepees, etc.....			13	162	4	1,085
Houses having floors.....	363	47	1,742	1,927	998	421
PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.						
Population.....	1,601	1,349	11,532	11,191	2,600	2,621
Examined for disease.....	139	1,001	5,819	6,346	475	1,023
Number cases tuberculosis found.....	2	13	402	910	32	113
Estimated all forms tuberculosis.....	3	13	1,608	1,486	206	335
Trachoma found.....	95	103	1,090	2,152	43	342
Estimated trachoma.....	98	103	2,577	2,892	386	778
Operated for trachoma.....	154	35	322	862	8	47
Treated for trachoma (not operated).....	281	68	656	914	134	330
HOSPITAL FACILITIES.						
Agency or school hospital:						
Number.....	1	1	2	2	1	1
Capacity.....	70	24	38	20	20	14
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913.....	1		13	2		71
During fiscal year 1914:						
Admitted.....	711	239	777	362	370	421
Total treated.....	712	239	790	364	370	492
Discharged.....	708	237	772	361	367	490
Died.....	2	2	7	1	1	1
Total discharged and died.....	710	239	779	362	368	491
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	2		11	2	2	1

	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oka- homa.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	North Carolina.
Population.....	21,995	8,623	16,398	3,390	20,732	2,188
Births:						
During year.....	362	305	736	85	762	92
Per thousand.....	13	35	45	25	37	42
Deaths:						
During year.....	308	202	439	130	592	13
Per thousand.....	14	23	27	38	29	6
Under 3 years.....	128	79	163	30	200	
Due to tuberculosis:						
During year.....	50	81	99	46	103	4
Per thousand.....	2	9	6	14	5	1
Housing:						
Families living in permanent houses.....	3,790	1,976	3,987	2,855	5,935	600
Families living in tents, tepees, etc.....	638	425	933	179	132	
Houses having floors.....	174	1,828	3,891	2,651	3,326	600
PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.						
Population.....	21,995	8,623	11,917	3,390	20,732	2,188
Examined for disease.....	4,674	7,013	4,921	1,933	6,481	455
Number cases tuberculosis found.....	262	769	393	437	1,152	11
Estimated, all forms tuberculosis.....	2,174	983	672	2,609	2,280	28
Trachoma found.....	479	1,615	1,161	202	1,211	45
Estimated trachoma.....	5,474	1,735	4,033	2,390	2,338	175
Operated for trachoma.....	136	121	308	35	118	26
Treated for trachoma (not operated).....	725	756	1,535	185	410	4

Population in this case based only on schools examined.

	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	North Carolina.
HOSPITAL FACILITIES.						
Agency or school hospitals:						
Number.....	5	2	3	1	5	
Capacity.....	114	26	87	38	112	
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913.....	13		19	9	67	
During fiscal year 1914:						
Admitted.....	826	318	682	470	805	
Total treated.....	839	318	701	479	872	
Discharged.....	822	316	686	462	811	
Died.....	3	2	2	2	7	
Total discharged and died.....	825	318	688	464	818	
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	14		13	17	54	

	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Grand total.
Population.....	1,305	11,181	9,447	1,705	191,593
Births:					
During year.....	52	225	291	52	6,964
Per thousand.....	40	20	31	31	
Deaths:					
During year.....	63	243	224	58	5,778
Per thousand.....	48	22	24	34	
Under 3 years.....	14	62	50	13	2,391
Due to tuberculosis:					
During year.....	20	89	55	(¹)	1,839
Per thousand.....	15	8	6		
Housing:					
Families living in permanent houses.....	156	2,731	1,523	105	37,154
Families living in tents, tepees, etc.....	173	211	14	577	9,922
Houses having floors.....	117	2,643	1,468	30	24,456
PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.					
Population.....	1,305	11,181	8,173	1,705	178,576
Examined for disease.....	1,042	2,652	3,290	891	67,898
Number of cases tuberculosis found.....	59	240	445	76	8,248
Estimated, all forms tuberculosis.....	66	1,788	835	143	22,052
Trachoma found.....	305	454	260	330	13,841
Estimated trachoma.....	369	2,168	480	682	35,769
Operated for trachoma.....	18	25	86	29	3,650
Treated for trachoma (not operated).....	266	465	174	111	9,636
HOSPITAL FACILITIES.					
Agency or school hospital:					
Number.....		3	3	(²)	81
Capacity.....		59	71	15	1,393
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1913.....		9	16	1	471
During fiscal year 1914:					
Admitted.....		721	681		10,352
Total treated.....		730	697	1	10,823
Discharged.....		715	678	1	10,326
Died.....		7	10		79
Total discharged and died.....		722	688	1	10,405
Remaining June 30, 1914.....		8	9		418

¹ Unknown.² Out of repair.

The language stricken out, part of it, was legislation that would not be needed after another year. We have stricken out the clause "correction of sanitary defects in Indians' homes," because we are asking for a specific appropriation for that work farther on in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 17 you have a specific appropriation for that purpose at the bottom of the page, beginning with line 20.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; when we reach that item I would be glad to submit a justification for it.

Mr. CARTER. You think we had better consider these together no matter what we might do with them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I would be glad to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. I will call your attention to the fact that in line 18, page 6, you strike out the words "correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes," and on page 17 and beginning with line 20 the following item appears:

For correction of sanitary defects in, and improvement of, Indian homes, \$100,000; to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, said appropriation to be expended and reimbursed under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Now, what justification have you for that increase?

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for a specific appropriation for the improvement of sanitary conditions in Indian homes, and we offer for that item the following justification.

SANITARY CONDITIONS AMONG INDIANS, REIMBURSABLE.

This item is for the correction of sanitary defects in and improvement of Indian homes.

There are approximately 8,000 Indian families who have no homes, but live in tepees, mud lodges, and hogans with dirt floors, bad ventilation, and disheartening sanitary conditions. If the Indians were required to live in homes that were better ventilated and under improved sanitary conditions, the result would be a decrease in the diseases so prevalent among them.

The conditions existing among the Indians which make this appropriation necessary were the subject of an article by Edgar B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which appeared in the *Red Man* in 1912, and reads in part as follows:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Government has appropriated during the last century several hundred million of dollars for the support and civilization of the Indians of this country, there are to-day thousands of Indians who are wards of the Government living from four to eight to the family in one-room shacks, cabins, wickiups, or tents, some of them on dirt floors and under the most revolting, insanitary conditions—conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of most dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis and trachoma, not only to each member of the Indian family, but to other Indians of the immediate vicinity, as well as the whites with whom they come in contact.

"A large number of the Indians living under these deplorable conditions have been allotted valuable lands, ranging from 80 to 320 acres to each Indian. In my judgment, one of the strongest indictments against the efficiency of Indian administration of the past is the fact that Indian families owning anywhere from 400 to 1,000 acres of valuable land, are permitted to live in insanitary and crowded conditions in one-room huts that are nothing less than disease breeders.

"I know of no field in the Indian Service that offers better opportunities for successful work—work that will accomplish great good for the Indians and that will be lasting in its effect—than the building of sanitary homes to take the place of the disease-breeding hovels now existing on practically all Indian reservations, and the teaching of the Indians to live wholesome, sanitary lives in their new homes.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that during the last few years, especially under the present administration, greater efforts have been made by the increased and more thoroughly organized medical force to improve the health conditions of the Indians so far as the limited appropriations provided by Congress for that work would permit.

"However, it must be apparent to those familiar with conditions on Indian reservations as they now exist, notwithstanding recent improvements, that there is urgent necessity of a more thorough and vigorous campaign for improved health and housing conditions among Indians.

"Because of recent publicity regarding the unfortunate condition of certain Chippewa Indians and the serious possibility and probability of the spreading of trachoma to white communities if this dreadful disease is not more thoroughly controlled, I believe it is probable that Congress can be prevailed upon

in the near future to increase largely the appropriation for the Indian medical service, so that there can be money available for a thorough clean-up of the unfortunate health and sanitary conditions now existing on Indian reservations.

"In this connection I might suggest that for the next few years there should be available an increased annual appropriation for health work among Indians of not less than \$300,000.

"I am also aware that on a few of the reservations there has been recently considerable activity in the building of homes which are a credit to the Indians. It is with the hope, however, that this good work may become more general on all Indian reservations and that the superintendents may enter into an organized and persistent campaign for better housing and sanitary conditions among Indians that I am writing this article.

"It is difficult to develop an Indian to a standard of civilization above and beyond his home environment. Able scientific authorities now tell us that environment has more to do with the development of the individual, the development of his mind and character, than heredity. If this be true what on awful inheritance and what a heavy load on the upward climb to a higher civilization must be the portion of the little Indian children born and reared among the surroundings and conditions found in some of the alleged Indian homes.

"We hear a great deal these days about conservation—conservation of timber, coal, water power and reservoir sites, and other natural resources—in all of which I am a strong believer. But what a splendid opportunity for the conservation of human life—the lives of little Indian children as well as the lives of their fathers and mothers—in a vigorous campaign for better housing conditions among Indians that will produce actual results.

"One of the unfortunate features of our present Indian school system is the fact that after training and educating Indian boys and girls at nonreservation schools, where they are surrounded by and become accustomed to modern conditions of civilized life, and after graduation it becomes necessary to return them to the frequently repugnant environment and revolting conditions of the home life of some of their parents on the Indian reservations.

"I know that it requires money to build homes, but on a large number of the reservations it does not require as much money as one might think necessary for that purpose. Most of the reservations have an abundant timber supply, and on some there are Government sawmills equipped to produce the material for Indian homes at nominal cost.

"The Indians of the country have to their credit many million dollars of individual Indian moneys, and there is deposited in the United States Treasury nearly \$50,000,000 of treaty and trust funds which could be segregated and made available to certain classes of Indians under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1221). I know of no better use that could be made of this money than improving the homes of Indians and making them sanitary and wholesome.

"On all allotted reservations the Indians have valuable lands that are not cultivated by the allottees, and nearly every Indian family has one or more inherited allotments that could be sold. Why not urge the Indians more strongly than ever before to sell their inherited allotments and part of their surplus lands to white farmers and use the proceeds to construct modern homes to take the places of the disease-breeding shacks now so common on Indian reservations? The homes and farms of the white farmers would be models for the Indians. Besides, these farmers would establish free schools, build roads and churches, and bring other civilizing agencies to bear on the community that would not only result in elevating the Indian to a higher social status but would greatly increase the value of his property.

"By improving the homes of the Indians we will not only improve their health and morals but their industrial condition as well, and when all the able-bodied Indians learn to work with their hands and brains and have the inclination to work and do actually work, then will the Indian question be solved. If by some psychological process there could be impressed on the minds of the Indians of this country the necessity and the great benefit, morally and physically, of labor and the absurdity of owning valuable agricultural lands without farming those lands or without getting any benefit from them, the further need of the Indian Bureau would not be very great.

"In order that improved industrial conditions may be brought about, I am strongly in favor of a very large reimbursable appropriation, so that every worthy Indian allottee may have seed for planting and adequate farming implements for carrying on his allotment.

A large appropriation of this character available for a number of years would make the Indians independent industrially, and would result eventually in large savings of gratuity appropriations by the Government.

"The campaign for improved housing conditions among the Indians is largely up to the superintendents. The Indian Office will be very glad to cooperate in every way possible in this work. This movement could and should accomplish practical results for the benefit of the Indians."

We find that there are 8,000 families throughout the United States who are living in deplorably insanitary conditions on dirt floors, and largely in wickiups and one-room cabins, without any ventilation whatever. The conditions under which they are living result in the transmission of tuberculosis and trachoma, and it is very important that we start a campaign for the improvement of home conditions of the Indians. I consider that very important legislation in connection with the health work among the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification have you for the \$100,000 increase that you make by cutting out the words in this previous item, "correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes"? You will have \$300,000 provided in this item here on page 6, and then by adding what you have on page 17 you add \$100,000 to the bill.

Mr. MERITT. Because of the urgent need of the Indians along health lines we have been able to use but little of this old appropriation for improving home conditions, and that is such an important work that we thought it advisable and desirable that we have a specific appropriation for the work.

Mr. BURKE. What is the number there?

Mr. MERITT. 4 and 21.

Mr. CARTER. When was this statement of expenditures of the fund of 1914 made, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. That was made in October.

Mr. CARTER. Does that include all expenditures?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. There may be some outstanding obligations against that appropriation that will be paid after the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. CARTER. You had expended at that time \$172,391.41, I believe?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We had an unexpended balance at the first of the year of only \$27,000. But that is largely hypothecated and will be paid out.

Mr. CARTER. That was \$300,000?

Mr. MERITT. That is for the current year.

Mr. CARTER. \$200,000 the year before?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. We increased this, then, \$100,000 last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; in order to construct six hospitals. Those hospitals are being planned and the award has been made, and it is expected that hospitals will be constructed before the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Mr. CARTER. What was the amount to be used for the hospitals?

Mr. MERITT. \$100,000; no hospital to exceed a total cost of \$15,000.

Mr. CARTER. Yes. I remember there was \$90,000 for the general hospitals and \$10,000 for Fort Spokane, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Then, instead of this being an increase of \$100,000 for this year it would be an estimated increase of \$200,000?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we are asking for relieving distress and for improving sanitary conditions \$400,000. There was appropriated for the same work last year \$300,000; therefore there is an increase of \$100,000.

Mr. CARTER. You are asking for \$90,000 for this year for hospitals, are you not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Then that would make a total of the amounts that you want to use for purposes outside of hospitals of \$310,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. That would make an increase of \$110,000 over that of last year?

Mr. MERITT. The total appropriation would be \$100,000, but we could use \$10,000 more in relieving distress.

Mr. CARTER. What is the necessity, Mr. Meritt, for having these amounts divided?

Mr. MERITT. As I stated before, this work of improving sanitary conditions in homes is so very important and the demand on this appropriation for relieving distress is so very great because of health conditions that we find we can not spare any money for improving sanitary defects in Indian homes, and we would like to have a specific appropriation for this work.

Mr. CARTER. If you had it all appropriated together you could use it for the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes just the same as if you had it appropriated separately?

Mr. MERITT. We have no objection if you decide to restore the amount to \$400,000.

Mr. CARTER. What I want to get at is what was the idea in dividing it?

Mr. BURKE. To get more money.

Mr. MERITT. Frankly, that is part of the reason why it is divided, but also because it is such an important work and it is so urgent that we will require a special appropriation for it.

Mr. CARTER. That does not explain it very well.

Mr. MERITT. We will be perfectly satisfied if the language of last year's bill is restored and we are permitted to use \$100,000 of the \$400,000 for the improvement of sanitary defects in Indian homes.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, the proviso on page 7, lines 9 to 12, "*Provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress annually a detailed report as to all moneys expended in the erection of hospitals as provided for herein." Did that appear for the first time in the current appropriation bill?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that appeared in the present act for the first time.

Mr. BURKE. I mean was it contained in prior appropriation bills?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. BURKE. So there is no report as to what has been done, so far as the expenditure of money in the erection of hospitals is concerned?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; except I can state that we have made the awards and the hospital will be constructed soon.

Mr. BURKE. Now, what have you actually done with reference to the construction and erection of these hospitals, as provided in the current fiscal year, to date?

Mr. MERITT. We have drawn up the plans and advertised as required by law, and have received bids and have made the awards. The successful bidder has been notified, and he has begun making arrangements for the construction work.

Mr. BURKE. Will you indicate briefly what the plans of these hospitals are; that is, how are they constructed and what is their capacity?

Mr. MERITT. The plans vary somewhat, Mr. Burke, depending, of course, upon the location. The hospital at Blackfeet and in the northern part of the country are constructed differently from the hospitals in the southern part of the United States because of climatic conditions. It is expected that they will accommodate about 40 people, in addition to having large sleeping porches and open-air arrangements. I took up with Mr. Carter the matter of the hospital that we are constructing for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at a cost of \$50,000, as provided in the current Indian appropriation act, and we think we have worked out a very desirable plan.

Mr. BURKE. Will you submit, so that it may appear in the record, a brief detailed statement showing the plans of these hospitals that are to be erected at a cost of not more than \$15,000, so that we may see what they are?

Mr. MERITT. I will be glad to do that. (The description requested follows:)

The hospitals selected to comply with the provisions of the current appropriation act for the construction of hospitals to cost not more than \$15,000 each are of simple but substantial frame construction, of the pavilion type, with a two-story central building, flanked by one-story wings.

On the first floor of the central portion are located the dining room and kitchen, the latter being provided with a screened porch and refrigerator room.

On the second floor are located four employees' rooms, a bathroom, and a closet for each employee's room.

In the wings are located sitting, locker, bath, and toilet rooms, and two wards with a capacity of 30 patients, which capacity may be increased to 38 by utilizing open porches located at the front of the sitting rooms. The front wall of each sitting room is provided with glazed and screened windows in box frames, taking up practically the entire front-wall space.

The wards are of the open pattern and all walls are provided with screened and glazed triple-sliding sash and screened and glazed transoms.

A steam heating equipment is provided for each hospital, also drainage and lighting systems.

The capacity of the proposed hospital in the Choctaw Nation, Okla., to cost \$50,000, is 80 patients, 20 of whom are to be placed in tent houses.

Mr. BURKE. Now in advertising for bids, have you been able to get bids so that you can construct these hospitals within the limit of the appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the award has been made.

Mr. BURKE. Do you think the amount is large enough for the hospitals that we ought to erect among the different Indian Reservations?

Mr. MERITT. We have had some difficulty in constructing a hospital at the Mescalero Reservation for \$15,000, but the successful bidder bid on the entire six hospitals, and by bidding on the six hospitals and making his bid all or none and dividing it up between the six of them we were able to construct a hospital at the Mescalero Reservation for \$15,000.

Mr. BURKE. Now one of these hospitals is at Mescalero?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Where are the other five?

Mr. MERITT. On Pima Reservation in Arizona, near San Xavier Reservation in Arizona, on Blackfeet Reservation in Montana, at Carson Indian School in Nevada, and a hospital in North Dakota at the Turtle Mountain School.

Mr. BURKE. Have you in mind the number of hospitals that you think will be necessary to erect in order to have a sufficient number to accommodate the demand?

Mr. MERITT. The hospital facilities now are entirely inadequate, and in my judgment Congress would be justified in providing a small hospital on every Indian reservation having a population of 1,200 or more Indians.

Mr. BURKE. Well, will these hospitals that are now being erected be completed so that they will probably be ready for occupancy with the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1915?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. So that you will need money for the maintenance of these six hospitals after that date?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Money that you do not have to provide at present?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now what percentage of the money that Congress might appropriate under this provision for relief of distress among Indians, etc., and the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes, would you apportion for the latter purpose? That is, suppose Congress appropriated \$300,000 for this purpose, what proportion of it would you say ought to be used for the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes?

Mr. MERITT. The need for this other work would be so great that we would be unable to use any part of the appropriation—or practically no part—for the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes if the appropriation were limited to \$300,000.

Mr. BURKE. Suppose Congress should say, "We will give you \$400,000 for the purpose of relieving distress, etc., and the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes," and then said that a certain portion of it should be used exclusively for the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes; what proportion would you say should be used for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. I would say that we should use \$100,000.

Mr. BURKE. One-fourth?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Then, out of any money Congress appropriated for this purpose you would say that 25 per cent ought to be used for this specific purpose?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because if Congress should only appropriate \$300,000 I would say that we could use but very little of that appropriation for improving sanitary defects in Indian homes; but all over \$300,000 that Congress appropriated for this work could be used for that purpose.

Mr. BURKE. Then, in your opinion, the most important thing to consider is the relieving of distress and to provide for the cure and prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The condition is such that we must have at least \$300,000 for that purpose.

Mr. BURKE. Then, if Congress only gives you \$300,000 and allows nothing for correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes, you would simply strike that out of the provision?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; much as I would regret to see it done.

Mr. BURKE. Now suppose you did have \$100,000 for this specific purpose, how would you expend it?

Mr. MERITT. We would expend it by putting floors in Indian homes where they are now living on dirt floors. We would expend it by having windows and doors put in houses where they now have no windows at all and only one door. We could expend a million dollars in the next 10 years to advantage in that work, and it would be one of the best things that Congress could do for the poor Indians in this country. Sanitary conditions under which the Indians are living on some of the reservations are terrible to describe. There are 40,000 Indians in the United States living under housing and sanitary conditions that are deplorable.

Mr. BURKE. Then, if I understand it, it would be your policy, where you found an Indian living in a home that you did not think was sanitary, you would propose to put a floor in and a chimney, if desirable, and improve his residence for him?

Mr. MERITT. And a window. Many of these Indians have no money. Their lands have not been allotted and they have no means of improving their homes.

Mr. BURKE. Don't you think, as a matter of fact, that whatever was appropriated, the larger part of it would be expended for salaries, traveling expenses, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And that there would not be very many real improvements in the way of permanent additions to the homes, by putting in new floors, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. If you will give us \$100,000 we will be glad to see a limitation put on, that no part of the money shall be expended for salaries and traveling expenses. We will use the present force of the Indian Service to bring about these improvements. For example, we would use the farmers, mechanics, and policemen on the various reservations to do this work.

Mr. BURKE. This proviso on page 7, beginning with line 12 and ending with the word "provision," line 22, is eliminated on the theory that it is now permanent law?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, what proportion of this sum was used last year for the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes?

Mr. MERITT. It was about \$10,000.

Mr. CARTER. What is the appropriation for support and civilization? How much is that? Haven't you an item of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. No; we have a great many general items for support and civilization, but no specific item.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For support of Indian day and industrial schools."

For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for and for other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, including the support and education of deaf and dumb and blind Indian children, \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, or any other appropriation provided for herein, except appropriation made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood

whose parents are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free school facilities provided and the facilities of the Indian schools are needed for pupils of more than one-fourth Indian blood: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the support of Indian day and industrial schools where specific appropriation is made: *Provided further*, That not more than \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be available in aiding advanced Indian pupils who desire to qualify as instructors in taking normal, agricultural, or other vocational courses in public institutions other than Indian schools.

What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification, Mr. Chairman, for this item:

Indian schools, support.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$1, 500, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	1, 420, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	1, 357, 501. 24
Unexpended balance, October 1-----	¹ 62, 498. 76

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$736, 114. 44
Traveling expenses-----	19, 379. 09
Transportation of supplies-----	42, 790. 47
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	6, 240. 13
Telegraph and telephone service-----	1, 503. 97
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	352. 50
Subsistence supplies-----	195, 143. 08
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	130, 839. 71
Forage-----	29, 091. 20
Fuel-----	86, 472. 07
Stationary and office supplies-----	18, 503. 23
Educational supplies-----	11, 520. 62
Medical supplies-----	4, 462. 83
Equipment, material, etc-----	70, 731. 86
Miscellaneous-----	4, 202. 04
	1, 357, 501. 24

List of the positions and salaries paid from this appropriation during the fiscal year 1914.

Num- ber.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Num- ber.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Num- ber.	Rate of pay.	Total.
2	\$3, 000	\$6, 000	21	\$1, 200	\$25, 200	86	\$500	\$43, 000
1	2, 750	2, 750	3	1, 100	3, 300	45	480	21, 600
3	2, 500	7, 500	25	1, 000	25, 000	3	460	1, 380
1	2, 300	2, 300	1	960	960	4	450	1, 800
3	2, 250	6, 750	30	900	27, 000	9	420	3, 780
1	2, 150	2, 150	2	870	1, 740	15	400	6, 000
15	2, 000	30, 000	43	840	36, 120	12	360	4, 320
3	1, 900	5, 700	5	800	4, 000	1	340	340
1	1, 850	1, 850	4	780	3, 120	153	300	45, 900
16	1, 800	38, 800	21	750	15, 750	3	270	810
1	1, 700	1, 700	10	745	7, 450	18	240	4, 320
1	1, 625	1, 625	182	720	131, 040	1	200	200
10	1, 600	16, 000	7	690	4, 830	3	180	540
1	1, 550	1, 550	53	660	34, 980	1	160	160
6	1, 500	9, 000	11	630	6, 930	8	150	1, 200
1	1, 450	1, 450	175	600	105, 000	1	120	120
9	1, 400	12, 600	1	580	580	4	100	400
5	1, 300	6, 500	70	540	38, 800			
2	1, 250	2, 500	2	520	1, 040	1, 115		765, 435

¹ This is not a final balance, as there are probably outstanding obligations yet to be charged.

INDIAN SCHOOLS, SUPPORT, 1916—AMOUNT REQUESTED, \$1,550,000.

This appropriation is in the same amount as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915. This fund is required for the support and education of Indian children in those schools for which no specific provision is made or use of tribal funds authorized, including day schools and public schools where tuition is paid. For public-school tuition the item proposes a maximum amount of \$50,000. The amount to be used for support and education of deaf, dumb, and blind is not fixed; last year \$40,000 was specified for this purpose, but as that was the first appropriation of this character the Indian Office has been without experience from which to determine accurately the amount which would be required.

From the most recent data available it is found that there are in all 84,229 Indian children of school age, of whom 6,428 are ineligible for school attendance, leaving 77,801 to be provided for in Government, public, or private schools.

The following enrollment is shown:

In Government-reservation schools.....	9,700
In nonreservation schools.....	10,857
In Government day schools.....	7,218

making a total of 27,775 enrolled in Government schools.

There are also enrolled in private and mission schools 4,943, and in public schools 25,180, so far as information has been received. This makes a total of 57,798 Indian children in all schools of whatever character. It will be noted that the enrollment in nonreservation schools was approximately the same as during the preceding year.

The situation during the fiscal year 1916 will not differ materially from that existing in the years 1914 and 1915. Provision has been made for the building of schools for the Navajo Indians and the Papagoes. The appropriation act of August 1, 1914, provided \$100,000 for Navajo schools and \$50,000 for school facilities for the Papago children. This money is being expended; the schools to be established will be ready for use in the near future, and this will result in the enrollment of Navajo and Papago children whose education must be provided for by the use of this appropriation.

Of the Navajo there are about 29,193 and of the Papagoes 6,965. Estimating upon a basis of 20 per cent there would be of the Navajo 5,838 school children and of the Papagoes 1,390 school children. Due to the continuous effort which is being made to bring about the attendance of Indian children in the State public schools, enrollment in the Government schools would be somewhat lessened, but this decrease would undoubtedly be made up by enrollment of new pupils and increased enrollment of Papago and Navajo children as fast as facilities for the latter two tribes are provided.

The maximum amount to be used for tuition of Indian children enrolled in public schools has been increased \$20,000 to \$40,000. The policy of favoring increased enrollment of Indian children in the public schools of the States is believed sound, and the office attaches great importance to this endeavor and to the need of ample means with which to accomplish this work. The money available will be used to secure attendance in the public schools by payment of tuition therefor where the States do not recognize the right of the Indian to attend, or the State authorities do not feel it incumbent on them to take active measures to procure such attendance, where compulsory-attendance laws applicable to Indians do not exist, or especially where districts contain nontaxable Indian lands and the Indians do not contribute to the support of the district schools.

Referring to the provision requiring one-fourth degree of Indian blood for enrollment in the Government schools, this has been in effect during the fiscal years 1913, 1914, and 1915. Directions calling for adherence to the spirit and letter of the law have been issued to superintendents of schools, and it appears from information at hand that the requirement has been generally complied with.

It is provided that not to exceed \$10,000 of the appropriation shall be available in aiding Indian pupils who desire to qualify as instructors in taking normal, agricultural, or other vocational courses in institutions other than Indian schools. Among the many Indian children who are receiving instruction within the limits afforded by the present schools there is a considerable number who desire an opportunity to obtain advanced training, normal or vocational, and whose abilities are such as to justify their desire. Hitherto it has been possible in a few instances only for these children to secure such training.

Because of the passage of the appropriation act for the current fiscal year on August 1, 1914, some plans for expenditure of the moneys have not yet been carried out. Apportionments have been made to the various schools for the purposes contemplated by the act, including the usual yearly expenditures, and there remains a reserve of about \$14,000 available for general purposes during and a smaller final balance on June 30, 1915, than has been the case usually the remainder of the fiscal year. Present indications point to reduced savings with this appropriation.

During the present year, and undoubtedly during 1916, gradually increasing cost of all supplies will cause a heavier drain on the appropriation. Salaries of employees have not been increased except in a very few and exceptional instances.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of that item?

Mr. MERITT. No. 5. Mr. Chairman, out of this appropriation we support our general schools, including day schools and reservation boarding schools. Nonreservation schools are, of course, specifically provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that in line 14, page 8, you have stricken out "\$20,000," and made the provision read, "*Provided further*, That not more than \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian children enrolled in the public schools." Why did you make that change?

Mr. MERITT. Because it is the policy of the office wherever the Indians can attend the public schools to urge them to attend those schools rather than attend the Indian schools. We think it is more beneficial to the Indian children.

The CHAIRMAN. In line 3 of that same page I see you have stricken out the language "not to exceed." What is the reason for that?

Mr. MERITT. We will use this appropriation for the support of these schools without any specific reference to the amount. We are constructing school buildings now in Arizona for the Papago Indians, and those buildings will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you want this as a lump sum rather than to have it specifically stated?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have stricken out the provision, beginning with line 17 and ending in line 20:

And provided further, That \$50 000 of the amount herein appropriated, in addition to any other funds available for that purpose, shall be used to provide school facilities for the children of the Papago Tribe of Indians in Arizona.

You have stricken that out, I see.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. As I stated a moment ago, we will use this general fund for the support of those Papago schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain the provision, beginning with line 20, that not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be available to aid advanced Indian pupils who desire to pursue higher studies?

Mr. MERITT. We are asking that not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be available to aid advanced Indian pupils who desire to qualify as instructors in taking normal, agricultural, or other vocational courses in public institutions other than Indian schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your idea is that to certain Indians that the department may select you would perhaps give higher education than you would to the main body of Indians?

Mr. MERITT. We find that there are throughout the Indian country Indians who are unusually bright and ambitious and anxious to get an education beyond the limited education that is given in the Indian schools, and we thought if we had an appropriation which we could use to supplement the efforts of those bright and ambitious Indian pupils to go to a school of higher learning that it would be money well spent in developing leaders among the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you think this would lead to finally, Mr. Meritt? Would it not lead to giving a higher education to all the pupils in the United States?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I would not be in favor of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't this is a new policy that we are entering upon?

Mr. MERITT. It is a new item of legislation in the Indian bill.

The CHAIRMAN. And subject to a point of order?

Mr. MERITT. I am not sure it would be subject to a point of order. It is subject to objection, of course.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Merritt, I am strictly in favor of that provision for placing Indians in public schools, and I would like to give you all of this amount that is necessary—whatever proportion of this amount you think is necessary for placing them in public schools, but I would like to know what progress you have made with the proposition of placing them in public schools during the last fiscal year.

Mr. MERITT. We have made splendid progress in that work, Mr. Carter.

Mr. CARTER. Can you submit a statement showing how many Indians were in public schools and the time of their entrance, in order that we may see about how much it has cost to keep them there? Have you anything there that you can give on it now?

Mr. MERITT. In our justification we have a statement showing an enrollment in the reservation schools of 9,700; in nonreservation schools, 10,875; in Government day schools, 7,218; making a total of 27,775 enrolled in Government schools. There are also in private mission schools 4,943 and in public schools 25,180. So far as information has been received there is a total of 57,798 Indian children in all schools of any character. We have figures showing that there are probably 8,000 Indian children now without school facilities.

Mr. CARTER. Well, did you use the entire \$20,000 last year?

Mr. MERITT. That appropriation is available for this current fiscal year.

Mr. CARTER. How much was there on June 30, 1914?

Mr. MERITT. I do not think there was any appropriation for that work, Mr. Carter, and the reason we are asking for a specific appropriation now is because the comptroller has held that this general appropriation is not available for this work where the Indians are citizens and have free-school facilities.

Mr. CARTER. I believe you said there were 25,000 in the public schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; including the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. CARTER. How many of these was the department instrumental in having placed in public schools and kept there?

Mr. MERITT. Quite a large number. Of course it would be impossible for me to tell the exact number, but our force in the field has been given instructions to urge the attendance of Indian children in public schools wherever they had convenient public school facilities.

Mr. CARTER. How do you suppose this \$20,000 would aid to get them into the public schools?

Mr. MERITT. In some of the States the local school authorities object to the attendance of Indian children without compensation, and we enter into a contract with the local school board and pay the tuition of the Indian children in public schools.

Mr. CARTER. What States exclude Indian children from the public schools?

Mr. MERITT. I would not like to name the States, Mr. Carter, because it is not a State proposition. It is largely a local school proposition and in some States the local authorities do not object.

Mr. CARTER. They are not excluded by law, then?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Do any States exclude them by law?

Mr. MERITT. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. CARTER. They are excluded on account of local sentiment?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it is a matter that must be handled with some tact, but we are working to get the Indian children into the public schools wherever we can.

Mr. CARTER. What do you know, if anything, about the facilities for the education of the Choctaw children in Mississippi?

Mr. MERITT. I would not like to give a statement on that, Mr. Carter, because I do not have any accurate information.

Mr. CARTER. I want to ask you a question or two in reference to this \$10,000 that you want for advanced Indian pupils who wish to qualify as instructors and wish to take up some agricultural or other vocational course. Are not all the Indian nonreservation schools presumed to be agricultural or vocational schools?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all of them. They do not go beyond the eighth grade in their studies.

Mr. CARTER. Well, they are presumed to go as far as other schools in vocational and agricultural training, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. Our Indian schools will compare very favorably with other schools of like character.

Mr. CARTER. Then, there would not be any necessity for these two propositions being included in this proviso, would there?

Mr. MERITT. They might want to take higher courses than are offered at our Indian schools.

Mr. CARTER. But I thought you just stated that the Indian schools carried them along with the other schools about as far as the other schools in agricultural and vocational education.

Mr. MERITT. They do, in schools of their class; but of course there are universities that make specialties of certain courses, and they are better qualified to give advanced instruction in those special courses, and you will notice the language here, "to qualify as instructors in taking normal agricultural or other vocational courses in public institutions."

Mr. CARTER. I understand. Then, your schools do not go as high in agricultural and vocational education as you would like to have some of the Indians go?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Now, Mr. Meritt, you just stated that there were 8,000 Indian children without educational facilities?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Wouldn't you consider it a gross inequality to leave these children without any educational facilities and at the same time carry other Indian children through the universities?

Mr. MERITT. We are trying as fast as we can to get facilities and educational opportunities for these children, and this year we are asking for a specific appropriation for that work. We are getting them into the schools just as rapidly as we possibly can.

Mr. CARTER. I understand that, but doesn't the inequality that I have just spoken of suggest itself as being very important to you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Do you not think that \$10,000 might more appropriately be used for the children who have no educational facilities at all than those who do have educational facilities and desire to go to a college or a university?

Mr. MERITT. I would like to see both propositions carried along, but of course if this money here is to keep out Indians who have no facilities, I would rather omit this proviso.

Mr. CARTER. This bill will do that, because you are taking this \$10,000 out of the general appropriation for the support of schools and using that for special education. It would be necessary in order to use that \$10,000 for you to deny some others education, because you say that there are now 8,000 children without any facilities at all.

Mr. MERITT. I realize that this is a new departure and is subject to the objection that you make, Mr. Carter, and my sympathies are with the Indian children who have no facilities, and I shall not urge this item in the face of the objection that you raise. I realize, however, that there are certain Indians in the country who would develop into leaders of their race if they had the opportunity that this appropriation would give.

Mr. CARTER. Well, after we have given them the education offered by the public schools and the Indian schools, don't you think that if they have the right kind of stuff in them they will be pretty apt to find a way to go on and educate themselves?

Mr. MERITT. They undoubtedly can find a way by some means if they have the proper grit.

Mr. CARTER. I notice you have stricken out this proviso about school facilities for the Papago Tribe of Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We will use this general fund for the Papago Indians.

Mr. CARTER. Can you do that?

Mr. MERITT. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Why couldn't you do that last year?

Mr. MERITT. We wanted to get that appropriation increased last year. These Indians had not theretofore been given school facilities, and by making a specific appropriation—asking for \$50,000 increase—we were able to get an increase in the general item. I will be very frank with you and the committee in making that statement.

Mr. CARTER. That brings up the same proposition that Mr. Burke stated a while ago.

The CHAIRMAN. You will find quite a number of items like that in the bill.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, as I understand it, you have now in the public schools 25,180 pupils?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Does that include the children in the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. You can not tell us what portion of the children that are in the public schools you pay tuition for, can you?

Mr. MERITT. A very small proportion; but I can get the exact information from the office.

Mr. BURKE. Now, it occurs to me, and I think you will see there is something in the point—

The CHAIRMAN. Will you furnish that information?

Mr. MERITT. The number of pupils for whom tuition is paid in the public schools is very small as compared with the total number enrolled therein. During the year 1914 tuition was paid for practically none, owing to the fact that the comptroller in a decision on this matter held that it was illegal to contract to pay a tuition to effect the enrollment of children in public schools if they were legally entitled to attend, that such contracts being without consideration were void.

The number for whom tuition was paid during the fiscal year 1913 was approximately 594.

Mr. BURKE. In your justification you say the necessity for this appropriation is to make it possible to send children to school in States where they are not admitted. Your language is:

The money will be used to secure attendance in the public schools by payment of tuition therefor, where the States do not recognize the rights of the Indians to attend or the State authorities do not feel it incumbent on them to take active measures to procure such attendance, etc.

Now, there are many States where the public schools are open to the Indians and where the Indians attend them; is that not true?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and where we are not called on to pay any tuition.

Mr. BURKE. Now, that is true in South Dakota, and I have no doubt in many other States. The fact is that the Indians residing in these States have allotments not subject to taxation, and therefore they have the benefit and privilege of attending schools without paying any taxes.

Mr. MERITT. That is the point that is made in some localities against the Indians attending the public schools.

Mr. BURKE. Now, when this becomes generally understood that Congress is providing by appropriation to pay tuition in public schools in some States because they do not recognize the right of the Indian to attend, will it not become general and be necessary to make appropriations and pay tuition in every public school where Indians attend in every State?

Mr. MERITT. I realize the possibility, Mr. Burke, and yet we are confronted with the proposition of not being able to get Indian children into the public schools without paying tuition in certain localities.

Mr. BURKE. I understand. I am right in sympathy with the proposition, but we ought to take into consideration what it is going

to lead to. We can educate Indian children very much cheaper in the public schools than we can in Government schools. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. There is also great injustice in the States being required to maintain schools for the benefit of the Indians who have lands that are not taxable, but that is the law. Now, we ought to anticipate that probably in the course of time we will have to pay tuition in every public school if we pay in any. About what is the tuition you pay to a school township for the attendance of a pupil?

Mr. MERITT. Between two and three dollars a month.

Mr. BURKE. Two and three dollars a month?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. I think that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. We will pass to the next item:

For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, including sewer, water, and lighting systems in connection therewith, and for the purchase of lands necessary for school and agency purposes, \$440,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to allow employees in the Indian Service, who are furnished quarters, necessary heat and light for such quarters without charge, such heat and light to be paid for out of the fund chargeable with the cost of heating and lighting other buildings at the same place: *Provided further*, That hereafter the amount so expended for agency purposes shall not be included in the maximum amounts for compensation of employees prescribed by section one, act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Will you please give us the justification for that?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item.

INDIAN SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated..... \$440,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated..... 400,000.00

Amount expended..... 364,546.15

Unexpended balance..... ¹ 35,453.85

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	7,417.21
Traveling expenses.....	3,752.95
Transportation of supplies.....	1,751.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....	102.07
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	2.86
Fuel.....	12.00
Construction.....	202,401.38
Repairs (to plant).....	124,812.78
Rent.....	23,718.23
Land and improvements.....	170.00
Water.....	237.25
Miscellaneous.....	168.42
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	364,546.15

Amount requested for construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings, sewer, water and lighting systems, and for purchase of lands, \$440,000.

¹ This is not a final balance and will be materially reduced when all outstanding obligations have been charged.

Superintendents of the schools and agencies entitled to the use of this appropriation have requested new construction, repairs, improvements, rent, and miscellaneous expenditures amounting to a total of \$1,465,298.

Recent figures are not available to show the exact value of all school and agency properties, including land, buildings, heat and power plants, and lighting and water systems for which this appropriation can be used, but it is estimated that the total value of this property is over \$8,000,000.

The amount requested for the fiscal year 1916 is the same as appropriated for the fiscal year 1915. It has been the purpose to use this appropriation primarily for repairs and upkeep of existing school and agency plants. Some new construction has been undertaken in cases where it seemed important, and especially where such has been necessary in order that schools already established might not fail of their usefulness because of the need of certain buildings or improvements with which to properly carry on their operations. Some school plants, on the other hand, have never been fully completed and from year to year a few improvements are made or new buildings constructed so far as money can be spared.

These improvements have consisted of water systems, sewer systems, heating and lighting plants, a few school houses and dormitories, some smaller buildings and cottages of moderate cost for employees, and also new machinery, engines, pumps, etc.

It has proved necessary in the past to allow from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the value of the school and agency plants of the Indian Service for repairs and upkeep. The percentage necessary for the purpose is higher probably than would be the case with many classes of property in private ownership, because the school plants especially are subjected to somewhat hard usage. It has always been found difficult to keep the property in good condition with the amounts which have been made available through the yearly appropriations.

It should be said that the unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1914 is not a final balance and will be materially reduced when all obligations have been met. In this connection it is proper to say that the justification presented by the Indian Office for this appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 showed an unexpended balance of \$93,047.94 from the same appropriation for the fiscal year 1913. It was suggested at that time that such balance would be reduced and such proved to be the case. At the present time there remains approximately \$35,000 from the appropriation for the year 1913. The unused balance for the year 1914 will probably be less than was the case for the year 1913.

Unexpected demands for the use of funds arise more frequently where building or repair money is required by reason of the many contingencies which call for expenditures of this character. The service has been unfortunate in having buildings occasionally destroyed by fire. Water systems, heating and lighting systems, and the machinery which is used therewith frequently give out. The repair of such systems is expensive and their actual condition can not be always foreseen. The call for repairs of various kinds to the buildings, on the other hand, is of constant occurrence and it has never been possible to make all the actual repairs which superintendents have requested. These observations apply more especially to school plants, but equally to agency properties.

We are not asking for any increase, but for the same amount that was appropriated in the current appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that in lines 6 and 7 you have made a change. You have inserted the word "hereafter" in line 6 and stricken out the word "hereby" in line 7, making it read, "that hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized," etc.

Mr. MERITT. That is for the purpose of making that legislation a continuing paragraph so that we will not be required to incorporate this language in the bill each year.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next line you have stricken out the word "hereby." Why is that?

Mr. MERITT. Simply in order to make the sentence euphonious. It reads now "that hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized"; instead of "hereby authorized."

The CHAIRMAN. In line 12 you have stricken out the word "hereafter" also I suppose to make it conform with the previous provision, in line 6.

Mr. MERITT. We are inserting the word "hereafter" in order to make that continuing legislation, for the same reason as stated above.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that the provision beginning with line 16 and ending with line 20, providing for \$10,000 for the boarding school at Oneida, Wis., is stricken out.

Mr. MERITT. That is legislation that will not be necessary for this coming year.

Mr. BURKE. Just a word, Mr. Meritt, about the proviso beginning in line 6 down to the word "place" in line 12. That in effect amounts to an increase in compensation the employees receive, does it not?

Mr. MERITT. In effect; yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. That was in the act two years ago, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it has been carried in the act now for two years.

Mr. BURKE. Have you any information as to about how much it has added to the cost of the expense of the service, by reason of that provision?

Mr. MERITT. The increased cost has not been very great, Mr. Burke, because we have at the schools heating and lighting plants, and the cost has been very little, and we have not been required to ask for any increased amount because of that legislation.

Mr. BURKE. Does that permit, for instance, at an agency where there are employees' quarters and no general heating and lighting plant that you supply heat and light for each home?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this item here in line 2, "Improvement of school and agency building," include schools especially provided for?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we could not use this appropriation for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only ordinary schools on reservations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That next item is:

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$75,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$5,000 of this sum may be used for obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths and, when necessary, for payment of transportation and other expenses to their places of employment. The provisions of this section shall also apply to native pupils of school age under 21 years of age brought from Alaska.

You have raised that to \$75,000. Will you please explain this provision?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justifications for this item:

INDIAN SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated-----	\$72,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated-----	82,000.00
Amount expended-----	74,190.32

Unexpended balance-----	7,809.68
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Traveling expenses.....	\$73,899.73
Telegraph and telephone service.....	290.59
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	74,190.32

NOTE.—The balance is not final and will probably be somewhat reduced when all outstanding obligations have been entered.

Number of children enrolled in nonreservation schools during the past three years: In 1912, 7,662; in 1913, 10,702; in 1914, 10,857.

Transportation of Indian pupils: Amount requested, \$75,000.

Nearly all of this appropriation is used for payment of the transportation of children to and from nonreservation schools. A small amount is required for use at reservation schools and other sums have been used to meet daily transportation of Indian children to and from Government day schools and also to public schools where no other expedient would suffice to secure the attendance of the children.

This amount is \$3,000 more than for the fiscal year 1915, but is \$7,000 less than was appropriated for the year 1914. Five thousand dollars of the appropriation has been used in the past in accordance with the wording of the item for the purpose of obtaining remunerative employment for Indian youths.

During the fiscal year 1914 it appeared necessary to proceed with caution in the use of this money, and in February, 1914, some money was called in from the superintendents of several of the larger schools in order to meet a possible stringency. The appropriation was administered with strict economy, as this procedure indicates, and a final balance resulted as shown above, although this balance will be somewhat reduced when all outstanding obligations have been met.

It is not known definitely whether the action taken caused the denial of applications for enrollment from Indian children, but this would be a natural and probable result.

However, the expenditure of \$74,190.32 clearly shows the necessity for an appropriation of the amount set forth in the item. The appropriation of \$72,000 for the current year is proving inadequate; apportionments to all of the schools have been heavily cut and the allowances remaining to these schools will probably be insufficient to meet the demands which will be made. It is impossible to place Indian children in the schools which the Government has provided without means to pay for their transportation, although where it has been found practicable some children having the means to do so have been required to pay their own transportation.

We found that that appropriation last year was cut from \$82,000 down to \$72,000, and we are somewhat embarrassed this year because of that cut, and we felt it would be necessary to have an additional \$3,000 in order to provide transportation facilities for Indian children attending Indian schools.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have made another change here. Did you think it was necessary to make the law more specific in line 2, where you cut out the words "to exceed" and changed the provision?

Mr. MERITT. We felt that language would make it more clear—it would prescribe more fully the duties performed under that provision of law. It is not intended to increase the duties, but simply so the comptroller will not raise any question on using this appropriation for the duties performed for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any question been raised that has caused you to insert this provision?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but the Chief of the Finance Division feels that there is a possibility of that point being raised, and in order to obviate it we thought it would make the intent of the act more clear by this language.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, this is to be used, of course, in nonreservation schools?

Mr. MERITT. It is for the purpose of transporting Indian children to nonreservation schools.

Mr. CARTER. How was the attendance at nonreservation schools last year, in a general way? Was it kept up to former standards?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there was a slight increase in the attendance at nonreservation schools, because we are using those schools to the fullest capacity.

Mr. CARTER. Well, then, you did have enough money last year to keep a better attendance at nonreservation schools than when you had more money?

Mr. MERITT. But the appropriation allowed this year, however, was reduced; we have only passed six months of the current fiscal year and we are being embarrassed because of that cut, and we felt that we needed at least \$3,000 more.

Mr. CARTER. How is the attendance this year?

Mr. MERITT. About the same as last year.

Mr. CARTER. Then that remark applies the same to this year as it did to last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; but the \$3,000 increase will relieve us of embarrassment that we will have at the close of this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "All moneys appropriated herein and hereafter for school purposes among the Indians may be expended, without restriction as to per capita expenditure, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any school."

Mr. MERITT. That item does not carry any appropriation. We offer the following justification:

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE.

This item provides that expenditures for Indian education may be made without limitation as to the number of pupils so educated, and is the same as the provision appearing in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, except that it has been so worded that if enacted it will be permanent legislation.

Prior to 1911 expenditures of these appropriations was limited to \$167 per annum per Indian pupil. As it became impracticable to support schools on this basis, a change in the law was requested, and such provision, removing the limitation, was inserted in the appropriation act for 1911 and for each of the succeeding years.

Experience has shown the soundness of this position, and it seems certain that conditions will not so change in the future as to permit the schools to be conducted on a sound basis at a cost of \$167, as had formerly been the case.

Conditions at the different schools vary greatly, however, and it is found difficult, if not impossible, to maintain them in different and widely separated parts of the United States at the same cost.

We are asking that the words "and hereafter" be incorporated, so that it will not be necessary to ask for this item each year. That has been in the bill for several years, and we thought by incorporating the words "and hereafter" it would be made permanent law.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been the custom for a number of years?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that legislation has been carried in the Indian appropriation bill for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, for traveling expenses of such matrons, and for furnishing necessary equipments and supplies and renting

quarters for them where necessary; for the conducting of experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, cotton, and fruits, and for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grains, vegetables, and fruits: *Provided also*, That the amounts paid to matrons, foresters, farmers, and stockmen herein provided for shall not be included within the limitation on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

This item appropriates \$450,000 and provides for the conducting of experiments, etc., on Indian schools, agencies, and farms. What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERRITT. We offer the following justification for this item, Mr. Chairman.

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated \$450,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated 400,000.00

Amount expended 362,761.91

Unexpended balance 37,238.09

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	314,279.50
Traveling expenses.....	14,120.07
Transportation of supplies.....	57.38
Telegraph and telephone service.....	41.71
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	88.20
Subsistence supplies.....	321.08
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	483.00
Forage.....	1,155.50
Fuel.....	582.68
Stationery and office supplies.....	123.05
Medical supplies.....	28.91
Equipment, material, etc.....	28,584.38
Construction.....	217.16
Repairs (to plant).....	118.27
Rent.....	2,061.19
Miscellaneous.....	499.83

362,761.91

Expended on account of farmers, stockmen, etc..... 219,331.97

Expended on account of field matrons..... 48,793.60

Expended on account of forestry..... 90,186.93

Expended on account of experimentation..... 4,449.41

This appropriation is known as "Industrial work and care of timber," and to facilitate the expenditure thereof is apportioned under four general headings, as follows (fiscal year 1915):

Agriculture and stock.....	\$245,000
Experimentation.....	25,000
Field matrons.....	60,000
Forestry.....	120,000

Total..... 450,000

Industrial work and care of timber, 1914—Expenditures to Oct. 1, 1914.

Purpose.	Account—				Total.
	Agriculture and stock.	Experimentation.	Field matrons.	Forestry.	
Salaries and wages.....	\$195,183.16	\$3,064.41	\$37,697.01	\$78,334.92	\$314,279.50
Traveling expenses.....	7,965.76		215.34	5,938.97	14,120.07
Transportation of supplies.....		26.96	.50	29.92	57.38
Telegraph and telephone.....	26.69		13.50	1.52	41.71
Printing and advertising.....				88.20	88.20
Subsistence supplies.....			205.74	115.34	321.08
Dry goods, clothing.....			483.00		483.00
Forage.....	132.21		114.24	909.05	1,155.50
Fuel.....	266.54		316.14		582.68
Stationery and office supplies.....			28.91		28.91
Equipment and material.....	15,757.61	870.55	7,658.03	4,298.19	28,584.38
Construction.....				217.16	217.16
Repairs.....				118.27	118.27
Rent.....			2,061.19		2,061.19
Miscellaneous.....		487.49		12.34	499.83
Total.....	219,331.97	4,449.41	48,793.60	90,186.93	362,761.91
Additional claims and obligations settled to Nov. 5, 1914 (not yet classified), and advances to disbursing officers.....					16,346.92
Total unexpended balance.....					20,891.17
Appropriation.....					400,000.00

Industrial work and care of timber, 1915.

APPORTIONMENT.

Purpose.	Account—				Total.
	Agriculture and stock.	Experimentation.	Field matrons.	Forestry.	
Salaries and wages.....	\$208,645.00		\$38,860.00	\$71,758.00	\$319,263.00
Equipment and supplies.....	17,421.35	\$22,930.00	4,912.89	4,131.84	49,395.08
Traveling expenses and incidentals.....	12,046.95		6,765.70	21,495.60	40,308.25
Reserve.....	6,886.70	2,070.00	9,461.41	22,614.56	41,032.67
Total.....	245,000.00	25,000.00	60,000.00	120,000.00	450,000.00

It will be noted that the entire unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1914, including the additional claims and obligations settled to November 5, 1914 (not yet classified), and advances to disbursing officers, amounts to only \$20,891.71, as against \$40,755.62 for the previous year.

Each of these general apportionments is justified separately.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

For the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed, and to superintend and direct farming and stock raising among Indians, \$245,000 is apportioned for this branch of the service, set aside as follows for the fiscal year 1915:

Salaries and wages.....	\$208,645.00
Equipment and supplies.....	17,421.35
Traveling expenses and incidentals.....	12,046.95
Reserve.....	6,886.70
Total.....	245,000.00

Farmers and stockmen paid from "Industrial work and care of timber (agricultural and stock), 1915."

GENERAL SUPERVISION.

Supervisor of farming.....	\$3, 000
Traveling expenses and per diem.....	1, 000
Total.....	4, 000

FARMERS.

Number.	Salary.	Total.	Number.	Salary.	Total.
1.....	\$1, 400	\$1, 400	29.....	\$720	\$20, 880
36.....	1, 200	43, 200	2.....	660	1, 320
1.....	1, 100	1, 100	2.....	600	1, 200
14.....	1, 000	14, 000	1.....	540	540
80.....	900	72, 000	4.....	300	1, 200
16.....	840	13, 440			
20.....	780	15, 600	206.....		185, 800

STOCKMEN.

Number.	Salary.	Total.	Number.	Salary.	Total.
3.....	\$1, 200	\$3, 600	1.....	\$800	\$800
1.....	1, 080	1, 080	3.....	780	2, 340
1.....	1, 020	1, 020	1.....	720	720
6.....	1, 000	6, 000			
5.....	900	4, 500	22.....		20, 900
1.....	840	840			

SUMMARY.

Supervisor of farming.....	\$4, 000
Farmers.....	185, 880
Stockmen.....	20, 900
Grand total.....	210, 780

It will be noted that by far the greater portion of this amount is expended for salaries, equipment, and traveling expenses of farmers and stockmen to work among the adult Indians of the different reservations, directing their farming and live stock activities. Where more than one farmer is employed, the usual plan is to divide the reservation into districts and station a farmer permanently in each district, preferably in Government quarters, if available, providing him with transportation facilities, so that he can travel about among the Indians in his district, thereby keeping in close touch with their farming operations.

Each farmer is expected to be personally acquainted with every Indian family in his district, and thoroughly familiar with their industrial condition, needs, and resources, so as to be in position to help them get the best results from their efforts toward self-support by means of farming, live-stock raising, or other industrial activities. The duties of farmers and stockmen are primarily to instruct the Indians in all departments of agricultural and live-stock activities; as to the best methods of preparing the soil, planting, and of caring for and harvesting the crops; the use of modern agricultural implements and machinery, the building and equipment of their homes, and, in general, to advise them in regard to their business affairs, with a view to promoting their civilization and self-support.

In addition to the farmers and stockmen paid from "Industrial work and care of timber (agriculture and stock)," a number of these employees are paid from other funds, as follows:

Reservation.	Farmers.			Stockmen.			Fund.
	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Total.	Num-ber.	Sal-ary.	Total.	
Blackfeet.....	1	\$900	\$900				Support Indians, Blackfeet Agency.
Do.....				1	\$1,200	\$1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Cantonment.....	1	840	840				Support of Cheyennes and Arapahos in Oklahoma.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	4	300	1,200				Do.
Cheyenne River.....	1	900	900				Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc.
Do.....	4	720	2,880				Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.
Coeur d'Alene.....	1	1,000	1,000				Interest on Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.
Crow.....	1	800	800	1	1,200	1,200	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Crow Creek.....	1	840	840	1	900	900	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc.
Fort Apache.....	2	780	1,560	1	1,200	3,100	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Fort Berthold.....	1	900	900	1	1,000		
Fort Hall.....	1	840	840	1	900		
Do.....	1	720	720				Fort Berthold 3 per cent fund.
Fort Peck.....	1	1,200	1,200				Support Indians, Fort Peck Agency!
Jicarilla.....				1	900	900	Support Indians, Arizona and New Mexico.
Kaiabab.....	1	900	900				Support Indians in Utah.
Keshena.....	2	780	1,560				Interest on Menominee log fund.
Do.....	1	1,100	1,100				
Kiowa.....	4	780	3,120				Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.
Do.....	1	720	720				Support Wichitas and affiliated bands.
Leech Lake.....	3	900	2,700				Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Leupp.....	1	900	900				Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Moqui.....	1	900	900				Do.
Navajo.....	1	780	780				Do.
Red Lake.....	1	900	900				Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Salt River.....	1	300	300				Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Do.....	1	240	240				Do.
San Carlos.....	1	1,000	1,000	3	900	2,700	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Shoshone.....	1	900	900				Support Shoshones, employees.
Sisseton.....	1	720	720				Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.
Standing Rock.....				1	1,400	1,400	Support Sioux, different tribes, employees.
Tongue River.....	1	720	720				Support Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
Do.....				1	900		
Truxton Canyon.....	1	900	900	1	1,500	2,400	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
Utah.....	2	900	1,800	1	1,200	1,200	Do.
Western Navajo.....	1	900	900				Support confederated bands of Utes, employees.
White Earth.....	2	840	1,680				Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.
Do.....	2	900	1,800				
Yakima.....	1	840	840				Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Do.....							Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
	51		39,960	14		13,600	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Position.	Fund.			Total.
	Industrial work and care of timber.	Tribal.	Other.	
Farmers.....	\$185,880	\$23,460	\$16,500	\$225,840
Stockmen.....	20,900	11,800	1,800	34,500
Total.....	206,780	35,260	18,300	260,340

This represents a decrease of eight employees of this class paid from tribal and support funds as compared with the previous fiscal year.

It will thus be noted that 257 farmers are employed in the Indian Service, averaging 1 farmer to every 115 Indians farming, or to 3,130 acres of cultivated land.

The number of farmers employed is entirely too small to get the best results, especially on these larger reservations where the farmers must act as representative of the superintendent in addition to directing the farming and industrial activities of the Indians.

The duties of farmers for the Indian Service, as set forth above, are quite different from the duties required of these men a few years back. Within the last 5 to 10 years the Indian Service has become one very largely of individualized interests, and the administering of the laws relating to leases, sales, and patenting of allotted lands and the supervision of the moneys derived therefrom have added manifold to the details of reservation work. In many instances these duties involve recommendations covering large acreages of valuable lands, and where the jurisdictions are large the superintendent must rely very largely on the judgment of his district representatives. This calls for men of large experience and broad judgment in real estate values and business affairs and men of unquestioned integrity.

On many reservations the industrial salvation of the Indians depends upon the live-stock industry rather than upon farming. According to the latest figures the Indians of the United States owned live stock valued at approximately \$24,345,950 and 43,490,108 acres of grazing land, of which 29,527,112 acres were utilized for grazing Indian stock during the fiscal year 1914, the most of the remainder being leased to white stockmen.

However, in many cases the Indian stock is of inferior quality and badly inbred, with insufficient male animals to get the best results. With a view to remedying these conditions large purchases of live stock have been made during the past year, and it is absolutely necessary that competent stockmen and farmers be employed to instruct the Indians in this important industry.

It is necessary that the farmers on the larger reservations act as representatives of the superintendent in their particular districts in overseeing all the industrial activities of the Indians therein, and where the Indians have been allotted to view allotments in connection with leases, sales, or applications for patents in fee; to supervise the expenditure of individual Indian funds; to assist the Indians in the purchase of livestock and in the erection of houses, barns, etc. Where the Indians have irrigated lands, the farmers are charged with supervising the distribution and use of the water and instructing the Indians in all the details of successful farming in an irrigated country.

The following comparative figures in regard to Indian farming for the fiscal years 1913 and 1914 show most gratifying and substantial progress:

Farming by Indians.

Item.	Year.		Gain.	
	1913	1914	Total.	Per cent.
Able-bodied male adults.....	39,951	42,353	2,402	6.8
Number farming.....	29,216	29,482	276	.8
Acreage cultivated.....	595,331	604,518	9,187	17.0

Encouraging as these figures are, yet, as indicated above, the number of farmers now employed is entirely too small to adequately cover the extensive territory represented by the 595,331 acres of cultivated land (averaging 3,130 acres to each farmer) or to give each Indian farming that close personal attention so necessary to successful results. In addition, there are 12,871 able-bodied male adult Indians not now engaged in farming, and 8,041,836 acres of uncultivated agricultural land on the different reservations. Many of these Indians are, of course, engaged in other industrial activities but the larger number should be farming, and it is the task of the Indian Service farmers to increase the number of Indians farming and the total cultivated acreage to the greatest possible extent.

In view of these facts, it is felt that the amount asked for is absolutely essential to the effective prosecution of the important work assigned to this particular branch of the service.

EXPERIMENTATION WORK.

To expend not to exceed \$25,000 to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grain, vegetables, and fruits.

Amount authorized 1915-----	\$25, 000. 00
Amount authorized 1914-----	5, 000. 00
Amount expended in fiscal year 1914-----	4, 449. 41

An analysis of the amount expended during the fiscal year 1914 indicates that \$3,064.41 were expended for salaries, \$26.96 for the transportation of supplies, \$870.55 for equipment, and \$487.49 for seed.

The amount estimated for experimentation is largely for the purpose of continuing operations already begun and to encourage such work at other places where the needs therefor become apparent. It is, of course, the general policy of the Indian Service to conduct experimentation work on the farms of the Indians so that the Indians might not only see directly what can be accomplished on their own lands but also take an active part in discoveries and accomplishments. There is a certain amount of experimentation work, however, which, because of the discouraging effect failures have upon Indians, ought to be done at some central point, and when definite and certain results are accomplished the adaptability of the various seeds, plants, and trees can be brought to the attention of the Indians with much more hope for success.

Unquestionably the largest and most important experimentation work in the Indian Service is done at the Pima and San Juan Reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, and it is at these two places where the most of the appropriation will be used. The farm on the Pima Reservation is conducted under the cooperative agreement entered into in 1907 between the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. The benefits of this farm can not be overestimated. Many useful plants are being developed, and these are not only beneficial to the Indians on the Pima Reservation, but also those on other reservations in that section where like conditions prevail. As a result of the experimentation work on this farm a long-staple Egyptian cotton is now being grown not only by the Indians but the whites as well. During the planting season of 1913, 15 acres of Egyptian cotton were cultivated at the farm, from which 8,730 pounds of lint were produced at a value of \$1.875. The seed cotton was sold at an average price of 21½ cents per pound. The Indians obtained their seed from the farm, and during 1913 they planted about 200 acres. About 15 acres were again planted to cotton on the demonstration farm this year, but the yield has not yet been reported. The actual acreage planted by the whites in the vicinity is not known, but last spring the indications were that from 15,000 to 20,000 acres would be planted. In addition to experimentation with cotton, tests are being made with Peruvian alfalfa, Mexican June corn, Bermuda onions, fruits, nuts, trees, and forage plants.

At the San Juan School experimentation work is being carried on under the direction of practical farmers and good results are being accomplished. About 40 acres are being used for the purpose. Various kinds of grain, alfalfa, fruits, melons, vegetables, and trees are being tried, and the Indians are being furnished with seeds and cuttings from the varieties best adapted to local conditions.

FIELD MATRONS.

For the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies, and renting quarters for them where necessary—

1, at \$900-----	\$900
4, at \$840-----	3, 360
2, at \$780-----	1, 560
35, at \$720-----	25, 200
8, at \$660-----	5, 280
13, at \$600-----	7, 800
14, at \$300-----	4, 200
2, at \$180-----	360
2, at \$150-----	300
81-----	48, 960

All field matrons (62 in number) receiving \$600 and over per annum devote their entire time to the work. Nineteen matrons, paid \$300 each or less per annum, are employed for half their time. However, this practice does not obtain the best results, and it is now the policy to reduce the number of half-time matrons as rapidly as practicable. The number now in the service on this basis (19) represents a reduction of 8 from the preceding year.

The industrial progress of the Indians is largely dependent upon their health. Thousands of dollars have been expended each year for promoting the education, civilization, and self-support of the Indians and for physicians and hospitals for the treatment of diseases among them. But all this expenditure will result in little permanent benefit to the Indians if they have not the health and strength necessary to do their part in carrying out this extensive industrial program and if we do not remedy the insanitary conditions which breed disease, on the theory that "prevention is better than cure." In this important work the field matron occupies a necessary and vital place.

It is the duty of field matrons to visit the Indian women in their homes and to give them counsel, encouragement, and help in the general care of the house and surroundings, hygiene, and sanitation; the preparation and serving of food; the keeping and care of domestic animals, including dairy stock; the care of children and of the sick; observance of the Sabbath; the organization of societies for building up character and for intellectual and social improvement; and anything else that will promote the civilization of the Indians, particularly in their home life and surroundings.

According to the latest figures the Indian population of the United States is 371,253. The total number of field matrons now employed—81—averages only one matron to every 4,090 Indians. It will thus be seen that the number of matrons employed is entirely too small to get the best results. In addition, the funds available have not permitted the payment of salaries sufficiently large to attract the best class of properly qualified women for this important work so vitally necessary to the welfare and progress of the Indians along the lines of modern civilization.

FORESTRY.

For the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to advise the Indians as to the proper care of forests.

General supervision.

Number.	Position.	Salary.	Per diem and expenses.	Total.
1	Supervisor of forests.....	\$2,250	\$1,350	\$3,600
1	Lumberman.....	2,250	1,350	3,600
1	Supervisor of forests.....	2,000	1,500	3,500
1	Lumberman.....	2,250	600	2,850
1	Deputy supervisor of forests.....	2,000	600	2,600
	Total.....	10,750	5,400	16,150

¹ Actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare and incidentals, and actual expenses of subsistence (not exceeding \$3 a day) when on duty away from home or designated headquarters.

² Actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare and incidentals, and actual expenses of subsistence (not exceeding \$3 a day) when on duty away from home or designated headquarters, but exclusive of subsistence when on an Indian reservation.

Salaries under agencies to be paid from "Industrial work and care of timber, forestry, 1915."

Reservation.	Number.	Number of months.	Salary per month.	Total salary.	Salary of all employees.	Ex- penses.
Blackfeet:						
Forest guard	2	7	\$75	\$1,050		
Do	1	3	75	225	\$1,275	
Coeur d'Alene, forest guard	1	10	75	750	750	
Colville:						
Forest guards	7	5	75	2,625		
Do	1	12		1,000	3,625	
Crow, forest guards	2	4	50	400	400	
Flathead:						
Forest guards	1	12	90	1,080		
Do	3	12	75	2,700		
Do	1	5	90	450		
Do	4	5	75	1,500		
Deputy supervisor of forests	1	12		1,600	7,330	\$200
Fond du Lac, forest guards	2	6	50	600	600	
Fort Apache, deputy supervisor of forests	1	12		1,300	1,300	200
Fort Lapwai:						
Forest guards	2	12		1,920		
Ranger	1	12		1,100	3,020	
Grand Portage, forest guards	2	6	50		600	
Hayward:						
Forest guards	2	5	50	500		
Scaler	1	12	90		1,580	
Hoopa Valley:						
Forest guards	1	12		1,000		
Do	2	6	75	900	900	
Jicarilla:						
Forest guards	2	12	75		1,800	
Do	3	6	50		900	
Do	1	12	50		600	
Do	1	12	75		900	
Deputy supervisor of forests	1	12		1,300	5,500	200
Klamath:						
Forest guard	1	12		1,000		
Deputy supervisor of forests	1	12		1,500	2,500	200
Lac du Flambeau:						
Forest guards	1	6	70	420		
Do	2	6	50	600	1,020	
La Pointe, forest guards	4	6	70	1,680	1,680	
Leech Lake:						
Forest guards	1	12	75	900		
Do	3	6	50	900		
Overseer	1	12	75	900	2,700	
Mescalero:						
Forest guard	1	6	75	450		
Forest ranger	1	12		1,000	1,450	
Nevajo, forest guards	2	6	50	600	600	
Nett Lake, forest guards	2	6	40	480	480	
Pine Ridge:						
Forest guard	1	12	75	900		
Do	1	12	60	720	1,620	
Red Cliff, forest guard	1	12	75	900	900	
Roseburg, deputy supervisor of forests	1	12		1,500	1,500	200
Round Valley, forest guard	1	12	75	900	900	
Santa Fe, forest guard	1	8	75	600	600	
Shoshone:						
Forest guard	1	12		960		
Do	2	5	75	750	1,710	
Siletz, forest guards	3	2	75.00	450.00	450.00	
Spokane:						
Forest guards	1	12		1,000.00		
Do	2	5	75.00	750.00	1,750.00	
Taholah:						
Forest guards	1	12	100.00	1,200.00		
Do	3	4	75.00	900.00	2,100.00	
Tulalip, forest guard	1	12		1,000.00	1,000.00	200.00

¹ And actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare and incidentals, and actual expenses of subsistence (not exceeding \$3 a day) when on duty off the reservation. Not exceeding \$200 to be expended for this purpose.

² And actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare and incidentals, and actual expenses of subsistence (not exceeding \$3 a day) when on duty away from official headquarters at Roseburg, Oreg., but exclusive of subsistence when on duty on an Indian reservation.

³ And actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare and incidentals, and actual expenses of subsistence (not exceeding \$3 a day) when on duty off the reservation.

Salaries under agencies to be paid from "Industrial work and care of timber, forestry, 1915"—Continued.

Reservation.	Number.	Number of months.	Salary per month.	Total salary.	Salary of all employees.	Ex- penses.
Tule River:						
Forest guard.....	1	12	\$75.00	\$900.00		
Do.....	1	2	60.00	120.00	\$1,020.00	
Umta and Ouray:						
Forest guards.....	1	12	75.00	900.00		
Do.....	2	3	30.00	180.00	1,080.00	
Umatilla, forest guard.....	1	3	83.33	250.00	250.00	
Warm Springs, forest guards.....	7	4	75.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	
White Earth:						
Forest guards.....	1	12	125.00	\$1,500.00		
Do.....	1	12	100.00	\$1,200.00		
Do.....	1	12	75.00	900.00		
Do.....	6	2	50.00	600.00	4,200.00	
Yakima:						
Forest guards.....	5	5	80.00	200.00		
Do.....	1	12		960.00		
Deputy supervisor of forests.....	1	12		21,400.00	4,360.00	
	115			63,850.00	63,850.00	\$1,200.00

¹ And actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare and incidentals, and actual expenses of subsistence (not exceeding \$3 a day) when on duty away from home or designated headquarters.

² And actual necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare and incidentals, and actual expenses of subsistence (not exceeding \$3 a day) when on duty off the reservation. Not exceeding \$200 to be expended for this purpose.

The following amounts were apportioned to the agencies listed below for general forestry work during the fiscal year 1915, including labor and materials for road, trail, and telephone repair and for fire fighting and timber estimating:

Coeur d'Alene.....	\$50.00
Colville.....	2,065.00
Flathead.....	960.00
Fort Apache.....	2,756.00
Hoopa Valley.....	1,068.75
Klamath.....	1,849.80
Malki.....	175.83
Mescalero.....	551.58
Red Cliff.....	406.67
Round Valley.....	175.25
San Carlos.....	500.00
San Juan.....	400.00
Spokane.....	1,076.44
Taholah.....	900.00
Tongue River.....	99.77
Tulalip.....	50.00
Tule River.....	224.75
Umta and Ouray.....	200.00
Warm Springs.....	1,312.55
White Earth.....	2,000.00
Yakima.....	1,605.35
Total.....	18,427.74

During the fiscal year 1915 it will probably be necessary to employ a deputy supervisor of forests for the Quinalt Reservation, under the Taholah School, at a salary of about \$1,400 per annum. It is expected that large allowances will be needed for the completion of an inventory of the timber resources of the Indians, especially on the Quinalt Reservation, where the estimated amount of timber is placed at 5,041,314,650 feet, and on the Hoopa Valley Reservation. It is believed that the absolute needs for salaries, expenses, equipment, and current repairs to telephone lines, cabins, fences, etc., will amount to at least \$114,000 in 1915.

The reports of the superintendents for the year ending June 30, 1914, show needs as follows: Trails, \$17,705; fire lines, \$7,710; telephone lines, \$24,200;

fences, \$18,130; lookout stations, \$2,350; cabins, stables, and corrals, \$8,485; roads, \$307,630. All these permanent improvements except the roads are specially necessary for forest protection, and the expense connected with work of this character has heretofore and will continue to be charged against the forestry appropriation. It is essential that a rather large reserve be maintained in the forestry fund to meet contingencies in the form of forest fires. However, in proportion as trails, fire lines, telephones, and lookout stations are established the yearly reserve for special expense can be reduced.

The total for permanent improvements listed above, exclusive of roads, is \$78,580. Each year a portion of this work should be done. As the regular current running expenses next year will be about \$114,000, there will be left only about \$6,000 as a contingent fire-fighting fund out of the appropriation of \$120,000 which should be made for forestry work.

This is an important appropriation, and we are not asking for an increase over the amount carried by the current Indian appropriation act. This item provides for our forestry service, our matrons, our farmers, and for experimental work.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have changed the language of this provision in various places. Is that for the purpose of enlarging the scope heretofore given you by former acts or making it more specific?

Mr. MERITT. It is for the purpose of making it more specific and bringing the activities under this item together. For example, we bring the language "to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in cultivation of trees, vegetables, cotton, and fruits," down to and place it with the farmer's item rather than having it connected with the forestry item and in order to make the language a little more clear and uniform.

The CHAIRMAN. I see in lines 6 to 8 you have added the words: "for traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing equipment and supplies for them." Has it been the custom to do that?

Mr. MERITT. We have been doing that with this appropriation, but we thought it better to have specific authority to do this, because the Comptroller might raise the point that we have not specific authority for that necessary expense.

Mr. CARTER. He never has raised that point, has he?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but there is a possibility of the point being raised in time.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$400,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And you have an unexpended balance of \$3,720? The appropriation for this fiscal year is \$450,000, and that is the amount you are asking for the next fiscal year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. In view of that unexpended balance, might it not be possible to get along with the amount you have for the fiscal year 1914?

Mr. MERITT. I think it would be very unfortunate to cut this appropriation, because there will be no unexpended balance for this year. We are very active now in our industrial work, and the large reimbursable appropriation in the Indian bill of the current year increases this work. We are following the industrial lines more carefully and generally than heretofore, and we need the entire appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. In connection with the service for the present year, in view of having \$50,000 more than you had the year before, has there been any general increase in salaries?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. In making the salary list this year there were no increases allowed. We have been very consistent in our attitude and we have carried out the implied promise to and the desire of this committee on that point.

Mr. BURKE. A large part of whatever is appropriated is expended in salaries and wages and traveling expenses, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Necessarily so, because we require farmers and stockmen and policemen and foresters and other employees in connection with this work. It is largely instruction.

Mr. BURKE. How did you manage it so that you charge up to these several items the expenses of stationery and office supplies, etc.? Why aren't the supplies furnished by the general appropriation bill for such purposes?

Mr. MERITT. We have no general appropriation in the Indian Service for that purpose—in the field service. We get our office supplies for the Indian Bureau from the general appropriation for the Department of the Interior.

Mr. BURKE. Now, on page 10 you say, "For furnishing necessary equipment and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary." Does that authorize the purchase of horses and wagons and automobiles that are desirable for this service?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; under a provision of law carried in one of the appropriation acts of this current year we are not permitted to purchase automobiles or passenger-carrying vehicles, and we are asking in this bill at a point later on for authority to make purchase of needed vehicles.

Mr. BURKE. Do you know whether or not in the past automobiles have been purchased from this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Probably some automobiles for farmers have been purchased.

Mr. BURKE. I notice in the analysis of expenditures there is for equipment and material, etc., \$20,584.38. That might include some expenditures for automobiles?

Mr. MERITT. Some of our farmers who cover large areas are furnished with Ford cars.

Mr. BURKE. What legislation do you have, if any, where automobiles are provided for use in the Indian Service, as to their use for other than public business?

Mr. MERITT. We have regulations that they shall not be used for other than public business.

Mr. BURKE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have a provision here in line 23, page 10, "for traveling expenses of such matrons." Have you not heretofore been paying that without this specific language?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but we thought it would be better to have specific authority for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be better to write in line 21 "for the employment and necessary traveling expenses of matrons," using the words "necessary traveling expenses"? You have that general bill for furnishing necessary equipment.

Mr. MERITT. We would have no objection to that, because we do not want any unnecessary expenses paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, Mr. Lobeck is here to-day, and we will turn to the item on page 11:

For the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$350,000: *Provided*, That section thirty-seven hundred and nine, Revised Statutes, in so far as that section requires that advertisement be made, shall apply only to those purchases and contracts for supplies or services, except personal services, for the Indian field service which exceed in amount the sum of \$100 each, and section twenty-three of the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and sixty-one), is hereby amended accordingly.

The amount there has been changed from \$300,000 to \$350,000 and you have stricken out the words "*Provided*, That after the passage of this act no part of the sum appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of to exceed three permanent warehouses in the Indian Service," and you have added "That section 3709, Revised Statutes," etc., is hereby amended.

What justification have you for the change in this item?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justifications for that item:

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, 1906.

Appropriated, 1914-----	\$300, 000
Appropriated, 1915-----	300, 000
Estimated, 1916-----	350, 000

No part of this appropriation is expended for supplies except such equipment as may be required to operate the Indian warehouses. The fund is used, except as noted, in the payment of expenses incident to advertisement, purchase, inspection, and transportation of supplies for the Indians and for the Indian Service generally, including the cost of maintaining the Indian warehouses.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1914 was expended as follows:

Amount appropriated-----	\$300, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	342, 002. 71
Overdrawn-----	42, 002. 71

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	47, 488. 99
Traveling expenses-----	4, 805. 31
Transportation of supplies-----	274, 434. 41
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	310. 35
Telegraph and telephone service-----	789. 37
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	745. 67
Stationery and office supplies-----	1, 328. 77
Fuel-----	259. 80
Equipment-----	204. 69
Rent-----	11, 475. 00
Miscellaneous-----	160. 35
Total-----	342, 002. 71

It will be noted that to date this appropriation has been overdrawn to the extent of \$42,002.71, and there are outstanding indebtednesses sufficient to make the total sum expended for all purposes approximately \$360,000. It is estimated therefore that the total deficit will be about \$60,000. The deficits occurring in this appropriation for the several years past have been met by deficiency appropriations for the payment of claims certified to Congress by the Treasury Department.

The largest item of expenditure, of course, is for the actual transportation of supplies, which for 1914 amounts to \$274,434.41 to date. The outstanding indebtedness approximates \$15,000 to \$20,000 (estimated).

For the fiscal year 1913, the amount expended for the transportation of supplies approximated \$382,000.

The estimated amount for 1916 is \$295,000, which, it is believed, will cover the expenses incident to that service and prevent a deficit for the next fiscal year.

The remainder of this appropriation is used to maintain the warehouses which during the fiscal year 1914 were five in number, and which will be reduced to three warehouses this year. For this purpose the following expenditures have been made:

1913 -----	\$66,905.75
1914 -----	65,809.20
Estimated for 1916 -----	55,000.00

In 1913 there was expended for salaries, wages, etc., \$46,998.96; in 1914 there was expended for salaries, wages, etc., \$47,488.99; and the estimated amount for 1916 is \$38,490.

Traveling expenses:

1913 -----	\$4,400.52
1914 -----	4,805.31
Estimated for 1916 -----	4,000.00

Telegraph and telephone service:

1913 -----	764.84
1914 -----	789.37
Estimated for 1916 -----	500.00

Heat, light, and power (service):

1913 -----	338.57
1914 -----	310.35
Estimated for 1916 -----	300.00

Printing and advertising:

1913 -----	749.56
1914 -----	745.67
Estimated for 1916 -----	500.00

Stationery, office supplies:

1913 -----	804.30
1914 -----	1,328.77
Estimated for 1916 -----	500.00

Fuel:

1913 -----	320.95
1914 -----	259.80
Estimated for 1916 -----	200.00

Equipment:

1913 -----	529.96
1914 -----	204.69
Estimated for 1916 -----	200.00

Rent of warehouses:

1913 -----	11,740.00
1914 -----	11,475.00
Estimated for 1916 -----	10,000.00

Miscellaneous:

1913 -----	258.09
1914 -----	160.35
Estimated for 1916 -----	310.00

Total expenditures:

1913 -----	449,337.99
1914 (to date) -----	342,002.71
Estimated for 1916 -----	350,000.00

The difference between the amounts asked for the operation and maintenance of the warehouses, as shown in the expenditures for 1914 and in the estimate for 1916, is due to the reduction in the number of permanent warehouses from five to three, it being estimated that we can save approximately \$9,000 in salaries and about \$1,500 (or \$3,000, depending on which warehouses are abolished) rental, with other smaller savings resulting from the change.

As between the expenditure for transportation in 1913 and 1914, it must be considered that in the former year the expenditure included the cost of transporting supplies from the end of the railroad or steamboat line to the agency or school by teams, while in 1914 that service was paid for out of the support fund of the school or agency for which the goods were purchased.

The appropriations for each fiscal year for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies from 1908 to 1911, inclusive, was \$315,000, including expenses incident to telegraphing and telephoning. For the fiscal year 1912 there was appropriated \$285,000, and a separate appropriation of \$14,000 for telegraphing and telephoning was made.

An earnest effort has been made for several years to so regulate the expenditures from this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency, and it is believed that with the amount asked for in the estimate for the fiscal year 1916 this object will be attained.

Attention is also invited to the fact that by reason of reduction in the number of warehouses an actual reduction of eight can be made in the number of employees.

As to the proviso amending section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as set out in the estimate, it is submitted that under that section and section 23 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 861), purchases for the Government can be made only after advertising, regardless of the amount involved, except in exigencies or purchases from Indians, or on purchases of patented or copyrighted articles where competition is impracticable. Numerous articles (other than those patented or copyrighted) are constantly being required in the field, which are not purchasable from Indians, involving comparatively small amounts, the needs for which do not constitute exigencies, but which, nevertheless, are emergencies which require prompt action in order to efficiently administer the needs of the service. At many places competition is not practicable without sending to distant points, and the time lost in so advertising more than offsets any saving that might be made and actually means a loss to the Government, time and efficient service being considered. A minimum limit as to the amount involved in purchases requiring advertisement will greatly aid our work, and it is believed will in no manner injure the Government's interests.

We are asking an increase of \$50,000 in this item because there has been heretofore a deficiency and it has been necessary for the Treasury Department to come to Congress and ask for a deficiency appropriation each year. We think, however, that if this amount is increased to \$350,000, that action will not be necessary hereafter. It is our duty under the law to prevent any deficiencies, but it has been absolutely impossible heretofore to prevent deficiencies under the limited appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have a provision here also beginning with line 5 and ending with line 13. Will you explain the need of that to the committee?

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for that legislation for this reason: Under existing law we are required to advertise without regard to the amount involved, except in cases of emergency. We are asking that this legislation be modified to the extent that it will allow us to buy goods not to exceed \$100 without advertising and without going to the warehouse, in order to expedite delivery of goods on the reservations and so that we can buy goods in the immediate vicinity of the reservation where the prices are satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you would save money by buying in the immediate neighborhood?

Mr. MERITT. We think we would save money and also expedite business and be able to furnish goods to the Indians when they are needed, rather than furnishing them when they are not needed.

The CHAIRMAN. It would also save the cost of advertising and the time that would be spent in advertising and getting the bids and making the contracts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And there would be a saving in both time and money?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We feel that this legislation will be very helpful to us in expediting the work of the Indian Service.

Mr. LOBECK. On these sums up to \$100 how would you provide to ask for bids on them?

Mr. MERITT. We would have lists of the goods wanted prepared by the various superintendents, and local bids received and purchases made by the superintendents.

Mr. LOBECK. In the same manner that the Army does?

Mr. MERITT. I do not know the method of the Army.

Mr. LOBECK. They used to—I do not know that they do it now—they used to send a circular around to each man interested in certain lines of business asking them for bids for delivery at the warehouse. For instance, I am familiar with the one at Omaha, and that is the way they used to do it.

Mr. MERITT. We, of course, would ask for competition in the local communities and get goods at the lowest possible prices.

Mr. LOBECK. How would you check it afterwards?

Mr. MERITT. Of course, we would rely on the superintendent. His action, however, would be checked by our supervisors and inspectors, and he would be required to submit reports to the Indian Office as to his actions.

Mr. LOBECK. Would you have to wait until some agency wanted something and make a request for it?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent would go ahead and buy and deliver the goods and then his action would be checked up afterwards by the inspector, and where we found that the superintendent had abused the privilege he, of course, would be called to account for it.

Mr. LOBECK. How long would it take to buy a bill of merchandise that way as compared with the practice you have now?

Mr. MERITT. I think the way provided in the bill would be better and much quicker.

Mr. LOBECK. That is not the experience of merchants that have done trading with the department.

Mr. MERITT. I would not like to say as to that, because this law has been in effect some time.

Mr. LOBECK. The goods go through your warehouse now?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; part of them do.

Mr. LOBECK. Through the five warehouses you have?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. LOBECK. And the man that has charge of the warehouse checks the goods there instead of at the point of delivery?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they are checked in the warehouse.

Mr. LOBECK. Isn't that a better system of checking than the one you propose?

Mr. MERITT. I do not think so, Mr. Lobeck, for the simple reason that we find now that when an Indian wants a farming implement he does not advise the superintendent until it is actually time to begin plowing, and the superintendent under the present system will have to advertise for bids and have these goods purchased through a warehouse, and by the time the goods actually arrive at the reser-

vation the plowing season has passed, and the Indian gets discouraged and as a result we find it very unsatisfactory.

Mr. LOBECK. Then you do not look ahead.

Mr. MERITT. Well, you can not always get the Indians and superintendents to look ahead.

Mr. LOBECK. The superintendent would look ahead and provide for their wants, would he not?

Mr. MERITT. Of course, they think they do look ahead and try to anticipate the wants of the Indians, but we find very frequently they have not anticipated sufficiently, and that the needs of the Indians on the reservations are very urgent.

Mr. LOBECK. Well, you buy a good deal outside of advertising, do you not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; not lately. We are required under the law to advertise except in emergencies. That is the reason that we are asking that this legislation be changed.

Mr. LOBECK. That is all I care to ask.

Mr. BURKE. What warehouses have you now?

Mr. MERITT. We still have five warehouses. We expect soon to designate the three permanent warehouses. The commissioner has had hearings on that subject, and as soon as the shipping season is over the commissioner will designate the three permanent warehouses.

Mr. BURKE. From what source are you paying the expenses—rental, etc., of the warehouses?

Mr. MERITT. We are paying them from the current appropriation act.

Mr. BURKE. Have these accounts been audited by the department?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but we consider that two of these are temporary warehouses and that there are only three permanent warehouses. Two of them will be discontinued as soon as the shipping season is over. We have that latitude under the law.

Mr. BURKE. That is, that the proviso in lines 2 to 5, on page 12, does not mean anything so long as the department elects to consider two of the five warehouses temporary? Is that the construction that we understand you put on it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it will be necessary for us to discontinue two of those warehouses. We are carrying them now as temporary warehouses.

Mr. BURKE. Why could you not carry them indefinitely as temporary warehouses?

Mr. MERITT. Because that would be a violation of the spirit of the law. This legislation did not go into effect until August 1. We had already ordered our goods and it was practically impossible to discontinue the two warehouses permanently until after the goods already purchased and ordered for delivery in these places had been disposed of.

Mr. BURKE. That all may be true, but the Congress did not agree to take into consideration that it was necessary to allow some time for this case, and provided absolutely that no part of this money should be used for more than three permanent warehouses after the passage of this act. Now, it may have been unfortunate, but it seems to me there is some doubt as to your being able to use any part of that appropriation to continue the warehouses, or more than three of

them. If you can continue these warehouses under the theory that two of them are temporary, I can't see why you can't continue them indefinitely.

Mr. MERITT. Well, we thought that the legislation would allow that latitude—to simply continue two of them as temporary until we could get the goods out of those warehouses.

Mr. BURKE. I make these inquiries because for 10 years we have been trying to get rid of some of these warehouses and have enacted different provisions. Soon we eliminated all reference to the number of warehouses, and we had assurances from the department that they would reduce them, but still they have five. Finally somebody conceived the idea that if we limited the appropriation so that no part of it could be used for more than three that maybe that would stop them, but we still have five of them.

Mr. MERITT. There will be only three permanent warehouses. Two warehouses are being carried as temporary at this time, until the goods can be gotten out, and the commissioner has now practically made up his mind as to which of these two will be considered temporary and discontinued.

Mr. BURKE. I think we have had that assurance on a number of occasions.

Mr. MERITT. You would appreciate the difficulty in this matter if you could hear the delegations from various cities submitting their respective claims. But I will assure you that the legislation will be carried out by the commissioner.

Mr. BURKE. Now, as I understand it, if we get three warehouses, having two less than the five that we have had, we will need \$50,000 more than we did when we had five?

Mr. MERITT. That is in order to save the deficiency that has been carried in a deficiency bill every year. Last year there was a deficiency of over \$100,000.

Mr. LOBECK. The facts are that if you buy in the open market you would have to pay more than you would if you advertised for bids, would you not?

Mr. MERITT. Not at all.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, I notice beginning with line 2, down to and including the word "service" in line 5, you strike out this language:

Provided, That after the passage of this act no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the maintenance of to exceed three permanent warehouses in the Indian Service.

What was your idea in striking that out?

Mr. MERITT. The idea was this: By the time this law is enacted we will only have three permanent warehouses, and there would be no necessity for this legislation. However, I see no objection to this legislation being carried in the appropriation bill, if the committee desires it.

Mr. CARTER. That would permit you or some one who might succeed you to again establish five warehouses, because this provision applied only to the law of last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Because it says "of the sum hereby appropriated."

Mr. MERITT. In order that there might be no question about that legislation the proviso might be carried in the bill another year.

Mr. CARTER. In view of what you have just said I think it would be a protection to you to have that carried in there.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we would be glad to have it continued.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, \$10,000."

That is the same amount that has been carried heretofore.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item:

Telegraphing and telephoning, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	9,000.00
Amount expended-----	11,163.79
Overdrawn-----	2,163.79
Analysis of expenditure, telegraph and telephone service-----	11,163.79

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE, \$10,000.

This appropriation is needed for the purpose of meeting the expenses incident to the transmission of telegrams, both to and from the Indian Office and to pay telephone toll charges arising out of the transmission of such messages. The field operations of the Indian Service are located almost entirely west of the Mississippi River, thereby accounting for the large amount necessary for this expense.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For witness fees and other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the question of title to lands allotted to them, or the right of possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by the United States local land officers to determine the rights of Indians to public lands, \$2,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of attorneys' fees.

What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item:

Court costs, etc., in suits involving lands allotted to Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	2,000.00
Amount expended-----	186.40
Unexpended balance-----	1,813.60

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Traveling expenses-----	\$10.80
Court costs, etc-----	175.60
	186.40

COURT COSTS, ETC., IN SUITS INVOLVING LANDS ALLOTTED TO INDIANS.

The claim of an Indian to an allotment or homestead on the public domain is often contested by white people who claim to have made prior settlement, or for other reasons, necessitating a hearing before the local land office to determine the rights of the respective parties. Witness fees must be paid, traveling expenses incurred, etc., in order to determine the facts in the cases and properly protect the interests of the Indians. Sometimes it becomes necessary to request

the Department of Justice to represent Indians in suits based on contests of this character, or in the State courts when an Indian allotment has been clouded by reason of attempted conveyances, obtained fraudulently or otherwise, for which the Department of Justice has no specific fund available.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is, "For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$4,000."

What justification do you offer for that?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item:

Expenses of Indian Commissioners.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	4,000.00
Amount expended.....	3,956.26
Unexpended balance.....	43.74

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2,423.70
Traveling expenses.....	1,417.95
Telegraph and telephone service.....	42.82
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	32.45
Stationery and office supplies.....	39.34
	3,956.26

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, \$4,000.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, composed of men who serve without compensation and appointed by the President, is authorized and its functions defined by sections 2039 and 2042 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the acts amendatory thereof, and in order to enable it to perform the duties outlined in these laws this appropriation is advisable.

I will say that I am authorized by the commissioner to state that it is the deliberate judgment of the department that this appropriation should not exceed \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us an estimate or statement as to the activities of this board since the 1st of July up to the present time?

Mr. MERITT. I would prefer that you make that request of the office, so that we can submit it in the form of a communication.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you then furnish that to us so that we can put it in the record at this point?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would very much like to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$50 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$30 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, for purchase of equipments and supplies, and for rations for policemen at nonration agencies, \$200,000.

What justification have you for this item?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following justifications for this item.

Pay of Indian police.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$200, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	200, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	191, 795. 50
Unexpended balance-----	8, 204. 50

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	169, 103. 29
Subsistence supplies-----	6, 817. 60
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	14, 882. 51
Equipment, material, etc-----	992. 10
	<hr/>
	191, 795. 50

PAY OF INDIAN POLICE, \$200,000.

The appropriation under this head provides for the salaries of Indian police and subsistence at nonration agencies, uniforms, forage for their mounts, equipment, etc. There are on the salary roll for the present fiscal year 646 Indian police, whose duty it is to assist in the maintenance of law and order, suppression of the liquor traffic, and other duties as affecting over 300,000 Indians scattered throughout the country and covering millions of acres of land.

The per capita cost is but 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents. In 195 cities having a population of over 30,000 each the per capita payment for the police department is \$2.04, and there is no doubt that the area of these cities will not compare favorably with the area of the Indian country. In the group which comprises cities having a population between 300,000 to 500,000 the per capita payment for the police department is \$2.14.

The office is experiencing some difficulty in certain localities in retaining efficient and honest men at the salary provided for. As laborers they can earn from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, and with such opportunities they are unwilling to remain as Government employees at a salary of \$30 or less. To increase their compensation reduces the availability of the appropriation, and as a result the efficiency of the service is to a certain extent impaired.

These employees form an important part in the administration of the affairs of the reservations and are an essential part of the machinery used in protecting the lives, property, and welfare of these people throughout the country. The entire amount of the appropriation is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think that in view of the fact that so much of the work of these Indians is being policed by the State and the State authorities that we could very materially cut this appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be unfortunate to cut this appropriation. We are somewhat embarrassed now because of the limitation. We find that the Indian police are of material assistance to the service in maintaining order and performing necessary duties on the reservations. We have at this time 646 Indian police who are paid out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a part of the duties of these policemen to prevent the sale of liquors on the various reservations?

Mr. MERITT. They help in that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have another appropriation for that purpose, have you not?

Mr. MERITT. But this only supplements their regular work.

The CHAIRMAN. Why shouldn't these two items be thrown together? Is it any more important that they be protected from the sale of whisky than anything else?

Mr. MERITT. It is one of the most important things in the Indian service, that they be protected from liquor.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why not combine the two items?

Mr. MERITT. For the reason that we require all employees of the Indian Service to assist in this work, not only the Indian police, but superintendents and all employees of the Indian Service are expected to assist in preventing the sale of liquors to the Indian.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you experienced any trouble with the State authorities in the way of conflict of jurisdiction as to prosecution of these offenders for the sale of intoxicating liquors, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. The legislation in regard to the sale of liquor to Indians is somewhat complicated, and because of the State laws and because of the decisions of the various courts we have our troubles in connection with that work.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have stricken out the provision beginning in line 8 down to and including line 14, which reads:

Provided, That hereafter whenever an Indian shall be incarcerated in an agency jail, or any other place of confinement, on an Indian reservation, or at an Indian school, a report or record of the offense or case shall be immediately submitted to the superintendent of the reservation, such official or officials as he may designate, and such report shall be made a part of the record of the agency office.

Mr. MERITT. That is permanent legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any statements from the police or other authorities under the jurisdiction of your office as to how many persons have been jailed?

Mr. MERITT. We require the superintendents to submit a report. We have sent out a circular letter requiring them to comply with that provision of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not able to make any statements as to that now?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because it has only been in effect since the 1st of August.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, \$8,000."

What is your justification for that?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item.

Pay of judges, Indian courts.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated	\$8,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	8,000.00
Amount expended	7,462.36
Unexpended balance	537.64
Analysis of expenditures, salaries, wages, etc	7,462.36

PAY OF JUDGES, \$8,000.

This appropriation is for the compensation of those who compose the tribunals known as courts of Indian offenses. The maximum salary is \$84 per annum and the minimum \$36. These tribunals are of much value to the office in its efforts on behalf of these people, and are a valuable aid to the superintendents in maintaining law and order and the settlement of minor disputes among these people. The

courts of Indian offenses are schools for the adult Indians, where they may be taught the difference between right and wrong, and where the Indian is punished by a member of his own race and tribe, which removes much of the prejudice, and are of material assistance to the superintendents.

The appropriation is not sufficient to permit of the greatest amount of efficiency. If the appropriation were increased, a higher grade of employees could be obtained to assist the superintendent in the administration of justice, and also permit of the extension of this system throughout the Indian reservations.

These tribunals are valuable assets in the administration of Indian affairs.

This is the same amount that is carried in the current Indian appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the word "compensation" has been stricken out and the word "pay" has been substituted.

Mr. MERITT. That is in order to make the language of the Indian bill uniform.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For pay of special agents at \$2,000 per annum; for traveling and incidental expenses of such special agents, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem of not to exceed \$3 in lieu of subsistence in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior when actually employed on duty in the field or ordered to the seat of government; for transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Office of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for; and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$135,000.

That is \$135,000, the same as last year. What justification have you for that please?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item.

General expenses, Indian Service.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$135, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	105, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	93, 354. 85
Unexpended balance	11, 645. 15

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	50, 437. 63
Traveling expenses.....	33, 239. 35
Transportation of supplies.....	236. 68
Heat, light, and power (service).....	281. 11
Telegraph and telephone service.....	565. 80
Printing, binding, and advertisting.....	213. 83
Subsistence supplies.....	3. 37
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	18. 90
Forage.....	1, 984. 99
Fuel.....	1, 369. 90
Stationery and office supplies.....	1, 347. 76
Medical supplies.....	272. 52
Equipment, materials, etc.....	1, 677. 52
Rent.....	1, 236. 00
Miscellaneous.....	470. 09
	<hr/>
	93, 354. 85

GENERAL EXPENSE, INDIAN SERVICE, \$135,000.

This appropriation serves a fourfold purpose, namely, the employment of special agents; the traveling expenses of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Assistant Commissioner, and the employees of the Indian Office; to pay employees of the Indian Field Service not otherwise provided for, and to provide for the expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available.

Special agents are required to make investigations of Indian agencies and schools, and temporarily to assume charge of them in case of vacancy in the superintendencies.

The expenses of the Commissioner or the clerical force of the Indian Office in making certain investigations, visiting the various reservations and field operations, and obtaining first-hand information of important facts, etc., on trips and details to the field are paid from this appropriation.

There are several agencies in the service essential and necessary for the welfare of the particular Indians and for which there is no appropriation for maintenance and operation. Such agencies are supported out of funds appropriated under this head. The item shows that there is an increase of 29 employees to be paid from this appropriation. This is accounted for by reason of the fact that the operations of Fort Lapwai, Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa, Sac and Fox School, Oklahoma, Seneca, Shiwits, and Omaha were in 1914 supported by specific appropriations of Congress but which have since been eliminated and the amounts therein added to this appropriation for general expenses. These agencies, as well as others, are now supported entirely or in part from these funds.

In order to provide for the varying needs and wants of over 300,000 people whose welfare is under the jurisdiction of this office some general appropriation is necessary. There are many things necessary to be done or purchased on their behalf for which no other appropriation is available and under the terms of this item may be provided for. This item provides for the varying needs of the service by reason of its breadth and scope and is absolutely essential in the proper administration of the affairs of the Indians.

We are not asking for an increase in this appropriation. We find that we could use a much larger amount, but we will be satisfied and try to get along with the present amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the pay of six Indian Service inspectors, exclusive of one chief inspector, at salaries not to exceed \$2,500 per annum and actual traveling expenses, and \$3 per diem in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field, \$30,000.

What is your justification for that item?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification, Mr. Chairman, for this item:

INSPECTORS, INDIAN SERVICE.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated, \$30,000.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, no appropriation.

This is the same provision as that of the current law and is essential to a clean administration of the Indian Service. These inspectors will be selected through the Civil Service Commission after an exhaustive investigation of their character, business ability, and capacity for the detail of looking into the manifold activities of this bureau. These officers are considered the most important connected with the field administration of the millions of dollars worth of property belonging to these dependent peoples, as well as their development into healthy moral, capable, and law-abiding citizens of our country. The amount requested has been carefully decided as adequately sufficient for an economical administration, and will permit of the employment of a most valuable corps of inspectors. Any less amount will have a serious tendency to depreciate its value in morale and efficiency. The need for this appropriation was thoroughly and exhaustively presented to the Congress at the last session, the reiteration of which appears unnecessary in justification of the continuance of the appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. I notice you make that appropriation exclusive of the chief inspector. Out of what fund is the chief inspector paid?

Mr. MERITT. We pay his salary, I think, out of the appropriation for general expenses of the Indian Service.

Mr. CARTER. What disposition has been made of that item?

Mr. MERITT. The commissioner has been giving special consideration to this item. He has, in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, prepared specifications and prescribed the qualifications required to satisfactorily fill these positions. He has in view a number of men whom he thinks will come up to the required qualifications, and with the approval of the Civil Service Commission he hopes to have appointments made at an early date.

Mr. CARTER. But no part has been expended at this date?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. The commissioner is very anxious to have the men appointed to these positions high-grade men, so that they will perform the duties expected of them properly. Great care is being taken to see that only first-class men are selected.

Mr. CARTER. The next item begins at line 10, page 14, as follows:

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees or other persons having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$100,000; *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use not to exceed \$25,000 for the employment of additional clerks in the Indian Office in connection with the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, and considering their wills, out of the \$100,000 appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians, nor, to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma: *And provided further*, That hereafter upon a determination of the heirs to any trust or restricted Indian property or after approval by the Secretary of any will covering such trust or restricted property, there shall be paid by such heirs, or by the beneficiaries under such will, or from the estate of the decedent, or from the proceeds of sale of the allotment, or from any trust funds belonging to the estate of the decedent, the sum of \$10, which amount shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States and a report shall be made annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first Monday in December, of all moneys collected and deposited, as herein provided: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any inherited trust allotment or allotments are capable of partition to the advantage of the heirs, he may cause such lands to be partitioned among them, patents in fee to be issued to the competent heirs for their shares and trust patents to be issued to the incompetent heirs for the lands respectively or jointly set apart to them, the trust period to terminate in accordance with the terms of the original patent.

What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification, Mr. Chairman.

Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated	\$100,000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated	50,000. 00
Amount expended	32,183. 19

Unexpended balance	17,816. 81
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$28,707. 66
Traveling expenses.....	2,083. 89
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	9. 00
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,149. 88
Miscellaneous	232. 76

32,183. 19

NOTE.—\$9,659.47 of the above salaries paid to clerks in the Indian Office.

DETERMINING HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIAN ALLOTTEES.

The appropriation of \$100,000 asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, to be used for the purpose of conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine the heirs of deceased Indian allottees in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855), is absolutely necessary to enable the department to carry out the provisions of section 1 of said act.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, \$50,000 was appropriated, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, \$100,000 was appropriated for the above-mentioned work. With these amounts the Indian Office has been able to systematize the Indian probate work by the appointment of examiners of inheritance to 14 of the larger Indian reservations, and also to employ a force of experienced and efficient examiners or clerks here in Washington, the examiners of inheritance being engaged in conducting hearings under the act of June 25, 1910, supra, and the office force being engaged in properly reviewing and preparing the cases for the consideration and action of the Secretary of the Interior.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 5,492 estates of deceased Indians who held their allotments under trust patents were finally acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior and under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 80), which requires the payment of a fee of \$15 for each trust estate determined, the aggregate of fees due for the determination of heirs to the above-mentioned estates was \$82,380, of which \$27,273.14 was actually collected.

In addition to above trust estates finally disposed of, 388 estates of deceased Indians who held their allotments under restricted fee patents and 251 estates of nonallottees who left trust property, were finally acted upon during the year by the Secretary of the Interior, for which cases no fee can be collected under the act of June 30, 1913, supra.

It is estimated that during the current fiscal year at least 8,000 trust estates will be finally disposed of, aggregating \$120,000 in fees, so it can be seen that this work is wholly self-sustaining and is of vast importance in connection with the Indian administration, and it can not be too urgently recommended for the favorable consideration of Congress.

Twenty-five thousand dollars of the appropriation is asked for the employment of an additional number of clerks in the Indian Office to properly handle the work, as it is submitted from the field.

That part of the act of June 25, 1910, relating to partition is as follows:

"Provided, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall find that the lands of the decedent are capable of partition to the advantage of the heirs he may cause the shares of such as are competent, upon their petition, to be set aside and patents in fee to be issued to them therefor."

The following is the substitute therefor:

"Provided further That if the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any inherited trust allotment or allotments are capable of partition to the advantage of the heirs, he may cause such lands to be partitioned among them. patents in fee to be issued to the competent heirs for their shares and trust patents to be issued to the incompetent heirs for the lands respectively or jointly set apart to them, the trust period to terminate in accordance with the terms of the original patent."

Under the first provision department has held in a formal decision that unless one or more of the heirs are competent, there can be no partition of the land. The office desires to have legislation which will authorize the partitioning of land even if all of the heirs are incompetent, for cases may arise where it will be directly to their advantage to have this done. Also under the first act, if one of the heirs is found to be competent and a patent in fee issued to him, and if there are a dozen other heirs, they would hold their parts in common, while under the proposed legislation we could issue to each one of the incompetent heirs, if we find it advisable to do so, a trust patent for their individual shares, or we could, if we desired, hold it in common for them. The idea is to have some latitude in which to exercise our discretion for the best interest of the Indians.

There are a number of changes that we are asking to be made in this item. We are not asking for an increase in the appropriation, but we are asking that \$25,000 instead of \$20,000 be used for expenses of additional clerks in the Indian office, who are engaged in this

work. We feel that after one year's experience we could employ more clerks in the office on this work, using \$25,000 for office work and \$75,000 for field work.

Mr. CARTER. I will ask you this question: Is it not a fact that the general Appropriations Committee carries these appropriations for the clerk employed exclusively in the city?

Mr. MERITT. The Appropriations Committee, of course, understands that this item is in the bill, and we submitted our estimates to the Appropriation Committee with the understanding that we would get this appropriation continued. I was before the Appropriations Committee a few days ago and explained, satisfactorily, I think, this item in detail.

Mr. CARTER. I saw an item in that bill of \$15,000 for that purpose—the pay of employees for the Indian Bureau of this city. I was wondering if we could not dispense with this item here which has been carried in that bill.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they simply have a note to the effect that \$20,000 of this provision is to be used in the Indian Service. That is simply an explanatory note in the bill before the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. CARTER. In line 10 you have inserted the words “or other persons,” making it read: “For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees or other persons having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$100,000.”

Why did you insert these words “or other persons”? Would that include white persons?

Mr. MERITT. That is because in some cases white persons are heirs of Indian allottees, and in order to properly divide this property in accordance with law we thought this change might be desirable. For example, where a white man marries an Indian woman, in some cases there are white heirs that would share in the distribution of that property.

Mr. CARTER. If an estate, then, were to descend to an Indian woman with a white husband and the woman died, would he inherit and then would her heirs come in from an adjustment of the estate?

Mr. MERITT. The laws of distribution of Indian estates are governed by the local laws, the local State laws, and of course the laws vary in different States.

Mr. CARTER. Have you found any specific cases where this language was necessary in order to properly adjust estates of deceased Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How many?

Mr. MERITT. Very few cases.

Mr. CARTER. I see in line 18 you have inserted the words “and considering their wills.” Why was it necessary to put in that specific language?

Mr. MERITT. Because we want authority for making the charge for approving the wills the same as for determining the heirs to estates, a charge of \$15.

Mr. CARTER. I see in lines 10 to 12 here you have these words, “or from any trust funds belonging to the estate of the decedent, the

sum of \$10." It formerly read \$15 "to cover the cost of determining the heirs to the estate of the said deceased allottees." Why did you make that change from \$15 to \$10?

Mr. MERITT. We felt that we can reduce the amount from \$15 to \$10 and do this work satisfactorily.

Mr. CARTER. How much have you collected under this amount of \$15?

Mr. MERITT. The total amount outstanding is about \$82,380, and the amount so far collected is \$27,273.14. We will collect the remaining amount.

Mr. CARTER. How have you found these collections—easy or hard to make?

Mr. MERITT. We have not experienced very much difficulty, after the matter is explained to the Indians. Of course we have to wait sometimes until funds are deposited to their credit.

Mr. CARTER. You pay yourselves, do you?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, I notice in line 11, page 14, the words "or other persons." We discussed that not so long as a year ago, and I think we put that language in the bill as it passed the House, but somehow it got out before it became law. The necessity for it does not appear to me after hearing your statement.

Mr. MERITT. You see, other persons besides Indian allottees might have a right, title, or interest in trust or restricted properties.

Mr. BURKE. Well, but for the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees would certainly authorize you to expend money to determine white heirs the same as Indian heirs. There is no question about that. It does not mean that the heirs must be Indians, but it means that the appropriation is to be used only in cases of deceased Indian allottees. Then if the heirs are all white, that is immaterial, it seems to me. "For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property," would do it.

Mr. MERITT. Well, we find that in some cases persons who are not Indian allottees have—

Mr. BURKE (interposing). My opinion is that if I have got any right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property that I ought to go to the court to determine it.

Mr. MERITT. But the courts have held that where the property is in trust only the Secretary of the Interior has the authority to determine the heirs.

Mr. BURKE. Well, I understand that; but what I do not wish to do is to appropriate money for the purpose of determining the heirs of persons and all persons whose duties affect Indian allottees. Now, that is what that language does.

Mr. MERITT. It affects only restricted properties.

Mr. BURKE. Now, the increase in the amount used is \$5,000. What would you do with that additional \$5,000 if it was allowed?

Mr. MERITT. We are just now getting additional people to put into the field work.

Mr. BURKE. This is to use the money here in Washington.

Mr. MERITT. I was going to explain the reason why. This additional work out in the field will necessarily increase the work here in the office. The appropriation was increased from \$50,000 to

\$100,000 last year, and that will very materially increase the field work, and we will need an additional and corresponding increase in the office force.

Mr. BURKE. Is any part of this money used here in the office of the Secretary?

Mr. MERITT. I think they have one employee now in the Secretary's Office paid out of this appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. Well, the work that these men perform here in Washington is in connection with the determining of heirs, and so forth, outside of the clerical department, is work that requires the services of a lawyer, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. What salaries do you pay for that work?

Mr. MERITT. From \$1,200 to \$1,600 and \$1,800.

Mr. BURKE. Is that the highest salary that anyone gets in connection with that particular work?

Mr. MERITT. In the office?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Don't you believe that somebody ought to be specially connected with that work who receives a salary sufficient to get a man like some of the assistant attorneys that are in the Interior Department?

Mr. MERITT. We have a man now, Judge Allen, whom you know, passes on all this work. He receives a salary of \$2,000, but on account of the number of clerks we have in the office doing this work we are not paying the salary out of this particular fund. If we get the \$5,000 we will be able to do that. Judge Allen I consider one of the most competent men that we could obtain for this particular work.

Mr. BURKE. You find that the effect of this law in operation is that you have some very important cases, cases that involve large amounts in some instances, and some very complex questions of law, do they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and we have these complicated cases gone over very carefully by the best minds in the heirship section before they are submitted to Judge Allen, and after that they are gone over by him and the law clerk, Mr. Wanner, and frequently we have the chief of the land division, Mr. Layne, who has a good legal mind and has had great experience in this work, go over the cases. Then, they come to either my desk or the commissioner's desk and we give them very careful attention. After that they go to the office of the Solicitor for the Interior Department and are passed on by lawyers in that office before a final decision is reached by the department.

Mr. BURKE. Then you have some cases where there have been opportunities for oral argument on the part of lawyers, where the commissioner and perhaps others in connection with the office has been present?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have had a few important cases where we have held hearings in the evening, and the commissioner and myself and other officials of the bureau and employees have been present.

Mr. BURKE. In relation to the reduction from \$15 to \$10 in the fee, have you yet been able to determine to a certainty that if the amount is reduced there will be money enough so that it will be self-supporting without impairing the service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; I believe we will have sufficient funds derived from the \$10 charge to make the work self-supporting.

Mr. BURKE. What I have in mind is, the fee is nominal in any event, and I would rather see the amount kept at \$15 and the service kept up to the high standard by the employing of a higher grade class of men, if necessary, than to reduce it and perhaps have to get along with men who probably are not so capable to do the work.

Now this statement to be made annually to Congress, as mentioned or provided in lines 13 to 17, page 15, has that been furnished?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. What does that do?

Mr. MERITT. It shows, in accordance with the figures here in the justification that for the last fiscal year there were estates numbering 5,492, and a charge was made amounting to \$82,380, of which \$27,273.14 was actually collected.

Mr. BURKE. Now there is a deficit there. The other amount is due but has not been collected.

Mr. MERITT. It will be collected during the year. It is estimated that during this fiscal year we will receive an aggregate of \$120,000 in fees from these estates, making \$20,000 in excess of the appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. That is, estimating that it is all paid.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, another thing: Isn't it true that when you began this work and when we provided for this charge there was undoubtedly a large number of cases that had paid the fee, and that the receipts therefor were larger in the first year than they are going to be on the average?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the appropriation last year was \$50,000, and the receipts were more than \$82,000, making an excess of \$32,000 over the appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. I made a little move myself to have it reduced until I became absolutely certain that no person could justly object to a charge of \$15 for something which would otherwise cost them from \$100 to \$300. It is down now to where it doesn't amount to anything.

Mr. MERITT. I see no objection to leaving the amount as it is.

Mr. BURKE. I understand some question was raised as to whether or not you had a right to make a charge of \$15 in cases where there was a will. Has that been determined, as to whether or not you can make that charge?

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for that legislation here. You will find it on page 13.

Mr. BURKE. What does that do? It says, "in connection with the work of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, and considering their wills." Then, over here, it provides the sum of \$15.

Mr. MERITT. I think you will find that it is covered by line 6, page 15, "any will covering such trust or restricted property."

Mr. BURKE. Perhaps that does it. Of course there ought to be a charge in case of a will, the same as in any other case.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because we have to consider the heirs just the same.

Mr. BURKE. Do you have many complaints from Indians because of this charge?

Mr. MERITT. We did have a few complaints at first. They suspected that the superintendents were grafting, and we had to write a good many letters explaining the matter.

Mr. BURKE. Was not that due to a considerable extent to the fact that for the first couple of years that the law was in operation there had been no charge?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Then when the charge was made there was some complaint?

Mr. MERITT. They did not understand it at first, but after the matter was explained to them we have had no serious objection.

Mr. BURKE. Has it been your experience that, generally speaking, this is a very satisfactory law?

Mr. MERITT. I consider, Mr. Burke, that it is very satisfactory, indeed. I am very proud of that legislation.

Mr. BURKE. I think there has been no complaint about the law except from certain interested attorneys who possibly have been affected by it.

Mr. MERITT. We have had very little complaint about the law.

Mr. BURKE. What have you to say, if anything—or have you considered what ought to be done with reference to the titles that may be affected where lands were sold before the act of June 25, 1910, where there was an administration of the estate in the county courts that perhaps have jurisdiction and the question arises as to whether or not there was an administration that is legal? The question, I think, is involved in the Wahehee case, with which you are undoubtedly familiar.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And I know that in the reservation at Yankton, S. Dak., and some others, that question is involved there, and it is rather an important one, and I am inclined to think that there ought to be some legislation in respect to it. Have you given the matter any thought?

Mr. MERITT. We have not reached any conclusion on it.

Mr. BURKE. I mean the general question in the Wahehee case.

Mr. MERITT. We have that up in the Wahehee case.

Mr. BURKE. If the department should decide in the Wahehee case, and that should become final, that the action, for instance, in that case was conclusive at the time, that would probably settle the title; but there is some question as to whether or not that is the law, and it is liable to go to the courts if you should so hold. It is a subject I have thought about considerably. The law is retroactive, which means that there is not a case going back 10 or 15 years that can not be brought up at any time anybody wants to open it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there no limitation?

Mr. BURKE. I am of the opinion that the department would have the right to take in a case of that kind if it saw fit, in the absence of any fraud as to the proceedings that have been taken on former

occasions, make an order confirming that. There is no question but what you have that right. The Secretary of the Interior has the right to determine the heirs, and his act shall be conclusive, and so he could make an order in the case. That would settle it, and that might be done in cases where there was no fraud alleged.

Mr. MERITT. We are very glad to have that suggestion.

There is a typographical error here. The word "incompetent," on page 16, line 9, should be "competent," and the word "competent" in line 10 on the same page should be "incompetent." There should be a transposition of those two words.

Before we leave this item I want to acknowledge the great obligation that the Indian Office as well as the Indians of this country are under to Mr. Burke for the splendid legislation in behalf of the Indians which has been obtained by him since he has been in Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will take a recess at this point until 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTER RECESS.

The committee reassembled at 2.30 o'clock p. m., pursuant to recess taken.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up the next item on page 16, beginning with line 13, which is as follows:

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$600,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, which sum may be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That said sum shall be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States on or before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to Congress annually on the first Monday in December a detailed report of all moneys appropriated for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians: *And provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any one reservation or for the benefit of any one tribe of Indians.

That is the same amount that you had last year. What justification have you for that item?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item:

Industry among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$600,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	13,259.58
Amount appropriated.....	100,000.00
Amount expended.....	45,587.74
Unexpended balance.....	67,671.84

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Transportation of supplies.....	2,100.75
Live stock.....	23,385.50
Implements, harness, etc.....	15,057.38
Seed, trees, etc.....	5,044.11
	45,587.74

NOTE.—Appropriations for previous years were reimbursable.

INDUSTRY AMONG INDIANS, REIMBURSABLE.

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$600,000.

AMOUNTS HERETOFORE APPROPRIATED.

Act of Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 269-277), for the Tongue River Reservation, Mont.	\$15,000
Act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1062), for general use at all reservations	30,000
Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 77-80), for general use at all reservations	100,000
Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (Public, No. 160, 63d Cong.), for general use at all reservations	600,000
Total	745,000

The appropriation made for the Tongue River Reservation is known as "Purchase of implements for Indians of the Tongue River Reservation, Mont." (reimbursable); the two general appropriations of March 3, 1911, and June 30, 1913, are known as "Industry among Indians" (reimbursable); and the general appropriation of August 1, 1914, is known as "Industry among Indians, 1915." The following statement will show the expenditures from these appropriations during the fiscal year 1914:

PURCHASE OF IMPLEMENTS FOR INDIANS OF TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION, MONT.

For mares	\$5,500.00
For stallions	575.00
Total	6,075.00
Original appropriation	\$15,000.00
Repayments	17,645.19
Expended to June 30, 1914	32,645.19
Balance June 30, 1914	29,136.76
	3,508.43

INDUSTRY AMONG INDIANS, REIMBURSABLE.

For live stock	\$23,385.50
For implements, harness, etc.	15,057.38
For seeds, trees, etc.	5,044.11
For transportation of supplies	2,100.75
Total	45,587.74
Original appropriations	\$130,000.00
Repayments to June 30, 1914	3,737.77
Expended to June 30, 1914	133,737.77
Balance	61,489.98
	72,247.79

INDUSTRY AMONG INDIANS, 1915.

The appropriation of \$600,000 has been apportioned to 29 reservations in amounts ranging from \$250 to \$75,000, and while much of the money has been already authorized to be expended, data as to the amounts actually expended are not available at this time. Hence no statement as to that appropriation can be given.

From the foregoing statements it will be noted that the appropriation made for the Tongue River Reservation has been very active. More than the original appropriation has been repaid by the Indians, and the money has been practically used a second time. This reservation is adapted to the live-stock in-

dustry, and for this reason the expenditures from this fund have been largely for live stock intended to aid the Indian in starting in that most profitable industry. A considerable number of wagons have also been purchased in order to equip some of the Indians with transportation facilities, so that they might take advantage of the opportunities frequently offered to them to transport supplies from the railroad point, which is some distance from the reservation, both for the Government and the Indian traders. These Indians can use more wagons, but unfortunately there is no money available with which to make the purchase.

An analysis of the statement regarding the use of the fund "Industry among Indians, reimbursable," would seem to give the impression that this fund has not been very active, but such a conclusion is not a just or accurate one. While the statement shows a balance of \$72,247.79, the books of the Indian Office showed at the close of the last fiscal year a balance of probably \$60,000, and the largest part of this amount was previously authorized to be expended for specific purposes during the fiscal year, but unfortunately the purchase could not be completed in time to use the money before June 30, and hence it was returned and shown in the unexpended balance. Since the beginning of the present fiscal year the money has been again very largely reauthorized, and, in fact, it has been necessary to make additional apportionments to many of the reservations in order to partially meet the demands of the Indians for assistance. The statement as to this fund does not show a very large amount as having been repaid, but this is due to the fact that under the regulations governing the use of the money the Indians are allowed four years within which to make repayments, and many of the repayments are not yet due. It has been found that the Indians are, as a rule, very conscientious in regard to their accounts under the reimbursable funds, and most of them are very prompt in making payments on the dates due. It might be here recited that in a number of cases Indians have settled their accounts before they were due and still others made payments prior to the dates agreed upon.

Of course, as in all similar transactions, some Indians, because of crop failures or some other unavoidable cause, found it difficult to make payments on the dates originally agreed upon by them and the superintendents in charge when the property was delivered, and in such cases the office has been inclined to be lenient with the debtors so as to prevent discouragement or the imposition of unnecessary hardships upon the Indians, the circumstances in each case forming the basis of action taken. More than 900 Indians have already participated in the use of the appropriations made by Congress, and in addition to this nearly 700 Indians have been given assistance from tribal funds used under the same regulations and conditions which govern the use of the appropriations by Congress. Property, consisting of seeds, breeding and work stock, wagons, and agricultural implements of all kinds, was purchased for the Indians, and the reports from the field indicate that the benefits which the Indians will derive from the use of the stock and equipment thus furnished will be far-reaching and very materially aid them in attaining self-support. At some reservations material for the construction of houses, the digging of wells, and the fencing of allotments was provided, so that permanent homes might be established on the allotments.

It has not been necessary thus far to charge any of the money expended to what might be termed a "profit-and-loss" account, and, while it has been necessary to extend the time for payment in a number of cases, it is honestly believed, considering the attitude of the Indians, that their accounts will be fully liquidated before the time for the repayment of the money to the Treasury arrives. The Indians are rapidly becoming acquainted with and accustomed to the real purpose and advantage of funds of this character and the benefits to be derived therefrom, and are freely cooperating, with the view to getting the maximum results from the money available. It is yet too early to estimate how many Indians will be benefited from the \$600,000 appropriation made in the act of August 1, 1914, but it is safe to say a big step in the right direction will result from the use of the money and many Indians will be enabled to start in profitable industrial pursuits. The great difficulty is the amount of money available is not nearly sufficient to meet the needs of the Indians. For example, all of the reimbursable money appropriated by Congress, including the \$600,000 appropriation made last year, has been apportioned to various reservations and since the apportionments were made it has been necessary

on three occasions to readjust the apportionments so as to give immediate assistance to the Indians of certain jurisdictions at which urgent needs presented themselves and from the requests made by superintendents for money now pending before the office, it is apparent that still further adjustments will have to be made.

Each time an adjustment is made money is taken away from a jurisdiction where it is badly needed and consequently the superintendent from whom the money is taken is handicapped in carrying out his industrial plans. The fact is they need much more money than was first given to them and there are still a number of places to which no apportionments could be made and it is to meet these needs another appropriation is sought in the pending bill. These appeals come from the Shawnees in Oklahoma, the Jicarillas and Mescalero Apaches, Pueblos, and Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, the Pimas, Papagos, Yuma and Mission Indians in California, Indians of various tribes in northern California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Utah, and Minnesota. Based upon the apparent needs of the Indians, it would require approximately seven or eight million dollars to properly equip them so that they might utilize their lands. It is believed that the results so far accomplished fully justify the appropriations heretofore made, and with the experience gained in the handling of the money and the spirit of cooperation manifested by the Indians, even better and more far-reaching results may be anticipated should the appropriation asked for be made. As indicated above, demands are being made from all parts of the field for more funds of this character and many letters have been also received from Indians themselves begging for help, not to increase an already large operation or herd of stock, but rather to get a start in some industry from which a certain livelihood might come.

Under existing law, the lands of the tribes are being apportioned and allotted as rapidly as is consistent with the best interests of the Indians. Local conditions and circumstances make it necessary that the Indian become for the present very largely farmers or stock men, and if the Indian Service is to accomplish good results of a permanent character funds should be made available for the purpose.

The steady advancement of the Indian along industrial lines is regarded as of the highest importance, and it would be greatly regretted were it now necessary to "halt," so to speak, in the execution of the industrial programs which have been and are being formulated for the various reservations. Large sums of money have been expended for irrigation projects, but in most cases the Indians have not the equipment to utilize the water furnished through the irrigation systems or the funds with which to purchase what is needed.

One of the most regrettable conditions which frequently presents itself to the service is the almost hopeless plea for help from many returned students. These are young men and women who have been educated at Government expense and they go back to their homes equipped with a knowledge of "how to do things," but usually "without the equipment or funds" required to become active workers. Again, it must be remembered that in some cases where allotments were made several years ago the 25-year trust period will expire in a few years and the Indians to whom allotments have been made should be established thereon before the trust expires. Large areas of farming and grazing lands are available, but the Indians need help to get the equipment and stock needed to utilize it. The Indians, as a rule, need suitable houses for homes, stables, corrals, etc., for live stock, fencing material for inclosing their lands, work and breeding stock, implements, and seeds. It is true some Indians have individual Indian funds, and it is not the intention to give such Indians, where they have ample resources, assistance from the appropriations from Congress. It is those worthy Indians who are ready to make a start but who have nothing to start with that it is intended to help and there are ample resources such as timber and land to guarantee the return of the funds expended. Approximately 34,071,601 acres of land, valued at \$372,767,671, have been allotted and 35,827,969 acres of land, valued at \$111,396,816, are still unallotted; there are approximately 6,391,322,000 board feet of timber, valued at \$11,373,084, on allotments and 35,635,363,000 board feet of timber, valued at \$74,093,412, on the unallotted lands. In addition to this there are tribal funds in the Treasury amounting to approximately \$47,002,209, most of which is not available for expenditure under existing law. Those Indians who have individual Indian moneys are encouraged to use it in the industrial up-building of their lands.

Unless the Government comes to the aid of those poor deserving individuals who want to better their condition, but who under their present circumstances are unable to do so, it will soon find itself confronted with the fact that the lands of the Indians will have passed from Federal supervision and the Indians will be wholly unprepared to assume the obligations and new conditions incident to citizenship. If such an outcome should eventually materialize it would be the most unfortunate and unsatisfactory culmination of governmental stewardship and could not be expected to result otherwise than disastrously, not only to the Indians, but also to the communities in which they live.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you inserted the words here, "in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior"? Heretofore the law has been I presume mandatory, has it not?

Mr. MERITT. This would make it directory, so that he could use discretion in purchasing material for the Indians. We find that there are about 200,000 Indians who have received allotments. A large part of them are without funds to buy equipment to begin farming operations, and this appropriation is very beneficial in helping the Indians to get started on their allotments. We submitted inquiries to the superintendents in the field two years ago, requesting them to state the approximate amount that would be required to enable the Indians to begin farming operations on their allotments. The total amount exceeded \$8,000,000. Of course we realize that that amount would not be appropriated, but we can use to good advantage \$600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I see, in line 4, page 17, that you have stated the amount there, "not to exceed \$75,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any one reservation or for the benefit of any one tribe of Indians." You have changed the amount from \$75,000 to \$100,000. That was discussed at length before the committee of the last Congress, and we inserted \$75,000 after a hearing on the matter. Now, what additional reasons have you for raising that amount to \$100,000?

Mr. MERITT. We find that on the large reservations that have been recently allotted that we can use more than \$75,000 to advantage. We would like very much to have expended \$100,000 this year on the Blackfeet Reservation in purchasing cattle for those Indians as a tribal herd, but the limitation of \$75,000 prevented us from doing that. If there is any serious objection on the part of the committee we shall be satisfied with \$75,000, but \$100,000 would be preferable.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, what has been done, if anything, with reference to expending the amounts appropriated in the appropriation bill for the current year?

Mr. MERITT. The entire amount, Mr. Burke, has been apportioned to the various reservations throughout the Indian country.

Mr. BURKE. Does your justification show how that is done?

Mr. MERITT. I will get a detailed statement showing exactly where the money has been apportioned and will insert it in the justification.

Mr. BURKE. I wish you would, because I would like to know what proportion of the amount is being expended in cattle and stock, and what proportion is to be expended for other purposes and where it is to be expended.

Mr. MERITT. This statement is as follows:

The \$600,000 appropriation made in the act of August 1, 1914 (Public, 160, p. 6), was apportioned in various amounts ranging from \$250 to \$75,000 to the following superintendencies:

Mescalero, N. Mex-----	\$75,000	Fort Belknap, Mont-----	\$75,000
Jicarilla, N. Mex-----	25,000	Fort Peck, Mont-----	45,000
Colorado River, Ariz-----	25,000	Nevada, Nev-----	2,000
Moqui, Ariz-----	6,000	Warm Springs, Oreg-----	62,500
Western Navajo, Ariz-----	3,000	Shoshone, Wyo-----	25,000
Havasupai, Ariz-----	5,000	Moapa River, Nev-----	2,000
Fort Yuma, Cal-----	25,000	Fond du Lac, Minn-----	4,000
Cherokee, N. C-----	5,000	White Earth, Minn-----	4,000
Campo, Cal-----	1,000	Leech Lake, Minn-----	4,000
Hoopa Valley, Cal-----	3,000	Pala, Cal-----	2,000
Fort Bidwell, Cal-----	4,000	Shawnee, Okla-----	3,000
Malki, Cal-----	1,000	Pima, Ariz-----	5,000
Fort Hall, Idaho-----	50,000	Tongue River, Mont-----	12,500
Flathead, Mont-----	50,000	Soboba, Cal-----	250
Blackfeet, Mont-----	75,000		

While it is not definitely known at this time the precise amount of this money, which will be expended for the purchase of cattle and other live stock for work and breeding purposes, it is estimated that at least \$300,000 will be used for that purpose and the balance of the appropriation for the purchase of seeds, material for the improvement of homes, fencing of farms, and agricultural equipment of various kinds.

Approximately \$23,500 have been already spent for sheep at the Jicarilla superintendency and various purchases of mares, stallions, and sheep have been authorized at other jurisdictions. When the final programs for the use of this money, now being prepared by the superintendents, are received it is proposed to combine the needs of the various jurisdictions for live stock and then advertise for proposals.

Mr. BURKE. I suppose there is a statement of this item of \$100,000 appropriated by previous Congresses.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we submitted that statement to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. We will turn to the next item:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matrons, allotting, irrigation, and other employees of the Indian field service, in the supervision and administration of the affairs of the Indians, thirty motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, at a cost not to exceed \$20,000; sixty horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles not to exceed a total cost of \$13,000; and to expend for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, including those now on hand and those to be purchased for the Indian Service, \$215,000; in all \$248,000, payment to be made from applicable funds herein appropriated or otherwise available.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item:

VEHICLES, INDIAN SERVICE.

Section 5 of the legislative, executive, and judicial act for the fiscal year 1915 reads as follows:

"No appropriation made in this or any other act shall be available for the purchase of any motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicle for the service of any of the executive departments or other Government establishments or any branch of the Government service unless specific authority is granted therefor and after the close of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, and there shall not be expended out of any appropriation made by Congress any sum for purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for any branch of the

public service of the United States unless the same is specifically authorized by law."

In compliance therewith and in order to make the general appropriations of the Indian Service applicable for the purchase of additional passenger-carrying vehicles and for maintaining, repairing, and operating those on hand and those to be purchased this item has been inserted. Transportation facilities in the Indian country are an absolute necessity in order that the various employees of the field service may visit among the Indians for the purpose of ascertaining their wants and relieving their conditions and needs, etc.

Senate Document No. 461, Sixty-third Congress, second session, shows that in the Indian Service at that time there were 118 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, valued at \$113,978, and 739 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles. Many of these vehicles, both horse drawn and motor propelled, have been in actual service for a number of years, and, due to constant and hard usage, are or have become unserviceable and must be replaced in order to permit the officials to carry on their duties. The superintendents must go over their reservations in order to learn the conditions and be able to report the facts to the office. The field matron must visit among the Indians in their homes and advise them as to their needs, etc. The physicians must visit among the sick, and time is of the essence in reaching many of the patients. Farmers and stockmen should have transportation facilities to get out among the Indians to teach them farming, operations regarding the care and upbreeding of stock, and the like. Without this item the work of the Indian Service must to a very large extent be at a standstill.

I may say that that legislation is made necessary because of section 5 of the legislative, executive, and judicial act of the current year, which prohibited the departments and bureaus of the Government from purchasing passenger-carrying vehicles and motor-propelled vehicles without first getting permission and authority from Congress. We are not asking for an appropriation; we simply ask permission to use out of the funds that have been available heretofore money for the purchase of new equipment necessary for the service.

The CHAIRMAN. What funds do you refer to as being available heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. For example, the fund for farmers. We can not use that appropriation for the purchase of a vehicle for a farmer when it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Then could you carry this complete item in there if necessary?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; because, for example, we might want to purchase a vehicle at an agency that is specifically appropriated for, and we may want to use funds out of that particular appropriation. Heretofore we have been purchasing out of various appropriations that were available under the law when they were needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Why couldn't you continue that practice?

Mr. MERITT. Because section 5 of this legislative, executive, and judicial bill has prohibited us from doing that.

Section 5 of the act in question is very broad and very sweeping, and, if we do not get this legislation, our hands will be tied completely, and we will not be able to operate vehicles that we now have in the service. We have in the Indian Service 118 automobiles valued at \$113,978, and 739 vehicles valued at \$77,538. The superintendents this year estimated for 76 automobiles and 126 vehicles.

The CHAIRMAN. How many superintendents are there?

Mr. MERITT. We have about 135.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you come to leave out part of them?

Mr. MERITT. We cut, Mr. Chairman, more than 50 per cent of the estimates of the superintendents. Of course, all the superintendents do not have automobiles, but at some of the larger agencies we have more than one automobile, because it has been decided that it is economy where a doctor has a large territory to cover—it is better to have an inexpensive car than to have a team.

Mr. CARTER. What are these motors used for, these 60? Are they all passenger-motor motors, you say?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. To be used by superintendents and doctors?

Mr. MERITT. Superintendents, doctors, and farmers in the Indian Service. We are not asking for 60, we are asking for 30 automobiles.

Mr. CARTER. Then your 60-horse vehicles, are they all passenger vehicles?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. It says "horse-drawn, passenger-carrying vehicles."

Mr. MERITT. Yes; they are passenger vehicles.

Mr. CARTER. That is 90 vehicles that you are asking for in this bill?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. And you have already 157. Now, how many superintendents have you, or agencies?

Mr. MERITT. One hundred and thirty-five.

Mr. CARTER. How many doctors?

Mr. MERITT. About 75 doctors.

Mr. CARTER. How many farmers?

Mr. MERITT. We have 206 farmers.

Mr. CARTER. How many agencies are there, 135?

Mr. MERITT. There are 135 schools and agencies.

Mr. CARTER. You have only 116 farmers, doctors, and superintendents, and you have on hand now 867 vehicles, and you are asking for 90 more, which would make 947 all told.

Mr. MERITT. In addition to that we have men in the irrigation service.

Mr. CARTER. How many of those have you?

Mr. MERITT. In addition to the 206 farmers we have 51 farmers and 14 doctors paid from other funds than the regular appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. What I am trying to get at is what use is made of all these vehicles? You have 857 now, 90 more will give you 947, and you have less than half that number of superintendents, doctors, and farmers.

Mr. MERITT. Well, we have about 5,000 people in the Indian Service.

Mr. CARTER. But you don't expect to furnish all those with automobiles?

Mr. MERITT. No; but there are the matrons. We have to furnish matrons with vehicles to get around over the reservations.

Mr. CARTER. Have all your superintendents automobiles?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Do you know how many of them have them?

Mr. MERITT. I would say more than half of them have automobiles.

Mr. CARTER. How many of your doctors have them? I suppose they all have automobiles or horses?

Mr. MERITT. They all have either automobiles or horses and their machines, of course, are constantly wearing out. This year we have a number of calls for vehicles to take the place of vehicles worn out, but are unable to purchase them under this appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. Well, all of your superintendents have some kind of vehicle, do they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. And all of your farmers have some kind of vehicle?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You furnish vehicles for all of them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because a farmer has a large territory, and it would be impossible for him to walk and cover his territory properly. In addition to the officials we have named we have 81 matrons, and each of these should be supplied with a vehicle of some kind. Of course we will not furnish them automobiles, but they should have a passenger-carrying vehicle to get out over the reservation and visit the homes of the Indians.

Mr. CARTER. How many automobiles did you buy last year?

Mr. MERITT. I do not think they exceeded 10. We have been very careful about buying automobiles.

Mr. CARTER. How many horse-passenger vehicles did you buy?

Mr. MERITT. I would have to get the records from the office on that.

Mr. CARTER. I do not believe we could justify putting in 30 there if you only bought 10 last year.

Mr. MERITT. We were particularly careful, knowing the views of Congress, to keep down to the very limit the number of automobiles that we allowed. There were a great many cases where they submitted strong justifications, but we thought it would be better to wait until we got specific authority from Congress to buy automobiles.

Mr. CARTER. You have to do that now?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. It does not follow, as I understand it, if we allowed 30 automobiles, that at the end of the fiscal year for which this appropriation is applied, there would be 148 automobiles in the service?

Mr. MERITT. No, because a number of automobiles in the service now are practically worn out. It is the same way with passenger-carrying vehicles.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been since you commenced the practice of having automobiles?

Mr. MERITT. In the last 8 years, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the life of an automobile, ordinarily?

Mr. MERITT. Five or six years, on the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. And horses and carriages, what is the life of them?

Mr. MERITT. About the same as outside the service.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you want 30 motor-propelled vehicles. Of course, that means automobiles, at a cost not to exceed \$20,000. That would be \$666.66 per automobile. What kind of an automobile do you propose to purchase, and what kind have you been purchasing—the most expensive or the least expensive?

Mr. MERITT. I do not like to advertise any particular brand of automobile, but we usually limit our automobiles for farmers, matrons, and doctors to the well-known cheap automobile.

The CHAIRMAN. Something that you can afford and still have a Ford, is that it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, this item is \$215,000, which is for the maintenance, repair, operation, etc., of these vehicles, including automobiles. How do you arrive at that amount as being the sum that is necessary to keep these vehicles in repair and operation?

Mr. MERITT. We quoted this provision of law to our superintendents and told them exactly what was required, and we got a report from each superintendent, and based on those reports we are asking for this amount.

Mr. BURKE. Well, the maintenance and operation, would that include operators or chauffeurs, or simply the expense of repair? I suppose it would include feed for horses?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we got a decision from the comptroller, and I think it included horse feed as well as repairs to vehicles; the cost of repairing vehicles that we now have and their operation.

Mr. BURKE. This item does not increase the appropriation that is asked, and if this item were stricken out the moneys provided in other parts of the bill might as well be decreased \$248,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. That is the situation.

Mr. MERITT. Yes; we are not asking for any specific appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

To reimburse A. G. Pollock, former disbursing agent of the Santee Competency Commission, for moneys expended for printing and stationery used by the Santee Competency Commission, \$49.25.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification for this item:

REIMBURSEMENT OF A. G. POLLOCK, \$49.25

The item of \$49.25 for which Mr. A. G. Pollock desires to be reimbursed is to cover a payment made by him for certain cards and printing secured for the use of the Santee Competency Commission, of which he was the disbursing agent. These cards were needed by the commission, in order to proceed with their work, and after preparing the forms and soliciting informal bids by telephone from outside parties it was found a delay of 10 days or 2 weeks would be caused in waiting for the same. Therefore to meet this exigency the work was given to the firm of Marble & Marble, of Humboldt, Nebr., and in which firm Mr. H. P. Marble, of the Santee Competency Commission, had an interest, in order that the work might be completed and the cards furnished within three or four days, thereby saving an expense to the Government of about \$25 per day, or a total of considerably over a hundred dollars, which would have been caused by a halt in the work of the commission. A review of the evidence in this case shows that upon investigation by the office the price charged for this work was found reasonable, and that the payment by Mr. Pollock is properly evidenced by voucher 9 submitted with his second quarter's accounts for the fiscal year 1911.

However, following a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in connection with a similar case, favorable administrative action was refused by the Indian Office.

These cards were used by the commission, and now form a part of the records of the Indian Office, and the action having been taken to meet an exigency,

and having saved the Government expense thereby, it is recommended that the above paragraph be enacted in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1916, reimbursing Mr. Pollock for the outlay.

Mr. Pollock while a member of the Santee Competency Commission required this printing to be done and he had the printing done at a local office in which it was afterward found that a temporary employee of the Government had an interest. Under the ruling of the comptroller we were not permitted to pay this account.

Mr. CARTER. Because he was a Government employee?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the printing had to be delivered immediately and considerable money was saved by having it done there, because, otherwise the commission would have had to wait until they got the printing in the regular course.

Mr. CARTER. What date was that?

Mr. MERITT. It was in 1911, I believe.

Mr. CARTER. Now, put in your justification and give us a brief statement of the Farmer John case. This item reads:

For payment to the heirs of Farmer John, an Indian, for land purchased by the Government for a boathouse site on Pelican Lake, Minnesota, \$20.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of the item for relief of the heirs of Farmer John:

REIMBURSEMENT HEIRS OF FARMER JOHN.

By deed of May 18, 1910, Farmer John and his wife (Chippewa Indians) transferred to the United States a boathouse and site on Pelican Lake, which was for the purpose of providing a place of storage for the supplies under the jurisdiction of the Nett Lake Agency.

The General Land Office approved this deed of sale under date of March 6, 1912, but before payment was made Farmer John died. Recently the heirs were determined by the Secretary of the Interior and a claim submitted by them, but it has been ruled by the Comptroller of the Treasury that there is no authority for the payment of this claim because there is no applicable fund available.

The Government is using a small tract of land belonging to this Indian, and under the comptroller's decision we have no appropriation for paying that Indian for his land, and we would like to have \$20 for that purpose.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

To reimburse William E. Johnson, former chief special officer and special disbursing agent, for expenditures made by him under direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the defense of Juan Cruz, a noncommissioned officer engaged in the suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, for the payment of which no appropriation was available, \$1,853.95.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered in support of this item:

To reimburse William E. Johnson, former chief special officer and special disbursing agent, for the expenditure made by him under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the defense of Juan Cruz, a noncommissioned officer engaged in the suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, for the payment of which no appropriation was available, \$1,853.95.

During February, 1911, Juan Cruz, a noncommissioned officer, operating under Mr. William E. Johnson, chief special officer of the service for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, killed Jose Dolores Garcia in connection with his operations as an officer. Juan Cruz was placed on trial by the Territorial authorities on the charge of murder, and in connection therewith Mr. Johnson was instructed by the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. R. G. Valentine, to "help in his fullest protection every way in your

power." Under these instructions Mr. Johnson incurred the expense in question, which is composed of the following items:

Voucher 1, pay roll of employees:

No. 36, J. H. Christ, deputy special officer, services.....	\$25. 00
No. 81, Clara D. True, posseman, services.....	72. 00
Voucher 118, Wm. E. Johnson, traveling expenses.....	\$49. 50
Expenditures on account of Clara True.....	19. 70
Voucher 203, William E. Johnson, traveling expenses.....	771. 30
Expenses of Clara D. True.....	16. 40
Services of Sulviano Roibal.....	30. 00
	<hr/>
	163. 10

Voucher 1, fourth quarter, 1911:

No. 30, John H. Walker, deputy special officer.....	55. 00
No. 32, Juan J. Archulets, deputy special officer.....	7. 50
No. 34, Severo Naranjo, deputy special officer.....	52. 00
No. 38, Dr. T. C. Rivers, expert witness.....	80. 00
No. 46, Santa Ana Archuletz, posseman.....	28. 00
No. 47, Juan Baldista Arvena, posseman.....	2. 00
No. 50, Pedro Baca, posseman.....	61. 00
No. 52, Mary T. Bryan, posseman.....	3. 00
No. 54, Joso R. Cruz, posseman.....	2. 00
No. 56, Pedro Cajite, posseman.....	2. 00
No. 57, Dolorita Cruz, posseman.....	14. 00
No. 58, J. B. Crist, special deputy officer.....	15. 00
No. 67, J. D. Montoya, posseman.....	16. 00
No. 68, Juan Antonio Macstas, posseman.....	16. 00
No. 69, Carpio Montoya, posseman.....	18. 00
No. 70, Ambrosio Martinos, posseman.....	20. 00
No. 71, Santiago Naranjo, posseman.....	30. 00
No. 72, Francisco Naranjo, posseman.....	30. 00
No. 73, Valentine Naranjo, posseman.....	36. 00
No. 74, Jose Roybal, posseman.....	24. 00
No. 75, Victorian Sisneros, interpreter.....	53. 00
No. 77, W. R. Seidal, posseman.....	42. 00
No. 79, Teodcia Trujillo, posseman.....	16. 00
No. 80, Leandro Tafoya, posseman.....	28. 00
Voucher 104, Ethel F. Negill, stenographer, Juan Cruz case.....	9. 60
Part of voucher 118, William E. Johnson, traveling expenses posseman.....	22. 80
Part of voucher 119, William E. Johnson, photographs.....	6. 00
Part of voucher 153, J. B. Crist, per diem in lieu of subsistence.....	9. 00
Part of voucher 185, Francis C. Wilson, deputy special officer and special attorney for Pueblo Indians, per diem for subsistence.....	33. 00
Voucher 186, Francis C. Wilson, traveling expenses.....	19. 75
Voucher 187, John H. Walker, deputy special officer, traveling expenses.....	21. 75
Voucher 188, John H. Walker, deputy special officer, per diem in lieu of subsistence.....	27. 00
Voucher 190, J. D. Montoya, posseman, traveling expenses and notary.....	8. 00
Voucher 193, W. R. Seidel, posseman, per diem in lieu of subsistence.....	24. 50
Voucher 194, W. R. Seidel, posseman, traveling expenses.....	32. 45
Voucher 199, Juan J. Archulets, deputy special officer, traveling expenses.....	46. 70
Voucher 200, Juan J. Archulets, deputy special officer, per diem.....	10. 00
Part of voucher 206, William E. Johnson, salary and per diem.....	33. 00
Part of voucher 207, William E. Johnson, traveling expenses.....	38. 95
Part of voucher 208, William E. Johnson, expenses of possemen.....	672. 55
Part of voucher 257, M. C. McNitt, stenographer (Juan Cruz).....	3. 80
	<hr/>
	1, 676. 85
Total disallowance, account Juan Cruz defense.....	1, 839. 95

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that there is no appropriation under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs applicable for the payment of these expenses, and as they were incurred in good faith and under the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Johnson should be reimbursed therefor.

Mr. Johnson in 1911 was the special officer of the service for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and he received instructions from the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Valentine, to "help in his fullest protection every way in your power" an Indian by the name of Juan Cruz, a noncommissioned officer engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. He was having some trouble in the courts at that time, and Mr. Johnson complied with the instructions of the commissioner, and in carrying out those instructions he incurred certain indebtedness which the comptroller held could not be paid out of the appropriation then available, and the office believes that, inasmuch as Mr. Johnson was acting under instructions from his superior officer, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that this amount should be paid.

Mr. BURKE. Did the office at that time approve his voucher?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Valentine, approved Mr. Johnson's actions.

Mr. BURKE. The only reason that was not paid was because the comptroller held there was no appropriation available for the payment of such money.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and I might say that under this administration Commissioner Sells has passed on these accounts and has submitted them with a favorable report to the auditor, and the only reason they are not paid is because the fund is not available without specific authority from Congress.

Mr. BURKE. That being true, why would they not be estimated for as deficiencies from the Auditor for the Interior Department, to be carried in the deficiency appropriation bill. That is what they are really. It often happens such accounts are not paid, because the comptroller holds there is no appropriation available, and they are certified by the Secretary as deficiencies and are paid in that way. These are subject to a point of order, every one of them.

Mr. CARTER. The next is—

That so much of section four of the act of May eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty (Twenty-first Statutes at Large, page one hundred and thirty-two), as prohibits granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians on any Indian reservation to go into the State of Texas, under any pretext whatever, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification in support of this item:

REPEAL IN PART OF SECTION 4, ACT OF MAY 11, 1880.

The act of May 11, 1880 (21 Stats. L., 132), was enacted to meet conditions which have long since passed away. It is absurd in this day and age to leave upon the statute books a provision of law absolutely incompatible with the present status of the Indian race. As a great many of the Indians of the United States are citizens, having the right to vote and exercising full citizenship throughout the United States, the constitutionality of this provision of law may well be questioned as it is undoubtedly class legislation. The noncitizen Indian of to-day is usually capable of caring for himself and behaving in a manner which should permit of his visiting any State throughout the Union.

We of the Indian Service feel that the citizens of Texas have been protected by law from the Indians long enough, and this legislation should be repealed. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that Commissioner Sells was somewhat surprised to find that there was a law against

Indians going to Texas, and he is personally interested in seeing that this legislation is repealed.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

That section two of the act approved March second, nineteen hundred and seven (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page twelve hundred and twenty-one), entitled "An act providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the pro rata share of any Indian who is mentally, physically, or otherwise incapable of managing his or her own affairs may be withdrawn from the Treasury in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and expended for the benefit of such Indian under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the said Secretary may prescribe."

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item, Mr. Chairman:

AMENDING SECTION 2 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 2, 1907 (34 STATS. L., 1221).

The present act reads in full as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, from time to time, to designate any individual Indian belonging to any tribe or tribes whom he may deem to be capable of managing his or her affairs, and he may cause to be apportioned and allotted to any such Indian his or her pro rata share of any tribal or trust funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes of which said Indian is a member and the amount so apportioned and allotted shall be placed to the credit of such Indian upon the books of the Treasury, and the same shall thereupon be subject to the order of such Indian: *Provided*, That no apportionment or allotment shall be made to any Indian until such Indian has first made an application therefor. * * *

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident, his or her share, or any portion thereof, of the tribal trust funds in the United States Treasury belonging to the tribe of which such Indian is a member, and of any other money which may hereafter be placed in the Treasury for the credit of such tribe and susceptible of division among its members, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as he may prescribe."

The large majority of Indians belonging to tribes who have tribal funds in the Treasury susceptible of division pro rata among the members of said tribes, do not come within the requirements of section 1 or section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907, *supra*.

Under the present law, an Indian, to be entitled to receive his or her trust funds under the above act, section 1, must be competent, or under section 2 of the act, the applicant must be either blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident. Hence, the only Indians who can receive trust funds must be capable of managing their own affairs or unable to contribute to their own support.

In order to show the application of the present law, we will take three hypothetical cases. First, take Indian "A," who has a pro rata share of trust funds in the Treasury. He is a capable man, intelligent, and self-supporting, for the reason that he knows how to apply his talents and has manifested his competency by the wise use of all privileges extended to him. There can be no doubt as to the advisability of withdrawing his share of the tribal funds under section 1 of the act and turning it over to him for his unrestricted use. Second, take Indian "B," who has a pro rata share of trust funds in the Treasury. He is 65 years of age, decrepit, and unable to contribute to his support on account of his physical as well as mental condition. There is no question as to the advisability or justness of withdrawing his share of the funds under section 2 and depositing it to his credit for expenditure for his benefit under the supervision of the superintendent.

Now take Indian "C", who also has a pro rata share of trust funds in the Treasury ranging in value from \$100 to \$1,100. He is a robust man, 35 years of age, in the prime of life, but who has not acquired the necessary mental training to enable him to make for himself an opportunity to become self-supporting, and does not know the value of money. He has an allotment of 160 acres of valuable farming or grazing land. This, with the exception of his share of

tribal funds in the Treasury, comprises his only asset. He has no house on his land, or equipment with which to cultivate same, and no funds with which to purchase stock to give him a start in self-support. He is therefore forced to remain idle, though he is willing, and for the most part eager, to work if opportunity presents; but, generally speaking, there is no available work on an Indian reservation, hence, in the absence of an opportunity, the Government is probably compelled to issue rations to him to prevent suffering.

Under the existing law the Indian Office is powerless to provide a means of permitting this class of Indians to avail themselves of the use of their trust funds. If, however, the law is amended as set out above, shares could be withdrawn from the Treasury and expended under supervision in procuring the necessary implements and stock with which the Indian could improve his allotment, and also erect dwelling houses, barns, etc.; in other words, will permit the use of the man's cash capital in the development of his plant resources to the point where production is reached and self-support attained.

This we consider very important legislation. The act of 1907 is not sufficiently broad to meet the needs of the Indians, who really need assistance in connection with their tribal and trust funds. We can not pay out to the competent Indians their share of the tribal funds. We can pay out to sick and disabled and diseased and decrepit Indians their share, but the law, as interpreted by the law officers of the department, is not sufficiently broad to permit us to pay out to the incompetent, able-bodied Indian his share, and it is for the purpose of placing all Indians on an equality that we are asking that this legislation be enacted. For example, we have a large class of Indians who are considered incompetent but able-bodied. They have allotments and they have their share of the tribal funds in the Treasury, but they can not be withdrawn. If we could get these funds of the Indian we could use the funds to great advantage in buying farming implements and in improving his home and making use of the money.

Mr. CARTER. You can not pay out any income from an Indian's money without authority of law?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We are having constantly to deny requests of this kind because the act of 1907 is not sufficiently broad to permit of it. I really think it was not the intention of Congress to limit the amount so strictly as has been interpreted.

Mr. CARTER. Now, what do you mean there by the word "otherwise"? It says, "otherwise incapable of managing his own affairs."

Mr. MERITT. We wanted to make it sufficiently broad so that there would be no possible chance for one of the law officers of the Government interpreting it so as to exclude some Indian who was entitled to receive his share of these tribal funds.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

That section five of the act approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-seven), be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:

"SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to induce any Indian to execute any contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument touching land held under a trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation, or to procure the execution by any Indian of any such instrument, or to be a party with any Indian to any such contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument, or to offer any such contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument as aforesaid for record; and any person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 for the first offense, and if convicted for a second offense may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court: *Provided*,

That this section shall not apply to any contract, deed, mortgage, lease, or other instrument authorized by law to be made. Any Indian or his heirs in the possession of any live stock, their increase, or any other personal property issued by the United States or purchased with trust funds and held in trust by the United States, may lawfully sell, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of such property only with the consent in writing of the United States Indian agent or superintendent having jurisdiction over such property and not otherwise. Any person who shall induce any Indian to sell, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, or shall procure the sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal by any Indian, or shall be a party with any Indian to the sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal of any such personal property in violation of the foregoing provision, or who shall offer for record any instrument evidencing any prohibited or unlawful sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal of any such personal property, or who shall take or receive possession of any such personal property in pursuance to any such prohibited or unlawful sale, transfer, mortgage, or other transaction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any sale, transfer, mortgage, or other disposal in violation of this provision of any property so issued and held shall be absolutely void, and title to the property involved in such void transaction shall revert to the United States, and the property may be taken possession of by the United States Indian agent or superintendent having jurisdiction over the property. Any Indian or other person having tribal rights, who shall induce any person to enter into any such contract, deed, mortgage, lease, sale, transfer, or other agreement or transaction prohibited and declared to be unlawful by the above provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Mr. MERITT. We offer in support of this item, Mr. Chairman, the following justification:

AMENDING SECTION 5, ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910.

The law as it now stands makes it unlawful for any person to induce an Indian to execute any contract purporting to convey any land or interest therein held in trust by the United States or to offer such contract for record, and imposes a penalty for violation of the law.

This law should be broadened so as to include personal property issued to Indians by the United States or property purchased with trust funds, and the penalty of the law should fall upon the Indian as well as the other party.

Cases are of record in which an Indian allottee, or the heirs of an allottee, have induced ignorant persons to part with money or other property of value in exchange for a mortgage or deed on an allotment held in trust, when the allottee or the heirs, as the case might be, knew at the time that the instrument was of no value and that nothing could be recovered under it. The Indians as a rule are sufficiently advanced to know that they should not engage in such fraudulent transactions, and they should be made to pay the penalty when they knowingly defraud others by their misrepresentations with respect to property held in trust.

There is also need for a law regulating the disposal of stock and other personal property issued to Indians by the United States or purchased for them with trust funds. Large sums of money are annually spent by the Government in the education of Indians and in equipping them with goods, supplies, and live stock that they may engage in agricultural pursuits and eventually attain self-support, but the Government has found it impracticable to prevent the Indians from disposing of this property among themselves.

Very often unscrupulous white men will purchase personal property of this class from an Indian for an insufficient sum, or will loan money and take a chattel mortgage on the property, and then take the property in possession for failure on the part of the Indian to pay the mortgage when due. This necessitates action by the Department of Justice to recover the property, and its efforts have not always been successful, as the mortgagees have at times disposed of the property and they themselves are financially irresponsible.

Experience has seemed to indicate that some persons make a practice of acquiring this class of property from Indians, probably realizing sufficient from

the transactions which are not discovered by the Government officials to more than offset the cases which are discovered and in which the property is reclaimed. If it were a misdemeanor for both the Indian and white man to engage in transactions of this kind, and an example were made in a few cases of the guilty person, the time would soon come when these fraudulent dealings would cease almost entirely.

If the existing legislation is amended as requested, it will be broadened so as to include personal property of the Indians, and it will also prohibit one Indian from trading in the property of other Indians. We find that there are a number of mixed-blood Indians who are shrewd enough in trading around among the full bloods to acquire the property of the full bloods, and it is for the purpose of protecting the full bloods against the mixed bloods that this legislation is necessary. It is specially desirable now that we are buying property for Indians and trying to get them started industrially on their allotments. We realize that this is subject to a point of order, but it is so desirable that we do not believe that any objection will be raised.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to investigate claims and negotiate agreements with any tribe or bands of Indians for the final adjudication and settlement of all claims and demands of such tribes or bands against the United States, arising under any law, treaty, or agreement, and which has not heretofore been adjudicated; and the Secretary of the Interior shall report the result of such negotiations to Congress for its approval at the earliest practicable date, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000 for all expenses in connection with this work, including pay of necessary additional employees.

Mr. MERITT. We offer in support of this item the following justification:

NEGOTIATING AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES FOR SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGAINST UNITED STATES.

Many of the tribes or bands of Indians assert claims against the United States for alleged failure to comply with treaty stipulations, and for alleged misappropriation of their funds. These claims are being constantly brought to the attention of the department, both by the Indians interested and by requests for reports on bills providing for the submission of the claim of some particular tribe or band to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Many bills having in view the settlement of the claim of a particular band or tribe are introduced in the Congress year after year, but few have passed.

Some of the claims of these Indian bands or tribes appear to possess merit. One great difficulty experienced in connection with these matters is that many of the claims are rather vague, and the tribes or bands have but few members who are sufficiently qualified to prepare and present the claims in an intelligent manner. The department is constantly receiving applications from attorneys to negotiate contracts with Indian tribes to prosecute the claims.

If the Indians believe that they have valid claims against the Government, it would be no more than just that the claims be heard and adjudicated. The constant agitation of these matters is a hindrance to the proper administration and final settlement of Indian affairs, and places an obstacle in the way of the cordial relations that should exist between the Government and the Indians, which is necessary in order to obtain the greatest good from the expenditure of moneys for their benefit which are appropriated from year to year.

These Indian tribes should not be required to expend their moneys in the payment of attorneys to formulate and prosecute claims against the Government. The most equitable arrangement would seem for the Government to establish a commission to investigate these various matters, prepare reports setting forth the claims in an intelligent manner, and present for the consideration of the Congress facts on which an adjudication could be made, and the matters disposed of for all time.

In addition to the justification I might say that there are a large number of tribes who have lodged claims against the Government. These claims have never been investigated carefully, and we believe that we should satisfy ourselves as well as the Indians in a number of cases if we had an appropriation available to investigate these claims and to make reports on them.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

That hereafter, in submitting estimates for the expenses of the Indian Bureau, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are authorized to omit therefrom all treaty items except perpetual annuities and benefits for fixed unexpired terms, and in cases where treaty appropriations are to be discontinued under this provision and those appropriations are necessary for the support and civilization of the Indians, there shall be estimated gratuity appropriations therefor.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification, Mr. Chairman, in support of this item:

OMISSION OF CERTAIN TREATY ITEMS FROM ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

Owing to changed and changing conditions in the administration of Indian affairs, a number of appropriations made annually in fulfillment of treaty obligations for payment of specified employees and purchase of specified articles of supplies are not necessary at this time for the particular objects for which made, but in most cases, at least, are urgently needed for carrying out the plans of the department for the promotion of civilization and self-support among the Indians.

Under authority contained in the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stats. L., 1016), a number of these appropriations are diverted yearly to other uses than those for which made, but to do this it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Indians and the approval of the President.

To facilitate the work of the department and to enable it to do in all cases what it believes to be for the best interest of the Indians under present and future conditions, it is highly desirable that a number of treaty appropriations be abolished and gratuity appropriations, in more general terms, be made in lieu thereof. In this connection, attention is invited to a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, dated August 25, 1913:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, August 25, 1913:

HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. STEPHENS: In further compliance with your favor of July 7, requesting information for the use of your committee as to the date of each treaty on which an appropriation is based in the Indian appropriation act, whether the treaty has expired or is still in force, and how long said treaty is to remain in force and effect, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1913, in which the treaty items are numbered in the order in which they appear in the act. They are considered in this letter in their regular order as follows:

1. The appropriation of \$100,000 appearing on page 10 of the Indian appropriation act for the purpose of providing school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians is based on the sixth article of the treaty of June 1, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 667), ratified July 25, 1868, and proclaimed August 12, 1868. Article 6 of this treaty reads as follows:

"In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years to attend school, and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with, and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages

who can be induced or compelled to attend school a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher.

"The provisions of this article to continue for not less than ten years."

Subsequent to the date of this treaty Congress for a number of years provided limited appropriations in pursuance of article 6 of said treaty. The inadequacy of these appropriations is apparent in the following item found in the Indian appropriation act of May 11, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 114, 121):

"For last of ten installments, for pay of two teachers, per sixth article of treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, two thousand dollars."

According to the best obtainable information there are approximately 7,000 reservation and nonreservation Navajo Indian children of school age, and of this number about 1,750 are in reservation, nonreservation, and mission schools, leaving between 4,000 and 5,000 Navajo Indian children without school facilities.

It is believed that the Government is under moral obligations to provide adequate school facilities for the Navajo Indian children.

These Indians have been greatly neglected, and a large majority of the children are growing up in ignorance, and unless the Government does its part in preparing them for the duties of citizenship they will eventually become a burden to the citizen of the States in which they reside.

Notwithstanding that the Congress has heretofore made limited appropriations in pursuance of the provisions of article 6 of the treaty of June 1, 1868, supra, I am of the opinion that a specific appropriation with which to provide adequate school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians should be continued for a number of years.

2. The next treaty item in the Indian act is found on page 11, and reads as follows:

"For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks in Idaho: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000."

Article 10 of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673), reads:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith as herein contemplated and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

It will be seen that there is no limitation on this treaty provision and that the appropriation is continued for such time as the Congress may deem proper.

3. The next treaty item reads:

"For the Coeur d'Alenes in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician and purchase of medicines (article 11, agreement ratified March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one), \$3,000."

The agreement with the Coeur d'Alenes was ratified by the act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 989-1029), and article 11 is as follows:

"It is further agreed that in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the benefit of said Coeur d'Alene Indians, the United States, at its own expense, will furnish and employ for the benefit of said Indians on said reservation a competent physician, medicines, a blacksmith, and carpenter."

This article of the treaty is without limitation as to time, and the appropriation is continued in the discretion of the Congress.

4. The next treaty item appears on page 12 of the Indian appropriation act and reads as follows:

"For fulfilling treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri: For support of a school (article five, treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one), \$200."

The fifth article of the treaty of March 6, 1861, ratified February 6, 1863, with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowa, reads in part as follows (12 Stat. L., 1172):

"In order to encourage education among the aforesaid tribes of Indians, it is hereby agreed that the United States shall expend the sum of one thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable schoolhouse and dwelling house for the school-teacher, for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes, and also the additional sum of two hundred dollars per annum for school purposes, so long as the President of the United States may deem advisable."

It would appear that this treaty appropriation should be continued "so long as the President of the United States may deem advisable."

5. The next treaty item in the act reads:

"For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (article three, treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), \$4,000."

Article 3 of the treaty of March 19, 1867, with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, ratified March 8, 1867 (16 Stat. L., 719-720), is in part as follows:

"In further consideration for the lands herein ceded, estimated to contain about two millions of acres, the United States agree to pay the following sums, to wit: Five thousand dollars for the erection of school buildings upon the reservation provided for in the second article; four thousand dollars each year for ten years, and as long as the President may deem necessary after the ratification of this treaty, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation * * *."

It would appear from the language used in the treaty that this appropriation should be continued "as long as the President may deem necessary" after the ratification of the treaty.

6. The next treaty item is found on page 15 of the Indian appropriation act, and reads as follows:

"For fulfilling treaties with Crow, Montana: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$3,600; for pay of second blacksmith (article eight, same treaty), \$1,200; in all, \$6,000."

The treaty of May 7, 1868, with the Crow Indians was ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 649). Article 10 of said treaty reads:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

Article 8 of the treaty mentioned provides, *inter alia*, that—

"such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

There does not appear to be any limitation as to time the provisions of articles 8 and 10 of the treaty of May 7, 1868, are to continue in force.

7. The next treaty provision found in the act reads as follows:

"For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahos (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), including subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article seven, treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$85,000."

The agreement with the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and also with the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, dated September 26, 1878, was ratified by the act of February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 254). The treaty of May 10, 1868, with the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho Indians was ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 655).

In the fifth article of the agreement of February 28, 1877, the United States agrees to provide all necessary aid to assist the Indians in the work of civilization and to furnish subsistence and certain specified rations. No amount is mentioned or specified period fixed.

By article 7 of the treaty of May 10, 1868, *supra*, the United States agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settled upon the reservation a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as contemplated in said agreement, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons, and no limitations in time is found in article 7 of the treaty in question.

8 and 9. The treaty items for the benefit of the New York Indians are found on page 17 of the act, and read as follows:

"For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one), \$6,000.

"For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article six, treaty of November eleventh, seventeen hundred and ninety-four), \$4,500."

Section 1 of the act of February 19, 1831 (4 Stat. L., 442), entitled "An act to provide hereafter for the payment of \$6,000 annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes," reads as follows:

"That the proceeds of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, being the amount placed in the hands of the President of the United States, in trust, for the Seneca Tribe of Indians, situated in the State of New York, be hereafter passed to the credit of the Indian appropriation fund; and that the Secretary of War be authorized to receive and pay over to the Seneca Tribe of Indians the sum of six thousand dollars annually, in the way and manner as heretofore practiced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stat. L., 44), with the Six Nations of New York, provides:

"In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations; and because the United States desire, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the welfare of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President on the twenty-third day of April, 1792; making, in the whole, four thousand five hundred dollars; which shall be expended yearly forever in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the treaty items in question are permanent, but these annuities may be commuted under the provisions contained in the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-73), reading as follows:

"That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to send a special Indian agent, or other representative of his office, to visit any Indian tribe for the purpose of negotiating and entering into a written agreement with such tribe for the commutation of the perpetual annuities due under treaty stipulations, to be subject to the approval of Congress; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall transmit to Congress said agreements, with such recommendations as he may deem proper."

10. The next treaty item is for the benefit of the Pawnees of Oklahoma, found on page 19 of the act, and reads:

"For fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnee (article three, agreement of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-two), \$30,000; for support of two manual-labor schools (article three, treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven), \$10,000; for pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer, and apprentices, and two teachers (article four, same treaty), \$5,400; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessities for the shops (article four, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1,200; in all, \$47,100."

The agreement of November 23, 1892, with the Pawnees was ratified by section 12 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 644). The treaty of September 24, 1857, was proclaimed by the President on May 26, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 729).

The third article of the agreement of November 23, 1892, amends article 2 of the treaty of 1857 so as to read:

"The United States agrees to pay to the Pawnees the sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum as a perpetual annuity, to be distributed annually among them per capita, in coin, unless the President of the United States shall from time to time otherwise direct. But it is further agreed that the President may at any time, in his discretion, discontinue said perpetuity by causing the value of a fair commutation thereof to be paid to or expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as to him shall seem proper. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 16, Fifty Second Congress, second session.)"

Article 3 of the treaty of 1857 provides for two manual-labor schools, and provides further that—

"The United States agrees to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools, and whatever else may be necessary to put them in successful operation; and a sum not less than five thousand dollars per annum shall be applied to the support of each school so long as the Pawnees shall in good faith comply with the provisions of this article; but if at any time the President is satisfied they are not doing so, he may, at his discretion, discontinue the schools in whole or in part."

In article 4 of the same treaty (11 Stat. L., 730) the United States agrees to furnish the Pawnees: First, certain tools, erect shops, also furnish \$5,000 annually, during the pleasure of the President, for the purchase of iron, steel, and other necessities, and also to furnish two blacksmiths; second, to furnish farming utensils and stock worth \$1,200 annually, for 10 years, or during the pleasure of the President, and also to employ a farmer to teach the Indians the arts of agriculture; third, to have erected a steam mill, not to exceed in cost \$6,000, and to keep the same in repair for 10 years, and also to employ a miller and engineer for the same length of time, or longer, at the discretion of the President.

There is no provision in article 4 for teachers, but article 3 provides that the manual-labor schools, authorized therein, shall be governed by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

It appears from the foregoing that the \$30,000 appropriation in the treaty item for the Pawnees is a perpetual annuity, but may be commuted under the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-73).

The other treaty appropriations in favor of the Pawnees are not perpetual and may be discontinued in the discretion of the President and the Congress.

11. The treaty appropriation in favor of the Quapaws, of Oklahoma, is found on page 19 of the Indian act, and reads:

"For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article three, treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians."

Article 3 of the treaty of May 13, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 424), with the Quapaws reads in part as follows:

"The United States agree to provide a farmer to reside with them and to aid and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits, and a blacksmith to do their necessary work, with a shop and tools and iron and steel not exceeding one ton per year. The United States also agree to appropriate one thousand dollars per year for education purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States; the farmer and blacksmith and the above appropriation for education purposes to be continued only as long as the President of the United States deems necessary for the best interests of the Indians."

The treaty appropriation in favor of the Quapaws is not a perpetual annuity, but it is believed that the appropriation should "be continued as long as the President of the United States deems it necessary for the best interests of the Indians."

12. The treaty appropriation for the Choctaws of Oklahoma is found on page 22 of the Indian appropriation act, and reads as follows:

"For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article two, treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen (article thirteen, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article six, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article two, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and

article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$320; in all \$10,520."

The above treaty provisions with the Choctaw Nation are permanent, and appropriations by Congress should be provided annually until the perpetual annuities of the Choctaw Nation are commuted as authorized in the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-73).

13. The treaty provisions appearing on pages 24 and 25 of the Indian appropriation act, in favor of the different tribes of the Sioux Nation, read as follows:

"For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith (article thirteen, treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$10,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (article eight of same treaty), \$1,600; for pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, north Dakota, and South Dakota, \$95,000; for subsistence of the Sioux, other than the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Tribes, and for purposes of their civilization (act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), \$200,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation, and in this service Indians shall be employed whenever practicable; in all, \$307,000."

Article 13 of the treaty of April 29, 1863, with the Sioux Indians (15 Stat. L., 635-640), reads:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

Article 8 of the same treaty provides in part as follows:

"And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed."

The appropriation in favor of the Sioux, above quoted, contains an item of \$200,000 "for subsistence and civilization of the Sioux other than the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Tribes" (act of Feb. 28, 1877, 19 Stat. L., 254). Said act ratifies the "Black Hills agreement," in the fifth article of which the United States agrees to provide all necessary aid to assist the Indians in the work of civilization and to furnish subsistence and certain specific rations.

There appears to be no specific limitation or period of time for which these treaty provisions are to be continued, it being a matter within the discretion of the Congress.

14. The next provision in the Indian appropriation act, found on page 25, in favor of the Sioux Indians and in the form of a treaty provision, reads:

"For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repair of school buildings, \$200,000, to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen."

The agreement with the Sioux Nation of Indians contained in the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), was accepted by the Sioux Nation and proclaimed by the President February 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 1554). Section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889 (*supra*), reads, in part, as follows:

"That it is hereby enacted that the seventh article of the said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, securing to said Indians the benefits of education, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to said Indians equivalent benefits of such education, shall continue in force for twenty years from and after the time this act shall take effect. * * *

Article 7 of the treaty of April 29, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 635-637), reads as follows:

"In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge them-

selves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years."

In the Indian appropriation act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 284), the agreement in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889 (*supra*), was extended to and including June 30, 1911, and has been similarly extended in each subsequent Indian appropriation act. This treaty provision has expired by limitation, but the appropriation in question has been continued in the form of a treaty provision. The further continuation of this appropriation is within the discretion of the Congress.

15. The treaty provision in favor of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians in Utah is found in page 26 of the Indian appropriation act, and reads as follows:

"For support and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes in Utah: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (article 15, treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$6,720; for pay of two teachers (same article and treaty), \$1,800; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (article nine, same treaty) \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food (article twelve, same treaty) \$30,000; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$15,000; in all \$53,740."

Article 15 of the treaty with certain bands of Ute Indians concluded March 2, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 619-622), provides as follows:

"The United States hereby agree to furnish the Indians the teachers, carpenters, millers, farmers, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and the such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

In article 9 of the same treaty it was agreed that an additional blacksmith to the one provided for in the treaty of October 7, 1863 (13 Stat. L., 675) should be provided, together with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed for the Uintah, Yampa, and Grand River Agencies.

Article 12 of the same treaty reads as follows:

"That an additional sum sufficient, in the discretion of Congress (but not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum), to supply the wants of said Indians for food, shall be annually expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes until such time as said Indians shall be found capable of sustaining themselves."

There does not appear to be any further provision in the articles of the treaty with the Ute Indians, referred to in the Indian appropriation act, as to the duration or expiration of the time during which the benefits are to be given but article 10 of the treaty of March 2, 1868 (*supra*), reads:

"At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty, the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and millers herein, and in the treaty of October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, referred to in article one of this treaty provided for, but in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon careful inquiry into their condition, make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said Indians."

It would appear from the foregoing that the continuation of the treaty benefits in favor of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians is a matter within the discretion of the Congress.

16. The treaty item in the Indian appropriation act in favor of the Spokanes in Washington appears on page 26 and reads as follows:

"For support of Spokanes in Washington (article six of agreement with said Indians dated March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ratified by act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two), \$1,000."

Article 6 of the agreement with the Spokanes in Washington, concluded March 18, 1887, ratified by the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 139), reads as follows:

"It is further agreed that in addition to the foregoing provisions the United States shall employ and furnish a blacksmith and a carpenter to do necessary work and to instruct the Indians, parties hereto, in those trades. (Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1892, page 744.)"

The foregoing provisions referred to are for allotments of lands in severalty and an agreement to expend for the benefit of said Indians the sum of \$95,000, as follows: For the first year, \$30,000; for the second year, \$20,000; for each succeeding year thereafter, for eight years, \$5,000. Said money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the removal of the said Indians to the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, in erecting suitable houses, etc.

The last of the 10 installments was appropriated in the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1070). The continuation of the treaty appropriation for the benefit of the Spokanes in Washington would appear to be within the discretion of the Congress, inasmuch as no definite period is mentioned in article six of the agreement in question.

17. The treaty item in favor of the Shoshones in Wyoming appears on page 29 of the Indian appropriation act, and reads as follows:

"For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of teacher, physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000; for pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article eight, same treaty, \$1,000; in all, \$6,000."

Article 8 of the treaty with the eastern band of Shoshones and the Bannock Tribe of Indians, which was concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673,676), provides in part as follows:

"And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

The first appropriation under these articles was made in the act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 562). These appropriations have been made practically every year since the date last mentioned. The appropriation for the Bannock Indians is now found in the Indian appropriation act under "Idaho."

There does not appear to be any specified period of time in which these appropriations are to be continued. It is believed, therefore, that the matter is within the discretion of the Congress as to when they shall be discontinued.

If there is any additional information that I can furnish you in regard to the treaty items of the Indian appropriation act, I shall be glad if you will advise me, and I will take pleasure in complying with your request as promptly as possible.

Very truly, yours,

(Signed)

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner*.

In addition to the justification I might say that when I was before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs last year a member of the committee requested that in preparing the Indian appropriation bill we eliminate these old treaty items, such as buying iron and steel and cloth for Indians, that were part of the treaties 50 years old. If this legislation is enacted it will not be used to the detriment of any person, association, or organization, and it is simply for the purpose of enabling us to eliminate some of those old treaties that are not necessary to be carried in the Indian bill. There is an act of Congress which requires us to submit our estimates in the form of the previous year, and we have no discretion in leaving them out at this time.

When I was law clerk I prepared a letter on the treaty items in the Indian bill at the special request of Mr. Stephens, and that is incorporated in an office letter herewith under date of June 25, 1913, which gives a good deal of information on all these treaty items.

Mr. BURKE. Is that in the justification?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, can you refer to the statute with reference to the estimates by the department for appropriations?

Mr. MERITT. I refer you to section 5 of the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1009); section 4, act of June 22, 1910 (34 Stat. L., 448); section 9, act of August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 415).

Mr. BURKE. Does the latter amend the former?

Mr. MERITT. I will have to look that up, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, I notice in the Book of Estimates and in this bill, which I suppose is prepared from the Book of Estimates, there are numerous items of legislation, notably those that you have just been interrogated about, carrying no appropriation whatever, and I want to ask you upon what theory the department estimates for legislation, in view of the fact that the law requires that estimates be submitted by different departments for amounts necessary for appropriations? It occurs to me that it is a rather unusual thing to have these legislative provisions presented in an appropriation bill in estimates that do not carry any appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. That has been the practice of the department for years, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. Well, has it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think you will find it in the estimates for a great number of years where we consider, if we are in urgent need of certain legislation we will submit that in our estimates, and in addition to the regular legislation pending before Congress.

Mr. BURKE. I am of the opinion that you are mistaken about that. I did not know that it was customary to estimate for legislation. I merely mention that because I think it is a departure from the usual method.

Mr. MERITT. We realize, of course, that this legislation is subject to a point of order, but it is so desirable that we thought perhaps it might be enacted and that no objection would be raised.

Mr. FERRIS. But take, for instance, this item that appears on page 19, beginning with line 9, running down to line 15 and including line 15 on page 21; undoubtedly that is desirable legislation. There is merit in it, but it has no place in an appropriation bill.

Mr. MERITT. We realize that, but as you know it is almost impossible to get legislation through Congress except by unanimous consent, and for that reason the only effective way to get legislation, if no objection is raised, is to have it incorporated in one of the appropriation bills.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

Arizona and New Mexico.

Sec. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, including pay of employees, \$330,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated-----	\$330,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	330,000. 00
Amount expended-----	311,447. 27
Unexpended balance-----	18,552. 73

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	146,796. 79
Traveling expenses-----	4,970. 21
Transportation of supplies-----	15,309. 92
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	58. 09
Telegraph and telephone service-----	632. 82
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	79. 42
Subsistence supplies-----	22,505. 68
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	922. 21
Forage-----	20,966. 76
Fuel-----	6,918. 26
Stationery and office supplies-----	190. 05
Medical supplies-----	6,043. 73
Equipment, material, etc-----	70,102. 63
Rent-----	36. 00
Land-----	10,125. 00
Sheep dip-----	4,397. 50
Seed-----	944. 77
Miscellaneous-----	447. 43
	311,447. 27

SUPPORT OF INDIANS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO, 1916.—AMOUNT ASKED FOR,
\$330,000.

The amount asked for is the same as that granted in previous years.

There are 22 superintendencies in these two States which share in this fund, with a total land area of approximately 21,808,437 acres and a total Indian population estimated at 63,230, divided as follows:

Superintendency.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Superintendency.	Area.	Popula- tion.
	<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>	
Salt River.....	71,691	1,214	Truxton Canyon.....	730,880	482
Colorado River.....	240,640	486	Mohi.....	2,472,320	4,108
Camp Verde.....		419	Navajo.....		10,000
Fort Mojave.....	31,328	820	Leupp.....		1,400
Jicarillo.....	761,112	669	Pueblo Bonito.....	11,861,034	2,685
Mescalero.....	474,240	629	San Juan.....		8,000
Havasupai.....	518	171	Western Navajo.....		6,550
Kaibab.....	138,240	93	Pueblos:		
Pima.....	367,351	6,096	Santa Fe.....	334,048	3,473
Fort Apache.....	1,681,920	2,397	Albuquerque.....	436,212	4,653
San Carlos.....	1,834,240	2,362	Zuni.....	215,040	1,616
San Xavier.....	155,954	4,907			

These Indians are scattered over a wide expanse of territory and are largely engaged in stock raising. Though some reside in villages, or on allotments and till the soil, a large percentage is nomadic and travel over the country where pasturage may best be found for their flocks. Some of the great needs of these

Indians are the improvement of the grade of their stock by the introduction of high-bred rams, bulls, and stallions, and instructing and training in more scientific handling of their herds and the products thereof; the introduction of improved implements and methods of farming; the fencing of some of the reservations to keep out trespassing stock, for the protection and control of their grazing lands.

A considerable part (approximately \$29,000) of the salaries paid from the appropriation is paid to Indians in various positions, which they are capable of filling in connection with their industries. Approximately \$30,000 is paid to physicians and hospital assistants in an effort to improve the physical condition of these Indians and lessen or stamp out the ravages of disease. Some of the amount paid in salaries to white employees is used in the administrative work among the tribes, and a considerable amount thereof is used in the employment of carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, millers, and other tradesmen in teaching and performing work for the approximately 63,000 Indians of the 22 jurisdictions involved in this appropriation.

While no increase in this appropriation is asked for, it has been necessary to pare the requests severely in order to bring the total within the amount annually appropriated.

We are not asking for an increase but for the same amount that has been appropriated heretofore.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Fort Mojave, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$38,900, of which sum not exceeding \$3,800 may be used for repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Fort Mojave, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$38,900.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	38,900.00
Amount expended.....	37,204.22
Unexpended balance.....	1,695.78

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	13,532.20
Traveling expenses.....	381.62
Transportation of supplies.....	1,571.62
Telegraph and telephone service.....	32.13
Subsistence supplies.....	4,532.23
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	4,248.93
Forage.....	1,004.75
Fuel.....	5,480.45
Stationery and office supplies.....	1.44
Educational supplies.....	208.86
Medical supplies.....	308.16
Equipment, material, etc.....	2,982.33
Repairs (to plant).....	2,903.09
Miscellaneous.....	16.41
	<u>37,204.22</u>
Capacity.....	200
Enrollment.....	207
Average.....	201

SALARIES.

Superintendent-----	\$1, 600	Laundress-----	\$600
Principal-----	1, 000	Cook-----	500
Financial clerk-----	840	Baker-----	400
Disciplinarian-----	960	Farmer-----	720
Teacher-----	720	Carpenter-----	840
Do-----	720	Engineer-----	1, 000
Do-----	720	Outing matron, 6 months, \$800	400
Matron-----	720	Laborer-----	300
Assistant matron-----	600	1 herder-----	720
Nurse-----	720		
Seamstress-----	600		14, 680

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$81, 872
Number of buildings-----	29
Number of employees-----	20
Total salaries-----	\$14, 680
Average attendance of pupils-----	201
Enrollment-----	207
Capacity-----	200
Cost per capita, based on enrollment-----	¹ \$179
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	¹ \$184
Area of school lands (acres)-----	30
Value of products of school-----	\$2, 474

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916:

Support-----	35, 100
Repairs and improvements-----	2, 400
New construction (tower and tank)-----	4, 000

Total----- 41, 500

Indian school, Fort Mojave, Ariz., 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill:

Support of 200 pupils and superintendent's salary-----	35, 100
Repairs and improvements-----	3, 800

Total----- 38, 900

This is the same amount that has been appropriated for this school for the last two years. This sum is necessary to maintain the school, which is doing good work, easily filled to its capacity, and should be continued for a number of years. The \$3,800 requested for repairs and improvements is a very conservative estimate, considering the value of the buildings to be kept in repair. There are 29 of these, valued at over \$80,000. The per capita cost at this school, based on enrollment, is \$179, which shows that it is economically maintained. The school is situated on a reservation which contains 31,328 acres. There is a population of 844 Indians under this jurisdiction; none of the reservation is allotted.

Since this is the first school item in which a change is made, I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that we are asking that the support fund and the repair fund be consolidated, and requesting that we be permitted to use not to exceed a certain amount for repairs and improvements. This is requested for the reason that we find that at the close of the fiscal year in some cases our repair fund has been exhausted, and we have a support fund that we could use and might do so if authorized; or we have on the other hand exhausted the support fund and could use a small balance of the repair fund to advantage, and this will give us a little

¹ In this computation there was used \$500.80 for the transportation of pupils and \$2,231.76 for the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$232.55, miscellaneous receipts, class 4.

more latitude. We are not asking for an increase in the appropriation, but simply for more latitude. It will also save some work in the office. At the same time Congress will have authority to name the amount that shall be appropriated, and also not to exceed a certain amount for repairs.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

For support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., and for pay of superintendent, \$131,500, of which sum not exceeding \$12,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings; for assembly hall, \$25,000; in all, \$156,500.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated.....	\$126, 900. 00
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Also, \$32,000 for sewer system.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	131, 400. 00
Amount expended.....	130, 651. 34

Unexpended balance.....	748. 66
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	49, 936. 47
Traveling expenses.....	297. 54
Transportation of supplies.....	2, 076. 94
Heat, light, and power (service).....	3, 289. 73
Telegraph and telephone service.....	315. 95
Subsistence supplies.....	25, 164. 02
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	16, 723. 06
Forage.....	2, 034. 56
Fuel.....	5, 143. 75
Stationery and office supplies.....	189. 15
Educational supplies.....	539. 60
Medical supplies.....	1, 408. 51
Equipment, material, etc.....	9, 352. 14
Construction.....	4, 770. 00
Repairs (to plant).....	8, 062. 81
Miscellaneous.....	1, 347. 11

130, 651. 34

Sixty dollars and eighty-four cents was expended during the year from "Indian school, Phoenix (Ariz.), buildings."

SALARY LIST, 1914.

Capacity.....	\$700	Assistant disciplinarian.....	\$660
Enrollment.....	749	Principal teacher.....	1, 200
Average.....	635	Teacher.....	1, 000
Superintendent.....	2, 500	Do.....	750
Assistant superintendent and physician.....	2, 000	Do.....	750
Clerk.....	1, 300	Do.....	720
Do.....	900	Do.....	720
Assistant clerk.....	780	Do.....	660
Do.....	900	Do.....	660
Physician.....	1, 600	Do.....	660
Disciplinarian.....	1, 350	Do.....	660

Matron -----	\$840	Hospital cook -----	\$300
Assistant matron -----	780	Farmer -----	1, 200
Do -----	660	Do -----	750
Do -----	600	Dairyman -----	750
Do -----	600	Superintendent of industries -----	1, 200
Do -----	240	Carpenter -----	1, 060
Camp matron -----	720	Assistant carpenter -----	720
Assistant camp matron -----	300	Tailor -----	300
Housekeeper -----	600	Printer -----	1, 000
Do -----	500	Painter -----	780
Nurse -----	780	Harness maker -----	300
Do -----	720	Blacksmith -----	780
Assistant nurse -----	300	Wagon maker -----	780
Seamstress -----	600	Tinner -----	840
Assistant seamstress -----	300	Engineer -----	1, 200
Do -----	300	Assistant engineer -----	900
Laundress -----	600	Band instructor -----	780
Assistant laundress -----	300	Laborer -----	720
Do -----	240	Do -----	600
Baker -----	540	Do -----	600
Cook -----	660	Do -----	600
Teacher of housekeeping, 10		Assistant -----	300
months, at \$72 per month -----	720	Do -----	300
Domestic science teacher, 10		Teacher -----	660
months, at \$72 per month -----	720		
Camp cook -----	600	Total -----	51,900

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property) -----	\$415, 368
Number of buildings -----	73
Number of employees -----	69
Total salaries -----	\$52, 740
Average attendance of pupils -----	635
Enrollment -----	749
Capacity -----	700
Cost per capita based on enrollment -----	¹ \$178. 09
Cost per capita based on average attendance -----	¹ \$211
Area of school lands cultivated ----- acres -----	135
Value of products of school -----	\$13, 825
Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916:	
Support -----	\$117. 900
Repairs and improvements -----	12, 000
New buildings -----	26, 500
Total -----	156, 400
Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill:	
Support of 700 pupils and superintendent's salary -----	119, 500
Repairs and improvements -----	12, 000
Assembly hall -----	25, 000
Total -----	156, 500

The total amount requested is the same as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1914, but the items are differently distributed.

The item of \$25,000 for an assembly hall is requested because there is at present no place where all of the pupils can be assembled. The old assembly hall in the school building seats less than 400. On special occasions when a large number of visitors would be present, as during commencement week, a hall of reasonably large capacity is required, and at other times it is important to assemble all the children in a body for general exercises.

Among the matters of necessary repair and improvement the superintendent has spoken of the usual repairing to the buildings, and especially of the neces-

¹ This includes \$4,857.27 used in the transportation of pupils and \$11,421.61 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$3,138.72, miscellaneous receipts, class 4.

sity for paving the streets in the school grounds. He says that the latter work can not all be accomplished in one year and, further, that the amount, \$12,000, should be appropriated each year for the general purposes. This would be slightly less than 3 per cent of the total valuation of the school property and 4.4 per cent of the value of the property exclusive of the land. For the fiscal year 1915, \$7,500 was allowed for general repairs and improvements, whereas \$15,000 had been estimated.

The Phoenix School is a nonreservation boarding school, located on land purchased for the purpose by the United States. There is no Indian reservation in the usual sense, and there are no Indians under the jurisdiction of this superintendency other than the pupils of the school.

The assembly hall, Mr. Chairman, we feel is very much needed at this school. We have a very large enrollment at the Phoenix School, it being one of the largest schools in the service. The enrollment is 749, and the capacity of the assembly hall is less than 400; and we feel that we ought to have an assembly hall which would enable all the pupils to attend at once.

Mr. CARTER. This is \$2,400 less than it was last year. Last year you had \$32,000 for a sewer. In lieu of that this year you have \$25,000 for an assembly hall. Then you have an increase of \$4,500 in the item for general repairs.

Mr. MERITT. We need an increased appropriation for repairs at this school, because the appropriations last year were not sufficient to meet the needs of the school. It is a very large school. We have there 73 buildings.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

For support and education of one hundred pupils at the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$21,200, of which sum not exceeding \$3,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, we offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian School, Truxton Canon, Ariz.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated	\$21, 200. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated	21, 200. 00
Amount expended	20, 302. 55

Unequaled balance	¹ 897. 45
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	\$8, 981. 20
Traveling expenses	60. 50
Telegraph and telephone service	2. 92
Subsistence supplies	3, 237. 60
Dry goods, clothing, etc	1, 690. 60
Forage	503. 72
Fuel	1, 588. 72
Educational supplies	35. 54
Medical supplies	44. 62
Equipment, material, etc	1, 084. 05
Construction	1, 458. 67
Repairs (to plant)	1, 559. 21
Miscellaneous	55. 20
	<u>20, 302. 55</u>

¹ This is not a final balance and will probably be somewhat reduced by obligations yet to be entered.

Statistical statement for year ended June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	¹ \$96,885
Number of buildings-----	28
Number of employees-----	15
Total salaries-----	\$9,340
Average attendance of pupils-----	76
Enrollment-----	92
Capacity-----	100
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	² \$208
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	² \$252
Area of school lands cultivated (acres)-----	11
Value of products of school-----	\$1,111

Salary list, 1914.

[Capacity, 74; enrollment, 92; average, 76.]

Superintendent-----	\$1,500
Financial clerk-----	720
Teacher-----	720
Kindergartner-----	600
Matron-----	600
Assistant matron-----	300
Seamstress-----	600
Laundress-----	600
Cook-----	600
General mechanic-----	900
Engineer-----	1,000
Assistant-----	300
Do-----	300
Do-----	300
Do-----	300
	<hr/> 9,340

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916:

Support, including pay of superintendent-----	20,222
Repairs and improvements-----	750
New buildings-----	750
	<hr/> 21,722

Amount requested in proposed bill:

For support and education of 100 pupils and pay of superintendent-----	18,200
Repairs and improvements-----	3,000
	<hr/> 21,200

The amounts for support, superintendent's salary, and general repairs and improvements remain the same as in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

During the fiscal year 1913 the cost per capita was considerably higher than during 1914, and in connection with the item for the appropriation bill for 1915 it was explained that a high per capita cost was due to peculiar conditions existing at this place. At that time, with a capacity of 100 pupils, the average attendance of only 67 was due to the fact that there were not more eligible Indian children on the reservation. A year later the condition has improved and the cost has been reduced accordingly.

The Indians under the jurisdiction of this superintendency are of the Walapai Tribe, and tuberculosis has been prevalent among them. Owing to this many of the Indian children have been ineligible for attendance in the boarding school. Nearly every eligible child has been enrolled.

The Indians of the reservation are very poor and in need of constant aid. Because of conditions, and especially the prevalence of tuberculosis, it will be impracticable for them to be received in any but the Government school for some years, or until conditions are radically different from those existing now.

¹ Last year value given as \$95,805 not as real.

² This includes expenditures in the amount of \$127.65 for transportation of pupils and \$1,755.79 for transportation of goods and supplies.

We are asking for the same appropriation this year that you allowed us last year.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of June eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, between the United States and the Navajo Nation or Tribe of Indians, proclaimed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, whereby the United States agrees to provide school facilities for the children of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the said Secretary may expend said funds, in his discretion, in establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item.

Fulfilling treaties with Navajos (schools), Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated-----	\$100,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated-----	100,000.00
Amount expended-----	55,979.97

Unexpended balance-----	44,020.03
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Traveling expenses-----	106.43
Transportation of supplies-----	6,247.49
Telegraph and telephone service-----	3.05
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	249.44
Subsistence supplies-----	16.79
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	951.62
Forage-----	34.07
Fuel-----	2.88
Educational supplies-----	37.89
Equipment, material, etc-----	357.09
Construction-----	47,384.92
Repairs to plant-----	588.30
	55,979.97

The \$44,020.03 here shown as an unexpended balance is not final, however, as there are a large number of expenditures still to be made from this sum.

The superintendent of the Navajos was authorized to build additional dormitory space, being allowed \$20,000 for this purpose. His construction work was done by the open-market plan, and by the construction of a dormitory building and changes in other buildings he was able to increase his capacity from 66 to 200 pupils at Chinlee Boarding School. He also constructed in open market at Lukachukai a new day-school plant costing something like \$15,000, which has a capacity of 60 pupils.

At Pueblo Bonito three dormitories, each with a capacity of 30 pupils, were constructed under contract at a total cost of \$29,740.

At Western Navajo there was constructed under contract an addition to the girls' building, costing \$21,500.

At Marsh Pass, a day school under Western Navajo, something over \$5,000 was used to complete the school at that place.

From the 1915 appropriation it is proposed to expend \$25,000 under San Juan, \$18,000 of this to be used at Easnospos and \$7,000 at Aneth; \$25,000 is to be used at Western Navajo to build an addition to the boys' dormitory, the same as was done in 1914 to the girls' dormitory.

At Navajo \$20,000 is to be used in the construction of a school building, and \$12,500 at Pueblo Bonito for employees' quarters and barn.

It is estimated that there will be three or four thousand Navajo children without school facilities after the additional buildings have been provided that are made possible by the appropriations to increase the number of schools for the Navajos made in 1914 and 1915. In order to provide school facilities for part

of these the \$100,000 herein requested is necessary. With the exception of building schools for the Papagos, this is the only community in which large additional school facilities need to be provided.

There are several thousand Navajo Indian children without school facilities, and we consider it the duty of the Government to provide proper school facilities for these Indian children.

Mr. CARTER. What is the necessity for the words "to be available until expended"?

Mr. MERITT. For this reason: We find that in that country it is somewhat difficult to get a location for a school. We have got to develop a water supply, and then it is sometimes difficult to get the contract executed for the construction of the building before the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is as follows:

That so much of the Indian appropriation act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page eighty-five), as makes reimbursable out of the tribal funds of the Indians of the San Carlos Indian Reservation an appropriation for the construction of two bridges on the said San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

REPEAL IN PART OF SECTION 2, INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT OF JUNE 30, 1913 (38 STAT. L., 85).

The construction of bridges across the Gila and San Carlos Rivers on the San Carlos Indian Reservation will benefit less than 25 per cent of the Indians belonging to that reservation. These bridges will be located on the main road running between Globe and Bowie, and on the proposed national highway. The greatest benefit from their use will be enjoyed by the traveling public.

There are approximately 2,350 Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, and to charge the entire cost of the bridges, \$65,000, to them, would make a per capita charge of approximately \$27, which is very high, particularly when it is considered that only about 500 of the Indians will be benefited.

When legislation to authorize the construction of these bridges was first introduced in Congress, the bills provided for gratuity appropriations. The Indians on the reservation are bitterly opposed to having the cost of the construction of the bridges charged against their tribal funds, and their attitude in this respect appears to be justified.

Mr. MERITT. That appropriation was made reimbursable on the floor of the House, and it is only just to the San Carlos Indians to say that these bridges are largely for the benefit of white people. The bridges connect with an automobile road, and while the Indians will get some benefit from them, they should not be required to pay for their construction.

Mr. CARTER. You say the white people are the ones who get the benefit?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; largely so.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

For completing the work of constructing the irrigation system for the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, in the Gila River Indian Reservation, within the limit of cost fixed by the act of March third, nineteen hundred and five, \$10,000; and for maintenance and operation of the pumping plants and canal systems, \$10,000; in all, \$20,000, reimbursable as provided in section two of the act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page five hundred and twenty-two), and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. In support of that we offer the following justification:

Maintenance irrigation system, Pima Indian lands, Arizona.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	5,000.00
Amount expended-----	4,562.48
Unexpended balance-----	437.52

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$2,736.89
Traveling expenses-----	9.80
Transportation of supplies-----	350.64
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	1,003.49
Forage-----	60.00
Fuel-----	97.23
Equipment, material, etc-----	304.43
	4,562.48

DISTRICT No. 4.

Sacaton project, Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Number of Indians benefited, approximately-----	800
Area irrigated under ditch-----acres--	4,000
Irrigated area under project, about-----do--	7,800
Estimated amount expended on construction to June 30, 1914-----	\$515,000
Estimated cost of completed project-----	¹ \$725,000
Cost per acre when completed-----	\$90
Value per acre of land when completed-----	\$150
Total cost of project to date-----	\$515,000
Expended by Indian Service-----	\$22,024.95

This fund is needed to continue the construction of the distribution system under the flood and pump canals and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the distributing system and pumping plants.

The pumping plants and main canals of this project were installed by the United States Reclamation Service, while the distribution system has been partially installed by the Indian Service at a cost of \$22,024.95. This provides for the irrigation of approximately 4,000 acres.

The entire area under the project has been allotted to some 800 Indians in tracts of 10 acres per capita. Considerable new land has been opened up on this project, and more will be opened up during the coming year by the younger Indians, to whom land has been allotted. In order not to discourage this movement on the part of the Indians, sufficient funds should be available to purchase power for the pumping of the water required to irrigate this land and for the proper maintenance of the lateral system. It is also necessary that the small laterals and header ditches be installed as soon as practicable to permit the Indians to enter on and cultivate their allotments.

Mr. BURKE. What is the situation at that place now with regard to this irrigation plant, Mr. Meritt? That is the one where the Indians refused to accept the water, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have a number of wells on that reservation now. The Indians have been doing very well lately in using the water, but we need additional facilities.

Mr. BURKE. I understand, but I want to find out whether now they are beginning to use the water.

¹ Includes proportional cost of necessary diversion dam.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have made splendid progress in the last two years under the direction of Supt. Thackery. They have more land under cultivation now than they have had for a great many years.

Mr. CARTER. What is the \$10,000 additional for?

Mr. MERITT. I would like to ask Mr. Olberg, who is here from that district, to answer any questions you desire to ask.

Mr. BURKE. What is the purpose of increasing the appropriation?

STATEMENT OF MR. C. R. OLBERG, SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION.

Mr. OLBERG. The irrigation system, which was constructed by the Reclamation Service, provides for the irrigation of 8,000 acres of land, but the Reclamation Service did not have funds enough to construct the distributing system. We have constructed a distributing system for 4,000 acres, but we need \$10,000 to continue the construction of that system.

Mr. BURKE. How much will be required to complete it as you contemplate, if you know?

Mr. OLBERG. I can not say as to that, because there are some other questions of law that will have to be decided in the future, and there are two wells in addition to this distributing system for 4,000 acres that will have to be put in before the final completion of the work.

Mr. BURKE. Is this the project where we discontinued appropriations, except for maintenance, because of opposition on the part of the Indians to using the water, and for a time it was practically abandoned?

Mr. OLBERG. I can not say about the discontinuance of the appropriation. I know there was a time when no work was done over there.

Mr. MERITT. That is true, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. Now that the Indians are using the water and beginning to farm, it is considered wise to complete the project as it was contemplated?

Mr. OLBERG. Yes; it is not only wise, but almost essential. The 8,000 acres have been recently cut up into 10-acre tracts, and this distributing system is needed for those tracts.

Mr. BURKE. Are they farming the lands now?

Mr. OLBERG. Yes; the older Indians originally farmed quite a little portion of this land, but their holdings were in all sorts of irregular shapes. Now the allotments have divided the land according to the aliquot part of a section, and the Indian's 10 acres will rarely include more than 5 or 6 acres of his original holdings, and they have had to change all around. Some have been forced out altogether, and they are very anxious to get hold of their allotments, but the distributing system is not constructed and there is no water for them.

Mr. BURKE. Wasn't it claimed that this water that was pumped on the land contained alkali and salt and soured the land, and on that account the Indians were prejudiced and refused to use it?

Mr. OLBERG. I understand that they did make objection on that account.

Mr. BURKE. And that has been overcome, has it?

Mr. OLBERG. They are using this water in connection with flood water from the Gila, and it does not seem to have any detrimental effect—at least it has not become evident yet, and if the land is properly drained the drainage will carry off any excess salt.

Mr. CARTER. For what reason, Mr. Meritt, was the water supply for the Papagos stricken out of the bill?

Mr. MERITT. We have had that appropriation for a number of years, and we feel that we could get along this year without the appropriation.

Mr. CARTER. Have you developed any water supply for them?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes; we have been developing a water supply in the Papago country.

Mr. CARTER. How, by wells?

Mr. MERITT. Wells, and also improving their water supply for stock purposes, by building small dams.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

For the construction and repair of necessary channels and laterals for the utilization of water in connection with the pumping plant for irrigation purposes on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and seventy-three), for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land and for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, \$15,000, reimbursable as provided in said act, and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$15,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Unexpended balance from previous years.....	7,735.64
Amount appropriated.....	25,000.00

	26,735.64
Amount expended.....	25,332.78

Unexpended balance.....	1,402.86
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	14,783.24
Traveling expenses.....	604.87
Transportation of supplies.....	1,705.06
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	12.25
Forage.....	800.07
Fuel.....	513.45
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,918.45
	20,337.39
Expended for 1913 obligations.....	4,995.39
	25,332.78

DISTRICT No. 4.

Irrigation system, Colorado River Reservation, Ariz., reimbursable, \$15,000.

Number of Indians benefited.....	500
Irrigated area under ditch.....acres.....	5, 000
Estimated area of completed project.....do.....	6, 000
Cultivated by Indians.....do.....	587
Leased to whites.....do.....	110
Amount expended on construction to June 30, 1914.....	\$116, 785. 48
Estimated amount necessary to complete project.....	\$30, 000
Estimated cost per acre when completed.....	\$25 to \$30
Value of irrigated land, per acre.....	\$100
Estimated cost of completed project.....	\$150, 000

This fund is for the purpose of operating the present irrigation pumping plant and maintaining the canal system to supply about 5,000 acres. The plant will need to be operated at night, fuel purchased, and the canal system properly patrolled.

This fund will also provide for the maintenance of the pumping plant and distributing system, and for a small extension of the present lateral system in order to increase the area under ditch. This plant very efficiently serves the land which it irrigates and is one of the cheapest irrigation projects in the district.

The above area of 6,000 acres forms one unit of a proposed Carey Act project, which contemplated the irrigation of 150,000 acres of land lying along both sides of the Colorado River. The construction of this project has been indefinitely postponed on account of the present unsettled financial conditions. As a unit of the proposed larger project the cost of this work was estimated at \$100,000, but as an entity the estimated cost of the proposed completed project will approximate \$150,000.

We are asking for the same amount as was appropriated last year. This project is practically completed, so far as the irrigation of the limited acreage is concerned, and we are simply asking for this money for the maintenance and operation. There will be a little construction, such as ditch work, but the construction is largely completed.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

For improvement and sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and for the necessary structures for the development and distribution of a supply of water for Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. That is the same amount that was appropriated last year, and we offer the following justification in support of this item:

WATER SUPPLY, PAPAGO INDIAN VILLAGES, ARIZONA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated, \$20,000.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, no appropriation.

This fund is needed to complete the work on the eight Papago Indian villages, namely, Cockleburrr, Chinchiuschu, Quajote, Ko-Opke, Komillih, Santa Rosa, Taht-Mahmeli, Anagam, which was partially provided for in the Indian bill for the fiscal year 1915, and to develop water for domestic and stock purposes where possible, at San Miguel, Covered Wells, and Varmori.

These villages lie 70 to 100 miles south and west of Tucson, in a land devoid of running streams. Water occurs in the form of springs at widely separated points along the base of the mountains. The range is best in the center of the valleys, where the Indians have constructed small ponds to store water for domestic and stock purposes. These ponds dry up in May or June, owing to the excessive evaporation, and the Indians are compelled to move to the springs, where the range is generally poor. This continued migration on account of the lack of water, prevents, to a great extent, educational and agricultural activities. Water can generally be secured at a depth of from 200 to 600 feet. Of course, this great depth precludes the possibility of secur-

ing water for irrigation, but it is usually practicable to procure it for domestic and stock purposes.

These Indians depend for their livelihood almost entirely upon their cattle. The proposed wells will permit a certain amount of agricultural activity, as when they have sufficient water for drinking purposes to remain long enough at any one point, they are successful agriculturists by a method of dry farming, which they have practiced for generations, peculiarly adapted to this territory, and which entails an amount of labor and patience which few white men possess or would devote to this end.

The nomadic life which these Indians have followed has precluded any definite scheme of education for the children of these villages. The installation of the wells and location of permanent habitations will permit the establishment of schools.

No money has been expended on these villages prior to the appropriation for 1915.

The total number of Indians affected by these improvements is approximately 1,845 persons.

Mr. CARTER. I see you have added the words "and distribution" of a supply of water. Just what do you mean by that?

Mr. MERITT. I would like to have Mr. Conner explain that item.

Mr. MCGILL CONNER. Some of these villages expect to have sufficient water to provide for a small amount of irrigation, and these distribution lines and ditches and structures are necessary to regulate the flow and divert the water.

Mr. CARTER. That also accounts for your striking out the words "for domestic use."

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because some of them will have enough water to provide for small gardens.

Mr. CARTER. Why did you strike out the number of the villages?

Mr. CONNER. Our estimate last year was for eight Papago villages, \$35,000. The appropriation was \$20,000, and we could not use this \$20,000 unless we did work on eight villages, consequently the money is tied up for the present until we get the money to complete that work. By putting that word "eight" in there, if they should change the fund later and not change the number, it would retard the work.

Mr. CARTER. You have not spent any of the money yet at all?

Mr. CONNER. No, sir. This is for the completion of that work and for three other places, San Miguel, Covered Wells, and Vamori, as shown in the justification.

Mr. CARTER. Then, instead of using \$35,000 that would be using \$40,000?

Mr. CONNER. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Were you able to find eight villages there?

Mr. CONNER. Apparently. It gives the names of eight.

Mr. BURKE. There are in fact eight villages?

Mr. CONNER. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Last year Senator Smith insisted that there were no villages there.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think he has realized his error.

Mr. BURKE. If this appropriation is made, would that provide the structures, and so forth, necessary for whatever villages there are, or will there be a further appropriation?

Mr. CONNER. According to the estimates, that will complete the work for these villages named, but the surveys still in process to de-

termine the feasibility of projects for other Indians may call for further expenditures.

Mr. BURKE. Just what do you intend to do now?

Mr. CONNER. As I understand it, we simply make some provision for the permanent storage of water, for the development of wells at most of these places, and putting in pumps and tanks for water.

Mr. BURKE. The water has to be pumped, does it?

Mr. CONNER. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Do you provide a gasoline engine for pumping it, or how do they propose to do the pumping?

Mr. CONNER. We would probably have to run these pumps for them, but as it is there is no permanent location for these Indians, and they move from place to place as the water dries up.

Mr. BURKE. They depend on dams and surface water mostly, do they not?

Mr. CONNER. Yes; they depend on surface water, and they are constantly moving to find water.

Mr. CARTER. To what extent do you think that irrigation will be possible?

Mr. CONNER. Very limited. The main object is to provide a permanent source of water for domestic use, so that they can not be caught off their lands and prevented from returning. As it is, they have no absolute right to these lands, and unless they can stay in one place they stand to lose title to the lands.

Mr. CARTER. You are not attempting here to open up a real irrigation project, then?

Mr. CONNER. No; not at all. Each one of these places is estimated to cost between four and five thousand dollars, so you can see it is a limited venture.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

For enlarging the irrigation system for the irrigation of Indian lands, for protective works to prevent damage to irrigable lands by floods, and for development of domestic water supply on the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the Chief Engineer in the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, \$20,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total cost of this project shall not exceed \$150,000: *Provided further*, That the cost of the said project shall be reimbursed to the United States in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Irrigation system, Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz. (reimbursable), \$20,000.

Number of Indians.....	360
Irrigated area under ditch.....acres.....	1,250
Irrigated area under projects.....do.....	3,000
Amount expended on construction.....	\$6,526
Amount necessary to complete project.....	\$150,000
Cost per acre uncomplete.....	\$50
Value of irrigated land per acre.....	\$150

Nothing has been done on this reservation to assist these Indians except very little work in connection with the diversion of the intermittent flow of the Santa Cruz River and a small amount expended in the temporary installation of a small pumping plant.

There is no better land in Arizona than that on this reservation, and these Indians could become entirely self-supporting if means were provided whereby irrigation could be effected.

They are industrious farmers; and, prior to the erosion of the channel of the Santa Cruz River, which lowered the ground-water plane, some 10 or 12 years ago, they had fully 2,000 acres under cultivation. Since that time the Indians have depended for their support mainly upon sale of wood from their reservation.

The valley both above and below the Indian reservation is now being rapidly improved by means of pumping plants, and unless the irrigable land of the reservation can be irrigated in the very near future there is a possibility that its irrigation will be prevented by adverse water rights.

We have submitted a detailed report to Congress, two years ago, in connection with this proposed irrigation work, which sets the matter out in great detail.

Mr. CARTER. This begins the project, does it?

Mr. MERITT. This is the beginning of the project. We have some irrigation now on that reservation, and this is the beginning of a new project.

Mr. CARTER. Does your justification state how many acres are to be irrigated?

Mr. CONNER. There are now irrigated 1,250 acres, but they are without adequate ditches, and there are only two pumping plants constructed from the appropriation made heretofore. There was a small appropriation for that work.

Mr. CARTER. How much could be irrigated there?

Mr. CONNER. Twelve hundred and fifty acres are irrigated now.

Mr. CARTER. How much more will be included when you expend this \$150,000?

Mr. CONNER. That will bring the total up to 3,000 acres. One important part of the work to be done there is to protect the land from damage by floods. The floods have washed away the soil in some places, and it frequently happens that they have to stop during the irrigation season to repair their ditches in order to get water again.

Mr. CARTER. The next item reads:

For the examination and final location surveys of a dam site on the Colorado River, and the investigation and survey of an irrigation system to supply the land of the Colorado River reservation from said dam, and for the design, preparation of maps, plans and detailed specifications for said works, and estimate of cost thereof, for the utilization of the reserved rights to water from the Colorado River in the State of Arizona for the irrigation of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land on said reservation, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to remain available until completion of said work and to be reimbursed to the United States as Congress may hereafter require.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

WATER-RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS, COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ., \$10,000.

The water-rights investigation for which the above funds are requested is necessary for the protection of those Indians having rights on the Colorado River Indian Reservation. These consist not only of the 500 or more Indians now residing at that point, but also 600 or 700 Mojaves at Fort Mojave and other Indians living along the Colorado River.

All these Indians can be provided with exceptionally good agricultural land on the Colorado River Reservation if water were available. A dam above the reservation will not only divert water to the Indian lands but also to a large body of land across the river, a total of approximately 150,000 acres.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress for the development of an irrigation system to irrigate approximately 150,000 acres of land on the Colorado River Reservation, but the question has been raised of the sufficiency of water rights for such a large area. The proposed work contemplates such an examination of the flow of the river and the conflicting claims to water rights as may be necessary to determine this question, and such examinations, surveys, plans, and estimates as may be necessary to determine the financial feasibility of the project. This amount is considered the least with which the work could be begun in order to secure satisfactory progress in the investigations necessary.

It is estimated that there are about 150,000 acres that can be irrigated on the Colorado River Reservation, and it is for the purpose of acquiring definite information regarding the construction of this proposed new irrigation project that we are asking for this appropriation. The appropriation is reimbursable.

Mr. BURKE. Hasn't there been a report made on this before?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We have looked into it to a certain extent, but no thoroughgoing report has ever been made.

Mr. BURKE. Well, that contemplates the irrigation and reclamation of 150,000 acres, which is an expensive proposition. Do you know how much it will cost?

Mr. MERITT. About \$5,000,000.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navajo Indians on the Navajo Reservation, \$25,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable out of any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Water supply, Navajo Indians, Arizona (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated-----	\$25,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
Amount expended-----	13,783.31

Unexpended balance-----	1,216.69
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$10,157.50
Traveling expenses-----	57.85
Transportation of supplies-----	295.21
Fuel-----	49.05
Equipment, materials, etc-----	3,199.70
Rent-----	24.00
	13,783.31

NOTE.—Appropriation for 1914 not reimbursable.

Water supply, Navajo Indians, \$25,000.

Four well-drilling outfits are at work in the Navajo country drilling wells for the development of stock and domestic water. The country in which this work is being done is almost absolutely arid, and while much of the tract is valuable for grazing, there is no water for the stock, hence it can not be used to advantage. Three of the rigs are putting down comparatively shallow wells, which develop a limited amount of water and are equipped with a deep-well pump, windmill, tank for the storage of about 3,000 gallons of water, and troughs. About 60 good wells have been developed, and most of them in regions which otherwise would be practically valueless as grazing country.

The fourth drilling outfit is a larger rig, which is exploring for artesian water under the advice of the Geological Survey. It has been demonstrated that throughout a large portion of the district no artesian water can be found, but in the district where it is now working it is probable that artesian water will be developed which will not only give the Indians ample stock water but allow a small amount of irrigation to be done in a district that otherwise is scarcely habitable.

We are trying to develop a water supply for the Navajo Indians, and have been somewhat successful in drilling wells and constructing surface dams for the Navajos.

Mr. CARTER. What is this water used for?

Mr. MERITT. It is for domestic use, as well as for the use of cattle and sheep. The Navajo Indians are very extensive herders. They are an industrious and self-supporting people.

Mr. CARTER. This is not an irrigation project?

Mr. MERITT. There is no irrigation project connected with this.

Mr. BURKE. You say they are self-supporting?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. There is no danger of our doing away with that?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I think this will increase their possibilities, because this will enable them to have larger herds and make more money.

Mr. BURKE. How much was appropriated, if any, for this purpose before the current year?

Mr. MERITT. There was an appropriation of \$15,000, I believe.

Mr. BURKE. Does your justification show how this has been expended?

Mr. MERITT. It has been expended by using well-drilling outfits in that country. They have been drilling wells down there.

Mr. BURKE. Have they drilled any?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Robinson can give you detailed information about that, inasmuch as they are in his district.

STATEMENT OF H. F. ROBINSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION.

Mr. ROBINSON. That country is absolutely devoid of any water except a few springs and a little flood water after rains. In certain places underground water can be found at varying depths of 40 feet to almost any depth. We have four well-drilling outfits in this country and have operated them to the extent that the money appropriated would allow. We have 64 good wells now equipped with good well pumps and windmills and tanks, holding about 3,000 gallons of water, equipped with automatic valves. These are scattered over the country, and we have also put down several larger wells—a group of wells near the Leupp School, which is used for irrigation of the Leupp School farm.

We also have one rig that has been exploring for artesian water under the advice of the Geological Survey. We have ascertained that there is no artesian water to be found at a reasonable depth over a considerable area, but where we are working now we have obtained a flow of water that has risen in the well almost to the surface of the ground, and we think at a greater depth we will get artesian water that will allow a little irrigation in a country where there is no other chance for irrigation.

Mr. BURKE. What is the quality of the artesian water?

Mr. ROBINSON. It is very good soft water, and better than most of the water in the country. It is better than any of the surface water.

Mr. BURKE. What is your system of looking after these wells that are sunk, the windmills, and so forth, who cares for them?

Mr. ROBINSON. I have a foreman in charge of that work, who with the help of several assistants, most of them Indians, riding and visiting each of these wells at frequent intervals and keeping them in repair.

Mr. BURKE. Over what area are these 56 wells?

Mr. ROBINSON. The territory is about 100 miles east and west and about 60 miles north and south.

Mr. BURKE. And they are available for anybody who comes along and wants to use the water?

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes. They are used principally for stock water and domestic water for the Indians living in that vicinity.

Mr. BURKE. Now, is there anybody in there to any extent except the Indians?

Mr. ROBINSON. There is no one but a few licensed traders.

Mr. BURKE. No stockmen?

Mr. ROBINSON. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. This item on page 28, beginning with line 11, for the purchase of land for the use of the Indians at Camp Verde Indian School, have those lands been purchased yet?

Mr. MERITT. We have a special agent in Arizona now, and he has practically completed arrangements for the purchase of the lands under that item.

Mr. CARTER. How much did he buy?

Mr. MERITT. He has not submitted his report yet. He is coming to Washington in the next few days, and we can give you detailed information on that if you wish it.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

For beginning the construction of a dam and necessary controlling works for diverting water from the Gila River for the irrigation of Indian land and allotments on the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as recommended by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army in paragraph two hundred and seventeen of its report to the Secretary of War of February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen (House Document Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-one), \$50,000, to remain available until expended, reimbursable as Congress may hereafter provide, the total cost not to exceed \$160,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item. I will ask Mr. Olberg to make any additional statement necessary, inasmuch as that comes within his district.

Gila River diversion dam, Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz., \$50,000.

Number of Indians benefited, approximately-----	3,000
Area irrigated under ditch-----acres-----	6,000
Irrigable area under dam, approximately-----do-----	50,000
Total estimated cost of project, including bridge-----	\$200,000
Cost per acre of proposed dam, (depending upon number of acres eventually irrigated) -----	\$4
Value per acre of land when irrigated-----	\$150

A diversion dam across the Gila River at Sacaton is an imperative necessity to efficiently irrigate approximately 50,000 acres of land lying along the Gila by means of flood water.

The above acreage includes the Sacaton project constructed by the United States Reclamation Service on the north side of the river and the Casa Blanca and agency projects constructed by the Indian Service on the south side. The two latter projects are extensions of the old irrigation systems constructed by the Indians. The irrigation of any of the above land by flood waters from the Gila is rendered extremely difficult by the frequent and severe floods which wash out the small brush and sand dams which are now used for diversion. For this reason the large amount expended by the Reclamation Service in the construction of the flood canal on the Sacaton project is of very little benefit, as it has been found impracticable to divert flood water through it.

The installation of this dam was contemplated by the United States Reclamation Service, and its construction is recommended in the report of the board of Army Engineers on the San Carlos project.

The proper irrigation of the Sacaton project as well as the land on the south side of the Gila requires that a permanent dam be installed. As a bridge across the Gila is also a necessity, and as a bridge and dam can be constructed as a combined structure at a comparatively small increase in cost in excess of the cost of a dam alone, the above amount provides for the initiation of the combined structure.

Mr. OLBERG. This dam and controlling work is made necessary by the conditions that exist on the Gila River. The Gila River, through its course through the Sacaton Reservation, is from 1,700 feet to half a mile wide at flood period, and it pretty well covers this whole flood channel. At other periods it wanders aimlessly across this sandy stretch. The Indians build small dams of brush and sand across the channel in order to divert the water to their canals. Up to the present they have been compelled to use this method of trying to divert this water on the land, but as soon as a flood occurs these brush-and-sand dams are washed out and they have to wait until the flood subsides to put in another dam. When the water gets up to where there is enough to irrigate with, it washes out the dams, and the result is that the Indians are working on these dams at the very time when they ought to be irrigating. By the time they get the dam rebuilt the flood has gone and there is no water for irrigating. The flood water is required for irrigation on the Sacaton project, and the only practicable way of getting water into the canals at all would be by a permanent diversion dam across the Gila. This dam will provide for irrigation by flood water of 15,000 acres on the Sacaton project, and will also provide for the irrigation of possibly 35,000 acres on the south side of the river, making a total of 50,000 acres, which it is possible to irrigate by means of flood water from the Gila.

Mr. CARTER. By this \$160,000 appropriation?

Mr. OLBERG. Yes.

There is another question in connection with that. A bridge is very much needed at that point, and if the type of dam that we have expected to build were made only a few feet wider, with a flat apron below it, and with a slight increase in appropriation, a combination dam and bridge could be constructed, and it could be used also for a bridge. At the present time, if a man wants to cross the river, if the superintendent wants to go to the north or south of the river, he has to go to Florence, which is a trip of nearly 100 miles, before he can return to the agency, or if he wants to go in the other direction there is no bridge nearer than Yuma, 200 miles west.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the desirability and feasibility of purchasing the railroad lands within the Navajo Indian Reserva-

tion, in Arizona and New Mexico, out of a reimbursable appropriation, for the use and benefit of the Navajo Indians, and to submit a report thereon to the Congress at the beginning of its next session, which report shall include the estimated cost of said lands and such other information as may be deemed desirable, \$1,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

FOR APPROPRIATION OF \$1,000 TO INVESTIGATE INTO FEASIBILITY AND ADVISABILITY OF PURCHASING RAILROAD LANDS WITHIN THE NAVAJO RESERVATION, IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The area of the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico, including the Moqui Reservation, is estimated roughly at 13,500,000 acres, a large part of which is still unsurveyed. The original Navajo Reservation was created by treaty of June 1, 1868, and none of the lands passed to any railroad company under a land grant, for the reason that the map of definite location of the railroad company was not filed until after the reservation was created.

There are about 30,000 Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, and it is estimated that probably 9,000 live and have always lived outside of the original treaty reservation and the additions thereto by executive orders. This leaves something over 21,000 Indians within the reservation boundaries.

The reservation lands, including the Moqui or Hopi Reservation, lie for approximately a distance of 240 miles along the line of the present Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., and the odd numbered sections are subject to the provisions of the act granting them to the original company, namely, July 27, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 296).

Under authority contained in the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 211), the railroad company has reconveyed to the United States odd-numbered sections approximating an area of 330,000 acres. However, the company still owns the odd-numbered sections within approximately 50 townships, which were added to the Navajo Reservation by Executive orders of January 6, 1880, November 9, 1907, and January 23, 1908. The Navajo Reservation has not been allotted in severalty to the Indians and investigations into the character of the lands available indicate pretty clearly that the majority of the reservation lands are suitable only for grazing purposes. In order, therefore, that the Indians may obtain the most benefit from the reservation, necessarily their lands should be held intact, and this can be done only by providing some additional method by which the United States may regain title for the Navajos to the lands which passed to the railroad company under its grant. In order that a thorough investigation may be made into the desirability and feasibility of purchasing the railroad holdings within the Navajo Reservation, to be paid out of a reimbursable appropriation, \$1,000 is needed and should be made immediately available. By this a means would be provided by which the whole situation could be gone into thoroughly and the future needs of the Navajo Indians, so far as they may relate to the odd-numbered sections, be investigated with the view to submitting a complete report to the Congress for its information and consideration.

The railroad company owns the odd-numbered sections in certain parts of the Navajo Reservation, and we think it would be very desirable if the Indians could own those railroad lands, and that they could be paid for out of our reimbursable funds. We would like authority to make a careful investigation and submit a report to Congress before taking any further steps.

Mr. CARTER. Is it your idea that the Indians have not sufficient land now?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How much land is there in that reservation?

Mr. MERITT. About 13,500,000 acres of land in the Navajo country, but a large part of that land is arid and of little value. The fact that the railroad company owns the odd-numbered sections lessens the

value of the Indians' lands because the railroad company can lease its lands to cattle people, and this outside stock in using the railroad land would make use also of the Indians' lands.

I might say that Father Webber, who has spent almost his entire life with the Navajo Indians, was in the city this last winter, and he is very much interested in this legislation and recognizes it is one of the serious needs of the Navajo Indians.

Mr. CARTER. Can you give us an idea of how much land it will be necessary to purchase from the railroad?

Mr. MERITT. The railroad at this time owns approximately 330,000 acres of that land which may be purchased at a very low figure. The appropriation would not be very large and it could be reimbursable, and the Navajo Indians could pay back to the Government the fund advanced for the purpose of purchasing this land.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

SEC. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, \$47,000.

There is an increase of \$1,000 there.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated-----	\$42,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	57,000.00
Amount expended-----	56,887.37
Unexpended balance -----	112.63

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.-----	27,678.75
Traveling expenses -----	2,393.97
Transportation of supplies-----	1,387.98
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	545.06
Telegraph and telephone service-----	241.55
Subsistence supplies-----	5,082.16
Dry goods, clothing, etc.-----	496.55
Forage -----	3,667.02
Fuel -----	2,144.13
Stationery and office supplies-----	663.15
Medical supplies -----	1,644.28
Equipment, material, etc.-----	10,002.32
Seed -----	432.05
Miscellaneous-----	508.40

56,887.37

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, CALIFORNIA, 1916, \$47,000.

The Indian population of California is approximately 19,000, supervised through the medium of 11 agencies, also one school superintendent who has jurisdiction over scattered Indians.

The majority of these Indians are extremely poor, the great majority of them having practically nothing, either real or personal property. They depend on irregular labor for their existence, and many of them at times are in an almost destitute condition. There is consequently much sickness, which entails an extra burden upon the Government. Only a few of these Indians have tribal rights of any value.

The value of the crops raised by them during 1913 was \$103,129, of which amount \$46,098 was consumed, \$35,709 sold, and \$21,322 retained. They have practically no timber, and from the lease of their lands obtained about \$6,000. Two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars was earned by the Indians from labor performed. The value of their stock is \$388,000.

The great difficulty that confronts the supervisory officials in California is the extent of the areas, that State being the second largest in the Union, and the consequently scattered location of the Indians, requiring a large number of superintendents and other officials and considerable expense for transportation.

It will be noticed from the analysis of the expenditures for 1914 that \$57,037.37 was expended, exceeding the appropriation by \$37.37. The appropriation for that year also provided for the purchase of lands, which in the 1915 act has been made a separate item, and no specific item is shown in this analysis for the purchase of land, the entire amount of the appropriation having been used for the administration of the affairs of the Indians.

With but \$42,000 for the fiscal year 1915, as against \$57,000 used in 1914, it will be apparent that this reduction is material, and consequently administrative work must be reduced. From the condition of the California Indians it is highly essential that additional funds be appropriated.

The estimate for 1916 shows one more employee than during the fiscal year 1914. This is to be accounted for by reason of the transfer of the position of financial clerk at Fort Yuma from the school roll to the agency roll, and paid from the item under consideration.

All the funds heretofore available have been necessary to meet the exigencies arising for the care and protection of these Indians, and much has to be left undone on account of insufficient funds. During the present fiscal year the office has been hampered by what was practically a reduction in the support fund by the segregation of an amount for purchase of lands formerly included, leaving what amounted to \$5,000 less than formerly for expenses payable from this fund. Many requests for obviously necessary expenses, such as traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, forage, equipment, medical supplies, heat, light, and power service, and necessary miscellaneous supplies have been delayed and the amounts reduced below the absolutely necessary figure in order to spread the funds over as much territory as possible.

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TABLE 1.—Population, degree of blood, marriages, citizens, etc.

TABLE 2.—Vital statistics—births, deaths, housing and disease.

TABLE 3.—School population—enrollment, capacity, etc.

TABLE 4.—Lands—area; patents in fee, lands purchased, allotted Indians, etc.

TABLE 4a.—Location of Indians, lands to be bought, etc.

TABLE 5.—Rations, use of lands, farming and stock raising.

TABLE 6.—Irrigation—area irrigable under ditch, cultivated, etc.

TABLE 7.—Forestry—area, stand and value timber, sawmills, etc.

TABLE 8.—Indians' property, individual and tribal.

TABLE 9.—Incomes of Indians.

TABLE 10.—Employees in Indian Service, Indians employed.

TABLE 11.—Analysis of expenditures.

TABLE 1.—Indians of California, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Reservations.	Population.			Degree of blood.			Marriages between—		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Full.	One-half or more.	Less than one-half.	Indians and whites.	Indians.	Total.
Bishop.....	1,350	680	670	(1)	(1)			3	3
Campo.....	218	107	111	203	15				
Digger.....	51	24	27	25	21	5			
Fort Bidwell.....	733	346	387	714	19		1	15	16
Fort Yuma.....	786	417	369	758	21	7		4	4
Greenville.....	1,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hoopa Valley.....	1,365	674	691	558	605	202	3	17	20
Malki.....	613	335	278	544	51	18		13	13
Pala.....	983	502	481	894	87	2	1	3	4
Round Valley.....	1,529	764	765	555	583	391	1	5	6
Sherman Institute.....									
Soboba.....	974	539	435	754	151	69		11	11
Tule River.....	624	325	299	150	(1)	(1)		1	1
Total.....	10,226	4,713	4,513	5,155	1,553	694	6	72	78

Reservations.	Indians who—				Missionaries among Indians.	Churches among Indians.	Professed Christians.
	Speak English.	Read and write English.	Wear citizens clothes.	Are citizens of United States.			
Bishop.....	1,350	550	1,350	(2)	1	1	175
Campo.....	84	35	218	(2)	5		204
Digger.....	50	20	51	4			
Fort Bidwell.....	650	180	733	733	2		25
Fort Yuma.....	550	350	786	26	2	2	600
Greenville.....	850	450	1,000	(2)	1	1	(1)
Hoopa Valley.....	1,245	300	1,365	1,365	2	1	50
Malki.....	580	345	613	8	12	7	617
Pala.....	908	471	512	(2)	9	6	980
Round Valley.....	(1)	(1)	1,529	1,529	5	6	(2)
Sherman Institute.....	690	690	(1)	(2)			428
Soboba.....	616	387	936	379	6	4	889
Tule River.....	550	225			5	2	(2)
Total.....	8,123	4,203	9,093	4,044	51	30	3,968

¹ Unknown.² Not reported.³ Does not include 8,770 scattered Indians.

TABLE 2.—Vital statistics, housing and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Reservations.	Births.	Deaths.		Indians examined for disease.	Found with—		Estimated having—	
		Total.	Due to tuberculosis.		Tuberculosis.	Tra-choma.	Tuberculosis.	Tra-choma.
CALIFORNIA.								
Bishop.....	10	16	2	135	38	14	77	80
Campo.....	3	3	1	99	3		2	3
Digger.....	2	1		2	1		1	
Fort Bidwell.....	23	18	4	379	60	250	131	410
Fort Yuma.....	26	25	4	665	32	23	62	30
Greenville.....	7	7		40	17		20	
Hoopa Valley.....	37	43	9	584	61	12	96	20
Malki.....	22	15	1	545	5	6	5	4
Pala.....	14	12	7	538	16	16	15	18
Round Valley.....	26	38	1	120	33	60	153	325
Sherman Institute.....				690	12	41		40
Soboba.....	29	29	4	342	10	27	12	33
Tule River.....	7	8	3	15	4		8	
Total.....	202	215	22	4,154	202	414	523	590

TABLE 2.—*Vital statistics, housing and disease, etc.*—Continued.

Reservations.	Physicians.	Field matrons.	Nurses.	Hospitals.		Housing.		
				Num-ber.	Char-acter.	Families living in—		Houses, having floors.
						Houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.	
CALIFORNIA.								
Bishop.....	1					133	136	112
Campo.....						11	55	5
Digger.....		1				13		13
Fort Bidwell.....	3	1	1	1	Frame	53	481	21
Fort Yuma.....	1	1	1	1	do	7	338	7
Greenville.....	1	2	1	1	do	165	60	50
Hoop Valley.....	1	1	1	1	do	315	12	300
Malki.....	3	2				195	34	135
Pala.....	1					175	7	88
Round Valley.....	1	1				375		375
Sherman Institute.....	1	1	1	1	Brick			
Soboba.....	3					190	20	92
Tule River.....		2				34		34
Total.....	16	12	4	5		1,666	788	1,232

TABLE 3.—*School population, enrollment, capacity, etc., June 30, 1914.*

Reservations.	Children of school age.	Ineligible for school.	Eligible.	Children in school.						Total capacity.	Eligible children not in school.
				Non-reservation.	Reservation.	Day.	Mission boarding.	Public.	Total.		
California:											
Bishop.....	275	2	273	57		95		74	226	160	47
Campo.....	63	25	38			23			23	30	15
Digger.....	14	1	13					13	13	13	
Fort Bidwell.....	194	31	163	97		55		11	163	73	
Fort Yuma.....	212	1	211	24	155			10	189	190	23
Greenville.....	160	39	121	83					83		38
Hoopa Valley.....	342	11	331	31	178			60	269	225	62
Malki.....	126	23	103	34			1 28	41	103	141	
Pala.....	220	13	206	70		66		63	199	147	7
Round Valley.....	416	43	373	37	102	79		27	245	235	128
Soboba.....	249	65	184	30		57	1 17	49	153	139	31
Tule River.....	142	35	107			64	1 3	16	83	98	24
Scattered.....	265		265	200			1 65		266		
Total.....	2,678	290	2,388	663	435	439	113	364	2,014	1,451	374

¹ Attend St. Boniface School, Malki.

TABLE 4.—*Lands—area reservations, allotted and unallotted Indians, patents in fee, lands purchased, etc.*

Reservations.	Living allotted Indians holding—			Unallotted Indians.	Total population.	Area reservation.		
	Trust patents.	Fee patents.	Total.			Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
California:								
Bishop.....	173	2	175	1,175	1,350	¹ 11,520	.....	11,520
Campo.....	.....	.....	.....	218	218	.....	29,399	29,399
Digger.....	.....	.....	.....	51	51	.....	² 370	² 370
Fort Bidwell.....	228	.....	228	505	733	¹ 64,000	.....	64,000
Fort Yuma.....	736	.....	736	50	786	8,000	31,386	39,386
Greenville.....	³ 150	.....	³ 150	850	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	546	11	557	508	1,365	29,091	99,051	128,142
Maiki.....	.....	.....	.....	613	613	.....	45,303	45,303
Pala.....	279	.....	279	704	983	2,695	35,143	37,838
Round Valley.....	550	2	552	977	1,529	42,106	1,111	43,217
Saboba.....	.....	.....	.....	974	974	270	65,153	65,423
Tule River.....	³ 208	.....	³ 208	416	624	.....	48,551	48,551
Total.....	2,870	15	2,885	7,341	10,226	157,682	355,467	513,149
Roseburg: Scattered bands.....	.....	.....	³ 1,786	.....	8,000	³ 247,733	⁴ 75,746	323,479
Reno, Nev.: California Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,870	15	4,671	7,341	18,996	405,415	431,213	836,628

Reservations.	Fee patents issued from May 8, 1906.				Lands purchased.		
	Original, number.	Allotments, acreage.	Inherited, number.	Lands, acreage.	Number Indians benefited.	Acres.	Amount paid.
California:							
Bishop.....	2	240	.....	.....	.....	15	\$1,125.00
Campo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	1,040	14,500.00
Greenville.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Valley.....	15	838	.....	.....	51	80	2,000.00
Maiki.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	813	7,995.50
Pala.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	235	6,650.00
Round Valley.....	2	15	1	10	499	313	18,408.75
Saboba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	160	800.00
Total.....	20	1,173	1	10	1,150	2,656	51,479.25
Reno, Nev.: California Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	877	4,137	92,891.20
Total.....	20	1,173	1	10	3,027	6,793	144,370.45

¹ Reported by superintendents.² Agency lands.³ On public domain.⁴ Paiute reserve.

TABLE 4A.—Location of Indians in California.

	Number.	Acres.
Allotted Indians on reservations.....	2,885	157,682
Allotments on public domain.....	1,786	247,733
Unallotted Indians on reservations.....	6,341	355,467
On purchased lands.....	3,027	6,793
On lands owned by Indians.....	390	(1)
On lands owned by charitable associations.....	250	(1)
Scattered, unprovided for.....	² 4,507	75,746
In national forests ³	⁴ 2,839	(1)
Located as per list below ⁵	1,568	2,550
	4,507	
Total.....	⁶ 18,996	

¹ No data available.² Taking as a basis a population of 20,000 (as reported by C. E. Kelsey several years ago) the letter of C. H. Asbury and Horace G. Wilson of Feb. 20, 1914 (stating that fully 6,000 Indians in California own no land and are unallotted), shows in round numbers a corresponding proportion.³ See act June 25, 1910 (56 Stat., 855).⁴ Includes 1,000 Indians under superintendent at Greenville.⁵ Lands remaining to be bought for California Indians.

Name of place.	County.	Number of Indians.	Number of acres.	Estimated amount.
Lake Earle.....	Del Norte.....	50	100	\$1,500.00
Stone Lagoon.....	Humboldt.....	30	80	1,500.00
Lower Mad River.....	do.....	25	50	2,000.00
Middle Eel.....	do.....	40	80	2,000.00
Cloverdale.....	Sonoma.....	50	80	1,600.00
Fort Ross.....	do.....	110	240	2,000.00
Bodega.....	do.....	40	80	1,500.00
Lower Lake.....	Lake.....	75	80	2,000.00
Cache Creek.....	do.....	70	160	1,600.00
Redding.....	Shasta.....	75	160	2,000.00
Sonora.....	Tuolumne.....	40	80	2,000.00
Sheep Ranch.....	Calaveras.....	90	200	1,600.00
Richey.....	Amador.....	75	160	2,000.00
Nashville.....	Eldorado.....	120	240	2,000.00
Pleasant Valley.....	do.....	50	100	1,400.00
Auburn.....	Placer.....	60	120	1,200.00
Loyalton.....	Sierra.....	40	80	1,000.00
Strawberry Valley.....	Yuba.....	50	100	1,500.00
Mooretown.....	Butte.....	50	100	1,500.00
Yankee Hill.....	do.....	50	100	1,000.00
Dunlap.....	Fresno.....	80	160	1,000.00
McHoopda.....	Butte.....	49	(?)	1,000.00
El Tejon Ranch.....	Kern.....	60	(?)	3,000.00
Wengler.....	Shasta.....	10	(?)	1,000.00
Pecharga.....	Riverside.....	179	(?)	10,000.00
Total.....		1,568	2,550	48,900.00

⁶ Population as reported by superintendents, 1914.

TABLE 5.—*Rations—Use of agricultural and grazing lands, Indians farming, stock raising, etc., June 30, 1914.*

Reservations.	Rations and miscellaneous supplies.		Able-bodied adults.	Agricultural lands.						Grazing lands.				
	Number Indians.	Value.		Number Indians farming.	Area agricultural lands.	Acres cultivated.	Leasing.		Value crops raised.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Area grazing lands.	Acres used by Indians.	Leasing.	
							Acres leased.	Income.					Acres leased.	Income.
California:														
Bishop.....	8	\$404	(¹)	151	6,000	1,990			\$4,330	453	9,530	9,530		
Campo.....	34	358	54	32	1,558	225			5,700	30	13,676	13,676		
Digger.....	8	247	15	20	43	25			829	4	200	218		
Fort Bidwell.....	59	522	195	100	12,300	1,000			7,875	42	40,000	18,000		
Fort Yuma.....	146	2,973	204	96	8,090	422			12,345		2,000	1,925		
Greenville.....	27	150	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	190	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)		
Hoopa Valley.....	75	1,883	318	400	2,760	1,460	1,418	\$3,676	12,650	212	4,600	4,600		
Malik.....	104	1,633	155	117	14,478	1,382			42,865	52	23,928	23,928		
Pala.....	77	991	322	149	4,267	4,708			31,653	143	7,039	7,039		
Round Valley.....	90	701	429	80	5,388	1,827			15,776	109	39,415	39,415		\$3,676
Soboba.....	69	.732	292	155	3,090	2,980			19,213	198	16,010	13,145	1,418	
Tule River.....	1	20	47	20	260	260	230	7	2,460	62	30,000	15,000		
Total.....	698	10,614	2,031	1,320	58,234	15,779	1,808	3,683	155,136	1,335	186,398	146,476	1,418	3,676

¹ Not reported.² Includes 18 acres agricultural land.³ For improvements.

TABLE 6.—*Irrigation—Area irrigable, under ditch, irrigated lands cultivated, amount expended, etc.*

Reservations.	Area irrigable.				Remainder to be put under ditch.	Indians cultivating irrigated lands.			Allotments under ditch.	Expenditures.				
	Al-lotted.	Unal-lotted.	School and agency.	Total.		Num-ber.	Acre-age.	Value crops.		During fiscal year 1914.		Construc-tion.	Main-tenance.	Total.
										Construc-tion.	Main-tenance.			
California:														
Campo.....		438	5	493	352	141	32	141	\$5,595	\$2,508.15				
Digger.....			43	43	40	3	20	3						
Fort Bidwell.....	8,300		250	8,550	425	425	30	300	4,687	65.48				
Fort Yuma.....	8,080		170	8,250	796	7,464	94	327	13,375					
Hoopa Valley.....	1,400		29	2,589	374	2,215	85	360	5,600					
Malik.....		1,160		2,589	610	15,300	154	1,012	40,740	11,994.05	\$795.93	\$376,640.41	\$31,893.65	\$408,534.06
Pala.....	1,724	735	16	2,475	1,691	784	119	883	20,421	27,352.11	1,220.27			
Round Valley.....		880	15	895	443	452	48	445	3,395	6,242.14	1,188.80			
Soboba.....		160	1	161	101	60	17	60	(1)	3,058.78	225.22			
Tule River.....														
Total.....	19,514	19,321	541	39,376	35,731	3,645	599	3,531	94,142	50,220.71	3,430.22	376,640.41	31,893.65	408,534.06

1 Not reported.

TABLE 7.—*Forestry—Area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, timber cut, etc.*

Reservations.	Area, stand, and value.			Sawmills.		Timber cut.		Cost of care and protection of timber.
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Stumpage value.	Number.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
California:								
Digger.....	5,230	15,000,000	\$45,000			30,000	\$300	
Fort Bidwell.....	1,000	12,000,000	8,000			155,000	200	
Fort Yuma.....						20,000	200	
Greenville.....						700,000	1,800	
Hoop Valley.....	100,000	2,050,000,000	2,225,000	1	\$3,000	523,000	3,400	\$1,900
Pala.....	200	200,000	1,000			54,000	540	375
Round Valley.....	3,000	50,000,000	75,000			110,000	1,100	918
Soboba.....	500	10,000,000	10,000	1	2,000	9,000	90	650
Tule River.....	48,000	192,000,000	456,000			163,000	138	1,050
Total.....	157,930	2,329,200,000	2,820,000	2	5,000	1,764,000	7,768	4,893

TABLE 8.—*Value of Indians' property, individual and tribal, June 30, 1914.*

Reservations.	Individual.						Tribal.				Total, individual and tribal.	
	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in bank.	Homes, furni- ture, barns.	Wagons, tools, and imple- ments.	Stock and other property.	Total.	Lands, exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in Treasury.		Total.
California:												
Bishop.....	\$410,200			\$10,000	\$8,500	\$34,586	\$463,286					\$463,286
Campo.....				1,925	1,220	8,210	11,355	\$51,350				62,705
Digger.....				300	65	216	581					581
Fort Bidwell.....	515,000	\$30,000		1,500	6,000	20,650	573,150				15,000	588,150
Fort Yuma.....	623,100			6,000	4,497	8,833	642,430		8,000	\$4,466	84,466	726,896
Hopua Valley.....		1,800,000	\$13,086	20,000	6,000	55,375	2,012,465	159,000	425,000		584,000	2,596,465
Maki.....				24,600	23,900	51,564	100,064	1,841,350			1,841,350	1,941,414
Pala.....	134,291			21,300	13,500	66,066	235,157	160,080	1,000		161,080	396,247
Round Valley.....	395,048	75,000	5,967	44,934	63,000	73,540	657,489	320		103	423	657,912
Soboba.....				19,250	7,380	72,875	99,505	357,200	10,000		367,200	466,705
Tule River.....				5,000	3,000	64,660	62,660	173,000	456,000	1,698	630,698	693,358
Total.....	2,195,639	1,905,000	19,057	154,809	137,062	446,575	4,858,142	2,814,310	915,000	6,267	3,735,577	8,593,719

TABLE 9.—Incomes of Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Reservations.	Crops raised.	Stock sold.	Weaving, basketry, etc.	Timber sold.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous supplies.	From leases.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.	Total.
California:									
Bishop.....	\$4,330	(1)	(1)	.....	\$1,412	\$404	.....	.....	\$6,146
Campo.....	5,700	.....	\$470	.....	2,538	358	.....	.....	9,066
Digger.....	5,229	\$42	340	.....	1,550	247	.....	.....	2,508
Fort Bidwell.....	7,875	6,480	20,250	.....	26,780	522	.....	.....	64,907
Fort Yuma.....	12,345	6,545	4,200	.....	70,673	2,973	.....	\$4,311	95,047
Greenville.....	.....	.....	1,580	.....	12,973	150	.....	.....	14,709
Hoop Valley.....	12,650	7,000	12,900	.....	3,418	1,883	.....	.....	43,851
Maliki.....	42,865	11,350	7,720	.....	41,879	1,633	.....	.....	105,447
Pala.....	31,653	7,730	1,265	.....	16,520	991	.....	.....	58,159
Round Valley.....	13,776	6,933	.....	.....	7,980	701	\$3,676	\$480	35,546
Sherman Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,576	.....	.....	.....	21,576
Soboba.....	19,213	5,300	3,144	.....	40,752	732	.....	.....	69,171
Tule River.....	2,400	14,335	1,800	\$35	3,270	20	7	4,399	22,316
Total.....	155,136	59,715	53,669	85	280,357	10,614	3,683	5,190	546,549

1 Unknown.

* Includes \$4,277, proceeds sale of land.

* From land sales.

* For all California Indians.

TABLE 10.—*Employees in Indian service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1914.*

Reservations.	Supervision of Indians.				Education.				Health.		Agricultural and stock.		Forestry.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Indians employed. ¹	
	General administration.		Police officers, etc.		Academic.		Mechanical.		Domestic science.		Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.										
California:																				
Bishop.....	1	\$1,000	1	\$600	3	\$1,080	3	\$2,320	3	\$800	1	\$720	1	\$780	1	\$400	14	\$7,810	11	\$1,412
Campo.....	2	1,400	1	500	1	720	1	720	1	300	3	720	3	720	3	480	6	4,120	19	2,538
Digger.....	1	1,400	1	720	2	480	6	4,110	6	2,700	5	3,400	5	1,000	2	600	25	14,720	25	1,550
Fort Bidwell.....	1	1,500	2	1,720	6	1,644	4	2,760	3	1,380	6	2,740	3	2,620	2	600	25	14,910	227	26,780
Fort Yuma.....	1	1,700	1	1,000	3	1,890	3	1,890	5	2,640	4	2,740	3	2,620	1	300	22	17,844	352	70,673
Greenville.....	1	1,700	1	1,000	3	1,890	3	1,890	5	2,640	4	2,740	3	2,620	1	300	22	17,844	352	70,673
Hopps Valley.....	1	1,800	3	2,400	6	1,188	8	4,360	8	4,360	2	1,800	1	900	9	500	13	9,770	250	12,973
Maliki.....	1	1,200	1	600	6	1,358	3	1,500	3	1,500	5	1,680	2	1,920	1	600	40	22,938	36	9,418
Pala.....	1	1,400	1	900	7	1,488	4	2,640	3	1,200	1	1,680	2	1,920	1	600	13	8,868	263	41,879
Round Valley.....	1	1,800	2	1,820	4	960	5	3,360	2	600	2	1,780	2	1,620	1	900	22	13,028	86	16,320
Sherman Institute.....	1	2,600	5	4,620	10	7,020	6	4,520	15	9,600	3	1,900	3	2,900	11	4,880	54	38,040	376	21,576
Soboba.....	1	1,800	1	1,000	14	3,240	3	2,040	1	600	3	3,000	3	3,000	3	1,800	30	14,920	312	40,782
Tule River.....	1	1,000	1	1,000	2	1,240	2	1,440	4	1,440	2	600	2	600	1	900	8	4,480	104	3,270
Total.....	12,18,600	19,15,920	49,11,688	45,31,820	17,10,500	54,27,220	32,21,580	19,15,940	5	4,540	285	172,268	2,242	280,357						

¹ By Government and private parties.² Superintendent and physician.³ Farmer.

TABLE 11.—*Analysis of expenditures, schools and agencies, California, June 30, 1914.*

Reservations.	Salaries, wages.	Travel- ing ex- penses.	Trans- porta- tion of sup- plies.	Heat, light, tele- graph, tele- phone, print- ing, etc.	Subsist- ence sup- plies.	Dry goods, cloth- ing.	Forage.	Fuel.	Station- ery, office sup- plies.	Educa- tional sup- plies.	Medi- cal sup- plies.	Equip- ment mate- rial.	Con- struction and repairs.	Rent.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Bishop.....	\$6,592.42	\$114.62	\$321.52	\$149.01	\$806.84	\$470.05	\$211.99	\$527.57	\$16.15	\$116.29	\$84.18	\$710.62	\$85,711.49	\$576.00	\$54.80	\$16,483.56
Digger.....	1,783.15	187.65	69.20	50.25	2,622.28	139.01	141.45	13.68	.....	.....	122.48	1,349.42	122.80	.....	50.20	4,643.37
Fort Bidwell.....	13,965.50	248.90	3,955.58	50.07	2,392.80	2,016.88	357.30	1,504.99	.....	263.55	173.48	2,357.77	8,169.83	194.00	579.11	36,139.96
Fort Yuma.....	16,845.20	294.05	2,339.44	1,248.60	6,535.49	2,813.62	172.75	883.50	134.49	125.34	537.43	9,683.54	2,403.99	.....	1,335.94	45,335.38
Greenville.....	9,528.38	471.85	764.48	254.90	3,386.54	1,662.84	370.50	865.04	138.56	57.58	156.31	1,083.88	4,083.37	180.00	32.05	23,012.28
Hoop Valley.....	25,604.57	1,251.45	5,888.02	100.59	7,373.10	2,455.83	1,595.08	2,054.25	170.55	155.72	400.03	7,111.80	2,340.10	72.00	284.27	56,860.38
Malik.....	8,544.25	1,452.50	699.15	198.60	399.52	71.46	250.00	1,218.21	48.85	54.02	244.27	2,383.10	525.17	200.00	15,493.86	33,641.75
Pala.....	13,785.71	573.20	996.96	30.76	280.96	115.70	233.64	1,202.22	.....	.....	913.75	4,137.58	1,051.86	.....	30,112.88	52,065.21
Round Valley.....	19,781.11	1,161.10	1,397.38	40.78	3,846.16	3,460.99	693.60	1,295.48	141.50	180.91	313.75	4,137.58	8,356.54	531.00	1,345.10	46,685.98
Sherman Institute.....	37,043.81	7,291.20	6,164.61	3,171.31	21,198.91	11,652.96	1,471.44	4,550.79	238.84	894.35	989.27	11,167.93	9,272.10	37.50	1,806.03	116,861.05
Soboba.....	17,615.34	1,096.50	1,250.21	947.06	857.56	243.52	291.97	817.8	403.00	18.25	167.95	4,865.54	1,730.20	104.17	6,278.32	37,596.47
Tule River.....	5,355.50	538.95	1,195.88	.....	155.41	37.29	353.25	90.98	.....	42.33	24.92	584.15	1,691.36	160.00	3,106.33	12,337.25
C. E. Kelsey, agent.....	943.50	387.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125.00	2,456.40
Total.....	177,308.45	15,042.87	24,042.43	6,192.73	47,985.57	25,140.17	9,053.17	15,028.89	1,201.94	1,818.82	3,114.37	48,979.36	45,454.81	2,057.67	61,537.99	484,049.24

We find that the California Indians have not been getting their share of the appropriations made by Congress. It is estimated that there are about 19,000 Indians in California, and some of those Indians are reported to be in bad condition, and we are somewhat embarrassed this year on account of the smallness of the appropriation. We would like to have a slightly increased support fund for these Indians.

Mr. BURKE. The next item reads:

For the purchase of lands for the homeless Indians in California, including improvements thereon, for the use and occupancy of said Indians, \$10,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, said funds to be expended under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item.

Purchase of lands for landless Indians in California.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated-----	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance-----	4,690.57
Amount expended-----	2,422.90
Unexpended balance -----	2,267.67

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc -----	910.00
Traveling expenses-----	387.90
Land -----	1,125.00
	2,422.90

APPROPRIATION OF \$10,000 TO PURCHASE LAND FOR LANDLESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-333), appropriated \$100,000, and the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-76), appropriated \$50,000 to purchase land for scattered bands of Indians in California. These appropriations were further supplemented by the appropriations for the support and civilization of Indians in California, which authorized the expenditures of parts of the support funds in buying land adjoining tracts already purchased.

There have been expended from these appropriations approximately \$145,000 in purchasing 6,793.51 acres of land, the average cost an acre being about \$21.50.

There are reported to be about 19,000 Indians in the State of California, located within 55 of the 60 counties in that State. Of this number approximately 15,000 are located in northern California, 1,800 being on reservations established by Executive order or otherwise. Of the remaining number, about 12,000, it is estimated that there are from 3,500 to 4,500 Indians who are yet unprovided with reservation lands or allotments on the public domain or in any other manner.

A tabulated list which shows the locations of various bands who are reported to be landless is attached.

The number of acres and the amount required is estimated roughly, as these could be determined only by the location and character of the land to be bought and after a careful investigation into the needs of each particular band. The following may be added, however, with regard to several of the bands whose condition the office has recently looked into:

EL TEJON RANCH INDIANS.

These Indians, numbering about 60, are located southeast of Bakersfield, Cal., in Kern County. The ranch contains over 200,000 acres, mostly grazing lands.

The Tejon grant probably consists of about 100,000 acres. In addition, the ranch company owns large areas adjacent to the grants purchased by them.

These Indians apparently have always lived in the vicinity or on the Tejon grant, as early reports speak of from 700 to 1,000 Indians being on the grant. The ranch was owned by Truxton Beale, sr., who always treated the Indians well and contributed to their support. His son, Truxton Beale, jr., continued the same policy. However, the ranch has been sold to a syndicate, and while there is nothing of record to show that any summary action has been taken to affect the Indians, yet in due course of time this may result. No offer has been made by the company to sell nor has the Government made any proposal to buy any part of the ranch for the Indians. The band numbers at the present time about 60 Indians, and no doubt it would cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000 or \$3,000 to purchase from 100 to 150 acres.

WENGLER BAND.

Small band near Wengler, Cal., "widow of Capt. John" and three or four members of the family. Probable cost, \$1,000. These Indians live on a section, No. 36, title to which passed to the State under its grant. This section was sold by the State, and the owner wants the use of the land or he is willing to sell a certain amount of the section to the United States for the use of the Indians.

PECHANGA INDIANS IN RIVERSIDE, CAL.

These Indians, numbering 175, have had purchased for them 235 acres, and a small reservation, in area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ sections, amounting to 2,880 acres, has been patented to the band under authority of the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712). However, neither the purchased lands nor the reservation lands are valuable for agricultural or grazing purposes, except perhaps in small tracts thereof, and the Indians have great difficulty in making a living on their lands, although to some extent they are employed by the neighboring ranches for a month or two of each year. The condition of this band has been presented to the office a number of times, and it has been estimated that it would cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to buy them good land adjoining their present holdings.

Lands remaining to be bought for California Indians.

Name of place.	County.	Number of Indians.	Number of acres.	Estimated amount.
Lake Earle.....	Del Norte.....	50	100	\$1,500
Stone Lagoon.....	Humboldt.....	30	80	1,500
Lower Mad River.....	do.....	25	50	2,000
Middle Eel.....	do.....	40	80	2,000
Cloverdale.....	Sonoma.....	50	80	1,600
Fort Ross.....	do.....	110	240	2,000
Bodega.....	do.....	40	80	1,500
Lower Lake.....	Lake.....	75	80	2,000
Cache Creek.....	do.....	70	160	1,600
Redding.....	Shasta.....	75	160	2,000
Sonora.....	Tuolumne.....	40	80	2,000
Sheep Ranch.....	Calaveras.....	90	200	1,600
Richey.....	Amador.....	75	160	2,000
Nashville.....	Eldorado.....	120	240	2,000
Pleasant Valley.....	do.....	50	100	1,400
Auburn.....	Placer.....	60	120	1,200
Loyalton.....	Sierra.....	40	80	1,000
Strawberry Valley.....	Yuba.....	50	100	1,500
Mooretown.....	Butte.....	50	100	1,500
Yankee Hill.....	do.....	50	100	1,000
Dunlap.....	Fresno.....	80	160	1,000
McHoopda.....	Butte.....	49	(?)	1,000
El Tejon Ranch.....	Kern.....	60	(?)	3,000
Wengler.....	Shasta.....	10	(?)	1,000
Pechanga.....	Riverside.....	179	(?)	10,000
Total.....		1,568	2,550	48,900

Mr. BURKE. State what has been accomplished, in a brief way, in the purchase of lands for these Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We have already purchased quite a large acreage for homeless Indians in California. There still remain 1,568 Indians who are without land, and it is estimated that altogether it will require 2,550 acres to supply them with land. The total cost will be about \$50,000.

Mr. BURKE. We have made enormous appropriations for this purpose. As I recall, this is a matter with which Mr. Kelsy was connected.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; he is no longer in the service.

Mr. BURKE. And we found that the money was expended but very little land was purchased. Now, what progress has been made in the last year?

Mr. MERITT. I wish to submit the following, with reference to this matter:

PURCHASE OF LANDS FOR LANDLESS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Prior to June 30, 1913, a total of 6,793 acres of land in California, aggregating in cost \$144,370, had been purchased for landless Indians in California out of special appropriations made by Congress therefor.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 carried \$57,000—

“For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, and for the purchase of small tracts of land situated adjacent to the lands heretofore purchased, and for improvements on lands for the use and occupancy of Indians in California.”

The amount made available was so limited, and the demands made on the appropriation for support and civilization, pay of employees, improvements on land, etc., were so great, that the amount left which could be made available for the purchase of lands was so small it was not found feasible to use any part of the appropriation designated.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 carries a separate item of \$10,000 for the purchase of lands for homeless Indians in California. Immediately after the passage of the act the matter was brought to the attention of various field men in that State with a view to ascertaining the needs of any homeless Indians and the availability of lands that could be acquired under the limited amount appropriated. A detailed statement alone received from one of the field officers recommended an expenditure of between \$100,000 and \$150,000 for the Indians in Owens Valley.

Desirable land in California is scarce, and as is well known carries a high per acre value. While considerable areas have heretofore been purchased with funds provided by Congress, yet the number of Indians remaining unprovided for is so large that the small sum of \$10,000 made available by the act of August 1, 1914, has not yet been drawn upon, as investigations are being made with a view of making the best possible use of the amount at hand.

Indian school, Riverside, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$118, 125. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	104, 350. 00
Amount expended	102, 702. 64
Unexpended balance, October 1	¹ 1, 647. 36

¹This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$37,043.81
Heat, light, and power (service).....	2,816.14
Telephone and telegraph service.....	257.09
Subsistence supplies.....	21,198.91
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	11,621.98
Forage.....	1,405.89
Fuel.....	4,550.79
Stationary and office supplies.....	238.84
Educational supplies.....	804.35
Medical supplies.....	961.83
Equipment, material, etc.....	10,687.38
Construction.....	2,370.04
Repairs (to plant).....	6,902.06
Rent of land.....	37.50
Irrigation water.....	962.00
Seed.....	729.03
Miscellaneous.....	115.00
Total.....	102,702.64

Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.

[Payable from "Indian school, Riverside, Cal., 1914."]

◆

Capacity.....	550	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment.....	700	Nurse.....	\$780
Average.....	548	Seamstress.....	660
Salaries:		Assistant seamstress.....	600
Superintendent.....	\$2,600	Laundress.....	660
Clerk.....	1,200	Baker.....	500
Do.....	1,200	Cook.....	800
Assistant clerk.....	720	Do.....	540
Do.....	700	Do.....	500
Physician.....	720	Farmer.....	900
Disciplinarian.....	800	Carpenter.....	800
Teacher.....	1,200	Tailor.....	800
Do.....	720	Shoe and harness maker.....	720
Do.....	600	Blacksmith.....	800
Do.....	660	Gardener.....	1,000
Do.....	630	Engineer.....	1,000
Do.....	630	Assistant engineer.....	600
Do.....	600	Printer.....	600
Do.....	600	Band and musical in-	
Music teacher.....	720	structor.....	720
Domestic science teacher.....	660	Assistant.....	400
Superintendent of indus-		Do.....	400
tries.....	1,000	Do.....	300
Industrial teacher.....	660	Do.....	300
Outing matron, 6 months,		Do.....	300
\$800.....	400	Do.....	300
Matron.....	900	Laborer.....	660
Assistant matron.....	600	Do.....	600
Do.....	600	Do.....	600
Do.....	600	Assistant.....	300
Do.....	660		
Do.....	520		38,040

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$321, 106
Number of buildings.....	47
Number of employees.....	55
Total salaries.....	\$38, 040
Average attendance of pupils.....	548
Enrollment.....	700
Capacity.....	550
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$153
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$195
Area of school land (acres).....	150
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	100
Value of products of school.....	\$9, 353

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$134, 400
Repairs and improvements.....	20, 000
New buildings.....	60, 000
Total.....	214, 400

Indian school, Riverside, Cal., 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 650 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$108, 125
Repairs and improvements.....	10, 000
Total.....	118, 125

This is a nonreservation boarding school, embracing only a small acreage of land purchased for the school by the Government. There is no reservation in the sense of available land for allotment purposes or use of the Indians other than as a demonstration farm. There is no Indian population other than the pupils from the various tribes who may be enrolled at the school. The Indian population of the State of California is 16,000. The number of pupils contemplated in the proposed bill is 650. The school is economically maintained, is offering splendid training for Indian children, is near large groups of Indians, is easily filled to its capacity, and should be maintained for many years.

This is the only large Indian industrial school in the State of California. The amount estimated for repairs to buildings and property is \$10,000. There are 47 buildings to be kept in repair, covering 40 acres of ground, and this money must also keep in repair the pumping plant and water and sewer systems. It will not be possible to make contemplated improvements, owing to the fact that \$10,000 will be needed for repairs alone. This is less than 4 per cent of the value of the school plant.

By enlarging the dormitory building in May, 1914, the capacity was increased to 650.

Mr. BURKE. I wish you would give us a statement showing what has been done.

Mr. MERITT. Of course this appropriation in the present appropriation act has not all been expended.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Kelsy has been out of the service for the last year, hasn't he?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. The next item is:

For support and education of six hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, including pay of superintendent, \$118,125, of which sum not exceeding \$10,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

¹ This includes \$7,314.98 used in transportation of pupils and \$6,164.61 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$480.18, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Riverside is one of our largest and best nonresident schools, and I found on my visit there this year that they were doing splendid work. The amount asked for is the same as was appropriated in the current Indian appropriation act.

Mr. BURKE. The only change is the item in regard to general repairs and improvements?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The explanation made in connection with the first school item applies here.

Mr. BURKE. Is it your opinion, Mr. Meritt, that if we adopt that generally your buildings would be kept in repair as well as they are where the appropriation is specific and limited for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. I believe the superintendents would not neglect the school plants, because the repairing of buildings and keeping them in repair is very important.

Mr. BURKE. At the same time, if the superintendent was a little extravagant in charging his maintenance account, he might use all of the money that was available, and later Congress would be called upon to replace or repair buildings that would be badly out of repair because they had been neglected. I see your point, but I am afraid it is a little doubtful as to how it would operate.

Mr. MERITT. I recognize that there is that danger—that some superintendents would abuse the privilege. Of course if we find out that they are abusing it we will call them to time very severely and correct any neglect.

Mr. BURKE. The next item is:

For reclamation and maintenance charge on Yuma allotments, \$40,000, to be reimbursed from the sale of surplus lands or from other funds that may be available, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven: *Provided*, That maintenance and operation charges shall not be made against any of said allotments prior to completion of the distributing system so as to provide for actual delivery of water to each forty-acre tract of said allotted land, and any such charges heretofore paid upon any other basis shall be adjudged to conform hereto.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Irrigating allotments, Yuma Reservation, Cal. (reimbursable), 1914 appropriation styled "Irrigating allotments, Yuma and Colorado River Reservations, California and Arizona (reimbursable)."

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$40,000
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
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Amount appropriated-----	40,000
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Unexpended balance-----	40,000
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DISTRICT NO. 4: IRRIGATION, \$40,000.

FORT YUMA INDIAN RESERVATION.

This fund is required to meet the construction expenses incurred by the United States Reclamation Service in the irrigation of this reservation, and is similar to items of like nature occurring in previous appropriation bills.

I would like to have Mr. Reed make any further statement desired in connection with that item.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. M. REED, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF IRRIGATION.

Mr. REED. The reason that we put that proviso in there is that during the past two years we objected somewhat to the payment that we have been making for maintenance and operation and construction, and we found that the laterals of the system built by the Reclamation Service were not yet far enough along to serve all of the lands that require water, and we have that proviso in order to withhold the payments until such time as the Indians are to have the water furnished. In the past we have made payments for construction upon laterals that were not built, and we have also made maintenance and operation payments for services that were not rendered. Therefore we have asked that this proviso in this particular case be placed in the bill.

Mr. CARTER. That provides that charges shall not be made against allottees until the water is placed on the land.

Mr. REED. It provides that charges shall not become due and payable until the water is available for use on the land.

Mr. CARTER. Charges against the allottees?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Well, you have been charging and collecting these amounts in the past, have you?

Mr. REED. We have been charged with and have been paying those in the past. The Reclamation Service did this work, and we have been making appropriations from time to time to meet the construction, maintenance, and operation charges, and we have had those charges made against us and have paid them for work that had not been done.

Mr. CARTER. This charge for irrigation service was made against you?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. And you do not want to have that charge made until the land is ready?

Mr. REED. Until the ditches are ready; the land is ready now.

Mr. BURKE. You will find a whole lot of people in irrigation projects that would be very glad to have this same provision extended to them also.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, including pay of superintendent, \$24,100, of which sum not exceeding \$2,000 may be used for repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated	\$24,100.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	20,000.00
Transfer appropriation	4,647.72
	24,647.72
Amount expended	23,743.47
Unexpended balance	904.25

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,197.89
Traveling expenses.....	25.65
Transportation of supplies.....	884.32
Telegraph and telephone service.....	39.17
Subsistence supplies.....	1,864.65
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,819.77
Forage.....	305.00
Fuel.....	1,307.95
Educational supplies.....	86.96
Medical supplies.....	161.48
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,566.95
Repairs (to plant).....	7,425.55
Miscellaneous.....	58.13
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	23,743.47

[Payable from "Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal., 1914."]

Capacity, 98; enrollment, 97; average, 84.

Salaries:

Superintendent.....	\$1,400
Physician.....	1,000
Teacher.....	750
Kindergartner.....	600
Industrial teacher.....	600
Matron.....	600
Assistant matron.....	500
Seamstress.....	500

Salaries—Continued.

Laundress.....	\$300
Cook.....	500
Laborer.....	600
Do.....	600
Carpenter.....	720
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Total.....	8,670

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$86,497
Number of buildings.....	21
Number of employees.....	13
Total salaries.....	\$8,670
Average attendance of pupils.....	84
Enrollment.....	97
Capacity.....	98
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$202
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$233
Area of school land (acres).....	3,086
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	200
Value of products of school.....	\$3,360

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$19,700
Repairs and improvements.....	2,500
New buildings.....	18,500
	<hr/>
Total.....	40,700

Indian school, Fort Bidwell, Cal., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 125 Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian school, California, including pay of superintendent.....	\$22,100
Repairs and improvements.....	2,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	24,100

This is a nonreservation school. Quite a number of Indians, however, holding allotments on the public domain are under the jurisdiction of this superintendent, who looks after their land affairs under instructions from the office. The

¹ This includes \$183.65 used in transportation of pupils and \$3,071.26 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$196.06, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

total population approximates 700. Twenty-two thousand one hundred dollars is requested for support of 125 pupils and pay of superintendent and employees' salaries. The item of \$2,000 for repairs and improvements, making a total of 24,100, is the same amount that was appropriated last year for the Fort Bidwell school.

The buildings are old, having been used for a military post, and were in a bad condition when received from the War Department. All the barns are about 50 years old and are about ready to fall down. It will therefore be necessary to make repairs and improvements, and it is estimated that at least \$2,000 will be required for the upkeep of the plant.

Forty-nine thousand dollars of the \$86,497, value of the real property given above, represents the value of 3,086 acres of land.

We are asking the same amount that was appropriated in the current appropriation act.

Mr. CARTER. But you have reduced the repair and improvement item \$1,600.

Mr. MERITT. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Is there any reason why the full amount could not be reduced in accordance with that?

Mr. MERITT. We would like to have the full amount, inasmuch as that is the amount appropriated this year and has been carried in the bill for some time. We thought we could get along with a little less for repairs this year and use more for support and education.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian school, California, including pay of superintendent, \$21,400, of which sum not exceeding \$3,000 may be used for repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Greenville, Cal.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated.....	\$25,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	20,000.00
Amount expended.....	17,181.44

Unexpended balance Oct. 1.....	\$2,818.56
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$8,928.38
Traveling expenses.....	25.00
Transportation of supplies.....	166.65
Heat, light, and power (service).....	210.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....	44.90
Subsistence supplies.....	3,271.74
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,638.34
Forage.....	370.50
Fuel.....	865.04
Stationery and office supplies.....	138.56
Educational supplies.....	57.58
Medical supplies.....	155.95
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,048.88
Repairs (to plant).....	244.37
Miscellaneous.....	15.55
	<hr/> 17,181.44

Ten thousand dollars in 1914 act for buildings, \$3,845 of which was expended.

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

[Payable from "Indian school, Greenville, Cal., 1914."]

Capacity-----	90	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment-----	83	Matron-----	\$600
Average-----	73	Assistant matron-----	520
Salaries:		Nurse-----	720
Superintendent-----	\$1,700	Seamstress-----	520
Clerk-----	1,000	Laundress-----	500
Physician-----	720	Cook-----	500
Teacher-----	660	Laborer-----	500
Kindergartner-----	630		
Industrial teacher-----	600	Total-----	9,170

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$36,908
Number of buildings-----	16
Number of employees-----	13
Total salaries-----	\$9,170
Average attendance of pupils-----	73
Enrollment-----	83
Capacity-----	90
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	¹ \$214
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ \$244
Area of school lands (acres)-----	200
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	1
Value of products of school-----	\$370

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support-----	\$20,355
Repairs and improvements-----	900
Total-----	21,255

Indian school, Greenville, Cal., 1916, amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 100 Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian school, Cal., including pay of superintendent-----	\$18,400
Repairs and improvements-----	3,000
Total-----	21,400

This is a nonreservation boarding school. A number of Indians holding allotments on the public domain are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent. The Indian population approximates 2,500.

Eighteen thousand four hundred dollars is necessary for the support and salaries of the superintendent and employees, and contemplates an attendance of 100 pupils, based on the usual per capita cost of \$167.

Three thousand dollars is estimated for repairs and improvements and is necessary to keep the frame buildings in good condition, including painting, flooring, plastering, plumbing; also general repairs to the water lines from the reservoir to the school plant, a distance of more than a mile, and repairs on the sewer system, which extends to a small creek in the valley below the school. The amount asked for is small considering the purposes for which it is required, and the total amount is \$3,600 less than was appropriated for the year 1915.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for more than \$3,000 less than was appropriated last year.

Mr. CARTER. You have made that reduction in repairs?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. I might state that in making up the estimates this year we kept the items down to the very limit.

¹ This includes \$255.60 used in transportation of pupils and \$597.83 in the transportation of goods and supplies.

Mr. CARTER. The next is the Seminole item:

SEC. 4. For support and civilization of Seminole Indians in Florida, including the purchase of such lands as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper, \$10,000, of which \$3,000 shall be immediately available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Seminoles in Florida.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Unexpended balance from previous years.....	\$8,497.91
Amount expended.....	3,600.00

Unexpended balance.....	4,897.91
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2,000.00
Traveling expenses.....	1,587.65
Subsistence supplies.....	12.35
	<hr/>
	3,600.00

Amount asked for, \$10,000.

For a brief history of the past and present condition of the Seminole Indians of Florida attention is respectfully invited to the House hearing on the Indian bill for the fiscal year 1915 (p. 372). For the fiscal year 1915 the unexpended balance of an appropriation of \$10,000 made in the act of March 3, 1911, was reappropriated. This balance amounted to \$4,897.91. The condition of these people is becoming steadily worse as their fishing and hunting grounds disappear following the reclamation of the Everglades, and will continue to do so until they adopt other habits of life. Inducing them to take up general farming and after that providing them with such assistance in the way of instruction and necessary implements as they may require to become established is the task before the Indian Office.

A special commissioner, who has been among these Indians since March 1, 1913, is successfully laying the groundwork for their industrial development and ultimate civilization. This fact is strikingly illustrated by the fact that a comparatively large number of them attended State court in June of the past year on the occasion of the trial of a white man for the murder of one of their number, some of them giving testimony. This was the first time in their history that any of these Indians were in a white man's court. They took an active interest in the proceedings, although many of them, perhaps the majority, can not understand the English language.

In order to adequately meet the needs of the situation among these Indians it is necessary that the office be in a position to purchase small tracts or lots of land on which it is occasionally found that a few Indian families have squatted and made some progress along agricultural lines. As hereinbefore said, to induce these Indians to farm is the object of this office, and when we find that an Indian or Indians have undertaken such work on their own initiative it is desirable to procure title for them to the lands they are using in order that they may not be evicted at the will of the owner.

At this time the office has under contemplation the purchase of a lot containing 21 acres near Fort Lauderdale, at a cost of about \$2,000.

We have had an appropriation available for these Indians for some time, but that appropriation is about exhausted. We are trying to purchase some lands for these Florida Indians and get them located permanently. They have been living in the Everglades, and the Everglades are being drained, and it is only a question of time when these Indians will be in very much need of assistance. We are trying to get suitable homes for them and get them permanently located.

Mr. BURKE. You say the \$10,000 originally appropriated by the act of March 3, 1911, and has been subsequently reappropriated, is about exhausted?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Did any of it get to the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. How much?

Mr. MERITT. A large part of it. Only recently we have had a special agent down there.

Mr. BURKE. My recollection was that the last justification we had showed that a good deal of it was paid out in salaries, traveling expenses, investigations, etc.

Mr. MERITT. We had a special agent down there with these Indians about a year and a half ago, and he is the only official I know of that has received a salary.

Mr. BURKE. My recollection is that the last report we had showed that the only money expended was for expenses such as I have indicated, and that nothing had been expended for the relief of distress.

Mr. MERITT. These Indians are practically self-supporting—they have been up to the present time—and the money that will be expended will be used in buying lands for them.

Mr. BURKE. I understand. I was inquiring about the \$10,000 heretofore appropriated.

Mr. MERITT. I expect you are about right about that, Mr. Burke. We expect to use a large part of this appropriation of \$10,000 in the purchase of lands. We will pay for the expenses of a special agent out of this fund if the amount is allowed.

Mr. BURKE. I don't believe you will get very much land.

Mr. CARTER. You say they have been self-supporting. They have been self-supporting from fishing and hunting, haven't they?

Mr. MERITT. From fishing and hunting in the Everglades.

Mr. CARTER. They haven't done any farming, have they?

Mr. MERITT. They do very little farming.

Mr. BURKE. They simply exist.

Mr. CARTER. They haven't any title to the Everglades, have they? That is Government land, isn't it?

Mr. MERITT. Part of it is Government land and part of it is State land.

Mr. CARTER. Didn't President Taft or some other President set aside a reservation for them by Executive order?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we asked the President to set aside some Government land there, and it has already been done.

Mr. CARTER. What has become of that?

Mr. MERITT. The land is there, but there are certain Indians there on the eastern side of the Okeechobee Lake who are not associated with the Indians south of Lake Okeechobee, and it is necessary to buy land to get the Indians in the southern part of the State located.

Mr. CARTER. Couldn't you move them?

Mr. MERITT. It is a very difficult matter to move Indians from a place where they want to live.

Mr. CARTER. The reservation is on the south side of Lake Okeechobee?

Mr. MERITT. On the southwestern side of Lake Okeechobee.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

SEC. 5. For support and civilization of Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, including pay of employees, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated----- \$30,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated----- 30,000.00

Amount expended----- 28,654.68

Unexpended balance----- 1,345.32

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	\$12,534.07
Traveling expenses	282.70
Heat, light, and power (service)	146.00
Telegraph and telephone service	15.00
Printing, binding, and advertising	8.00
Subsistence supplies	11,008.35
Dry goods, clothing, etc.	17.10
Forage	345.20
Fuel	1,168.17
Stationery and office supplies	24.98
Medical supplies	155.45
Equipment, material, etc.	2,812.16
Miscellaneous	137.50
	<hr/> 28,654.68

Amount asked for, \$30,000.

This appropriation is used for the general support of the agency and the establishment of the Indians on their allotments. There are over 1,800 Indians on the reservation, all of whom have been allotted, and in order to make it possible for them to devote themselves to clearing and preparing their allotments for agricultural uses it has been necessary to furnish some of them with rations. This condition will obtain throughout the fiscal year 1916, although reasonable progress has been made. The allotted acreage totals 343,000 acres. It is necessary that all irrigable lands be put in condition to receive beneficial use of the water from the irrigating system by not later than the year 1916 in order that the water rights appurtenant to the lands shall not be jeopardized.

This is the same amount contained in the current appropriation act.

Mr. CARTER. The next item:

For improvement and maintenance and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, \$25,000, reimbursable to the United States out of any funds of the Indians occupying the Fort Hall Reservation now or hereafter available.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Maintenance and operation Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated----- \$25,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated----- 20,000.00

Amount expended----- 20,035.14

Overdrawn----- 35.14

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$16,020.36
Traveling expenses.....	568.38
Transportation of supplies.....	5.35
Heat, light, and power (service).....	144.66
Telegraph and telephone service.....	27.72
Forage.....	1,733.26
Fuel.....	46.24
Stationery and office supplies.....	156.55
Medical supplies.....	1.00
Equipment, material, etc.....	988.48
Repairs (to plant).....	262.05
Miscellaneous.....	61.09
	<hr/>
	20,035.14

Fort Hall irrigation project, special, \$20,000.

Census.....	1,860
Estimated cost of complete project.....	\$998,310.00
Estimated area of complete project.....acres..	50,000
Area subject to irrigation from present works.....do..	35,000
Area allotted to Indians.....do.....	38,000
Area owned by whites.....do.....	12,000
Cost to date.....	\$806,383.97

This work requires a permanent organization, consisting of the following: Supervisor of ditches, clerk and special disbursing agent, six ditch riders, two foremen, one stableman, three watchmen.

In addition to the above are employed, according to the need, carpenters, blacksmith, teamsters, and laborers.

The operation consists of the storage of flood waters in the Blackfoot Marsh Reservoir and the diversion and conveyance of water from the Snake and Blackfoot Rivers to the land irrigated. This involves nearly as much work as though the entire acreage were being irrigated for the cultivated land is scattered over the entire project and water must be carried in every ditch. The expense of maintenance is also about as great as it would be were all the land under irrigation.

The question of preserving the water rights for the Indians of the Fort Hall project must also be considered and this can only be accomplished by maintaining the canals and ditches in the best possible manner and by establishing an efficient management for the distribution of the water. The land with water is valued at about \$75 per acre and without water can not be used for farming purposes at all. The construction cost to date is about \$18 per acre. The land must be put under irrigation by September, 1916, and for that reason the system must not be allowed to fall below standard.

Some of the ditches are developing considerable erosion and it has become necessary to build checks and drops in order properly to control the water. Furthermore, the subdivision of much of the land into small tracts increases the cost of distribution by adding to the work of the operating forces.

This is the same amount as was appropriated in the current Indian appropriation act.

Mr. CARTER. I see you have included the word "improvements."

Mr. MERITT. Yes. The irrigation project is practically completed, and it is necessary to improve certain of the ditches and laterals.

Mr. CARTER. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks in Idaho: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Support of Bannocks, employees, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30 1915:	
Amount appropriated	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	5,000.00
Amount expended	4,368.34
Unexpended balance	631.66

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.	4,368.34
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Amount asked for, \$5,000.

Article 10 of the treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673) provides that—

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians, the physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

During the fiscal year 1914 the funds appropriated for carrying out the foregoing agreement were expended for the employment of a physician, a carpenter, a farmer, a blacksmith, and a principal teacher; the services of a miller and engineer not being required, while the sum of \$480 was diverted for the salary of an apprentice. This is the only appropriation for the support of the Bannock Indians, and when any part is not required for the purposes specified in the treaty it is diverted to other beneficial purposes for the Indians in accordance with the law (34 Stat. L., 1016).

Mr. CARTER. The next is:

For the Coeur d'Alenes, in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines (article eleven, agreement ratified March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one), \$3,000.

That is a treaty item.

Mr. MERITT. Yes; this a treaty item. We offer the following justification in support of it.

Support of Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	3,000.00
Amount expended	2,811.80
Unexpended balance	188.20

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE.

Salaries, wages, etc.	\$2,800.00
Fuel	11.80
	2,811.80

Amount asked for \$3,000.

This appropriation is required to enable the office to comply with article 11 of the agreement with the Indians ratified by act of March 31, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 989-1029), which reads as follows:

"It is further agreed that in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the benefit of said Coeur d'Alene Indians the United States at its own expense will furnish and employ for the benefit of said Indians on said reservation, a competent physician, medicines, a blacksmith, and carpenter."

The amount was expended during the fiscal year 1914 for the purposes mentioned in the agreement, except as to the carpenter. Instead of employing a carpenter, \$700 of this appropriation was diverted for the salary of a lease clerk, whose services were required in the interest of the Indians. This is the only appropriation for the support of the Coeur d'Alenes, and should any part of it not be required for the purposes provided, the balance will be diverted in accordance with law for other beneficial purposes.

Mr. CARTER. The next is:

For maintenance of the sanatorium at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, for incidental and all other expenses for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting Indians suffering with tuberculosis and trachoma to and from said sanatorium, \$40,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

SANATORIUM, FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

Analysis of expenditures, fiscal year 1914

[Paid from "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians."]

Salaries for employees	\$15,442.14
Traveling expenses	2,295.85
Transportation of supplies	486.93
Communication service	99.87
Printing, binding, advertising	51.60
Subsistence	7,535.06
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	4,034.19
Forage	1,404.90
Fuel, illuminants, lubricants, etc.	3,014.56
Educational supplies	261.72
Medical supplies	909.90
Equipment, material, etc.	3,619.78
Construction	13,528.07
Repairs, material, etc.	4,003.35
Miscellaneous	262.16
Total	56,950.08

Salary list, Fort Lapwai Indian Sanatorium, Idaho, fiscal year 1914.

[Paid from "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians, 1914."]

Capacity, 100.
Enrollment, 134.
Average, 96.3.

Superintendent and physician	\$1,800	Nurse	\$720
Clerk	1,200	Farmer	720
Teacher	660	Carpenter	840
Do	750	Engineer	840
Seamstress	600	Dairyman	660
Housekeeper	600	Assistant	300
Do	750	Do	300
Laundress	600	Laborer	720
Assistant laundress	500	Do	600
Cook	600	Do	600
Assistant cook	500		
Nurse	840	Total	16,270
Do	720		

The Fort Lapwai Sanatorium has been established for several years, and now has a capacity for treatment of 100 patients. The statement given above shows expenditures for all purposes for the institution during the fiscal year 1914. These payments were made from the general appropriation "Relieving

distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians, 1914," but this has become too heavy a drain upon the latter appropriation, and therefore specific provision is requested.

It will be noted that there was expended, in 1914, \$13, 528.07 for construction and \$4,003.35 for general repairing. This leaves something less than \$40,000 used for maintenance, transportation, and incidental expenses. The amount—\$40,000—is a conservative estimate for the fiscal year 1916.

This institution has been successful in accomplishing a great deal of good for the Indians who have been treated there. At this time applications for admission are in excess of its capacity.

I wish to say that this has been converted into a sanatorium from a school. We have quite a large attendance there now, and it is necessary that we have a specific appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. CARTER. When was it converted?

Mr. MERITT. Two years ago.

Mr. CARTER. How was it last year?

Mr. MERITT. It was payable out of the funds for relief of distress of Indians.

Mr. CARTER. This would increase that appropriation, then, \$40,000, in addition to what we have already increased it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; but we are justified in that, because of the additional demand that will be made on that appropriation by reason of the construction of these new hospitals. We could not support the new hospitals out of this appropriation and carry this sanatorium at the same time.

Mr. BURKE. Why should it not be included in the other fund, so as to avoid making specific appropriations for these hospitals. If you start in with that established precedent, you will want to appropriate separately for each one in the future.

Mr. MERITT. I think it might be well, Mr. Burke, after we have established a school of this kind—it is not exactly a hospital, it is more of a school—that we should have a specific appropriation, the same as we have for any other school.

Mr. BURKE. The next is:

"SEC. 6. For maintenance of the sanatorium at Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, for incidental and all other expenses for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting Indians suffering with tuberculosis and trachoma to and from said sanatorium, \$25,000."

Mr. MERITT. The same reason would apply to that. We have changed that in a sanatorium. We offer the following justification of it:

SANATORIUM, SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.

Analysis of expenditures, fiscal year 1914.

[Paid from "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians."]

Salaries	\$5, 386. 24
Traveling expenses	1, 140. 97
Transportation supplies	142. 65
Communication service	6. 12
Printing, binding, etc.	39. 00
Subsistence	1, 118. 58
Dry goods, wearing apparel, etc.	2, 492. 81
Forage	211. 50
Fuel, illumination, lubricants, etc.	610. 07
Stationery and office supplies	221. 30

Educational supplies.....	\$12. 12
Medical supplies.....	830. 54
Equipment, material, etc.....	8, 111. 40
Construction.....	6, 330. 00
Repairs, material.....	8, 880. 43
Miscellaneous.....	47. 80
Total.....	35, 581. 53

Salary list, fiscal year 1914.

Capacity, 65.
Enrollment, 50.
Average, 50.

Salaries:

Superintendent and physician.....	\$2, 000
Financial clerk.....	1, 000
Engineer.....	900
Nurse.....	840
Do.....	720
Teacher.....	720
Farmer.....	720
Housekeeper.....	500
Do.....	500
Seamstress.....	540
Cook.....	600
Assistant cook.....	300
Laundress.....	500
Dairyman.....	600
General mechanic.....	720
Assistant clerk.....	720
Total.....	11, 880

The Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Toledo, Iowa, was established during the fiscal year 1914 for treatment of tuberculosis and trachoma. The buildings had formerly been constructed and established as a school for the Sac and Fox Indians, Tama County, Iowa, but the school was discontinued several years ago. The remodeling of the buildings in order to fit them for their new purposes cost approximately \$15,000.

The foregoing statement shows other expenditures which were necessary in order to equip the institution and put it into operation. It will be noted that an item of \$5,386.24 is shown for salaries. This, as well as all the other sums shown, was defrayed from the general appropriation "Relieving distress, prevention of diseases, etc., among Indians, 1914," which was the only fund available. The statement given with the legislative estimate for 1916 does not show these salaries, because there was then no specific appropriation.

For maintenance of the institution and for all other expenses, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for the transportation of the Indians to and from the sanatorium during the fiscal year 1916, the sum of \$25,000 is requested, and this is a conservative estimate of the amount which will be required.

A specific appropriation is requested because it appears that the amount necessary for maintenance can not be spared from the general appropriation for prevention of disease without detriment to other projects and needs.

Mr. BURKE. Now, do I understand that this sanatorium at the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, is now in operation?

Mr. MERITT. It is now in operation; yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. It is being supported from the appropriation for relief of distress and treatment of trachoma, tuberculosis, and so forth?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now you want to relieve that fund and have a specific appropriation to take care of it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; and inasmuch as it has been changed into a sanatorium for the Indian school children afflicted with trachoma and tuberculosis.

Mr. BURKE. Previously it had been a school at the same place?

Mr. MERITT. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Supported out of the general school fund?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Is that true of Fort Lapwai also? Was that originally a school?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And then it was changed into a sanatorium?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Let me ask you, in addition to the appropriations which are estimated for at Fort Lapwai, \$4,000, and \$25,000 at the Sac and Fox Agency, if you will be using at both of these places money from the school fund for the maintenance of schools, or will they be purely sanatoriums?

Mr. MERITT. They will be purely sanatoriums. We will not use the school funds for that purpose.

Mr. BURKE. At Phoenix, Ariz., we appropriate for the school, and then you use from the other fund money to support the sanatorium?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Sort of a bureau institution of school and sanatorium; but these are now to be sanatoriums alone, and whatever money is expended there will come under these provisions, and nothing will come from the school fund?

Mr. MERITT. That is right.

Mr. CARTER. We will adjourn now until 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, December 10, 1914.

The committee this day met, Hon. John H. Stephens (chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is—

KANSAS, HASKELL SCHOOL.

Sec. 7. For support and education of seven hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, and for pay of superintendent, \$141,750, of which sum not exceeding \$14,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

Is there any justification for this?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item, Mr. Chairman:

Indian school, Lawrence, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$138, 750. 00
(Also \$25,000 for gymnasium in 1915 act.)

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	138, 750. 00
Amount expended	130, 137. 00

Unexpended balance Oct. 1.....	¹ 8, 613. 00
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¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$49,677.94
Traveling expenses.....	198.17
Heat, light, and power (service).....	2,628.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....	228.72
Subsistence supplies.....	28,374.73
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	10,208.96
Forage.....	2,426.40
Fuel.....	11,099.05
Educational supplies.....	1,283.47
Medical supplies.....	774.77
Equipment, material, etc.....	11,868.19
Repairs (to plant).....	11,151.95
Miscellaneous.....	216.65
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	130,137.00

Indian School, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

[Payable from " Indian School, Lawrence, Kans., 1914."]

Capacity, 650.

Enrollment, 845.

Average, 705.

Superintendent.....	\$2,100	Assistant matron.....	\$600
Principal.....	1,500	Do.....	600
Chief clerk.....	1,500	Do.....	600
Property clerk.....	1,000	Nurse.....	720
Stenographer.....	1,000	Seamstress.....	720
Assistant clerk.....	720	Assistant seamstress.....	540
Typewriter.....	600	Do.....	300
Physician.....	1,200	Laundress.....	540
Disciplinarian.....	1,200	Assistant laundress.....	300
Physical director and outing agent.....	1,200	Baker.....	600
Assistant disciplinarian.....	600	Cook.....	660
Senior teacher.....	1,000	Hospital cook.....	480
Teacher.....	900	Farmer.....	960
Do.....	780	Assistant farmer.....	720
Do.....	720	Carpenter.....	800
Do.....	630	Assistant carpenter.....	660
Do.....	630	Shoe maker and harness maker.....	660
Do.....	630	Blacksmith.....	780
Do.....	600	Wagon maker.....	720
Do.....	600	Gardener.....	720
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	1,100
Do.....	540	Assistant engineer.....	720
Teacher and outing matron.....	900	Do.....	720
Teacher, wood working and mechanical drawing.....	840	Stewardess.....	780
Teacher, metal working.....	720	Sewing teacher.....	780
Principal, business department.....	1,000	Cooking teacher.....	660
Superintendent of industries.....	1,300	Painter.....	800
Mason.....	780	Dairyman.....	860
Printer.....	1,100	Assistant.....	180
Band leader.....	720	Laborer.....	720
Music teacher.....	720	Do.....	660
Matron.....	900	Do.....	540
Assistant matron.....	660		<hr/>
			51,090

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant, real property-----	\$378, 353
Number of buildings-----	66
Number of employees-----	65
Total salaries-----	\$50, 990
Average attendance of pupils-----	705
Enrollment-----	845
Capacity-----	650
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	¹ \$153
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ \$183
Area of school land (acres)-----	997
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	486
Value of products of school-----	\$17, 845

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support-----	\$127, 750
Repairs and improvements-----	14, 000
New buildings-----	30, 000
Total-----	171, 750

Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 750 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., and for pay of superintendent--	\$127, 750
Repairs and improvements-----	14, 000
Total-----	141, 750

The amount of \$127,750 includes the several items coming under the head of support and maintenance, medical and surgical supplies, and salaries of superintendent and employees, and is the same as has been appropriated for several years for Haskell Institute. This is a reasonable sum for the items required considering the fact that the cost of beef alone will be greater, probably amounting to \$2 000 more than for 1915. The importance of the work in the industrial department is growing, and because of the advanced age and grade of the student body liberal provision for instruction is necessary. Fourteen thousand dollars is reasonable for repairs and improvements, including labor and material for the up-keep of this plant, containing 66 buildings, valued at \$299,573, and is a little over 4 per cent of the value of the buildings.

This is the only nonreservation school in Kansas, is economically maintained, is doing splendid work, is easily filled, and should be continued for a number of years.

Mr. MERITT. This is one of our largest nonreservation Indian schools. We have a number of old buildings there, and for that reason it is necessary to have a good amount for improvements. I visited this school last June. Good work is being done there.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you had improvements amounting to \$11,000 and this year you are asking for \$14,000. How much of the \$11,000 was expended? Have you a statement there as to last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then as to the next item, Mr. Meritt, what have you to say:

For support and education of eighty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., including pay of superintendent, \$17,360, of which sum not exceeding \$2,500 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

¹ This includes \$7,713.86 used in transportation of pupils and \$2,351.34 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$2,198.92 miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item, Mr. Chairman. The same amount as was appropriated last year is asked for:

Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated-----	\$17,860.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	17,860.00
Amount expended-----	15,555.71
Unexpended balance Oct. 1-----	¹ 2,304.29

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$7,232.00
Transportation of supplies-----	150.00
Telegraph and telephone service-----	70.00
Subsistence supplies-----	2,169.77
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	1,071.05
Forage-----	269.26
Fuel-----	928.75
Educational supplies-----	166.90
Medical supplies-----	99.87
Equipment, material, etc-----	1,738.96
Repairs (to plant)-----	1,485.70
Miscellaneous-----	153.45
	<hr/> 15,555.71

Kickapoo Indian School, Kansas.

[Payable from "Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., 1914."]

Capacity, 71.
Enrollment, 89.
Average, 78.

Superintendent-----	\$1,500	Laundress-----	\$420
Principal-----	840	Farmer-----	600
Financial clerk-----	900	Cook-----	420
Physician-----	300	General mechanic-----	720
Teacher-----	600	Laborer-----	540
Matron-----	600		
Assistant matron-----	300		8,160
Seamstress-----	420		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant—real property-----	\$44,476
Number of buildings-----	19
Number of employees-----	13
Total salaries-----	\$8,160
Average attendance of pupils-----	78
Enrollment-----	89
Capacity-----	71
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	² \$167
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	² \$191
Area of school land (acres)-----	240
Area of school land (acres cultivated)-----	138
Value of products of school-----	\$2,084

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² This includes \$805.43 used in transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$863.29 miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support	\$16, 590
Repairs and improvements	1, 500
New buildings	2, 000
Total	20, 090

Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 80 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., and superintendent's salary	\$14, 860
Repairs and improvements	2, 500
New buildings	-----
Total	17, 360

The \$14,860 asked for is to meet the expense of the regular support items including subsistence, clothing, fuel, medical supplies, etc., for 80 pupils and the salaries of the superintendent and employees of the school.

The item of \$2,500 for repairs and improvements is reasonable, taking into consideration that the 19 buildings comprising the school plant are old and they require more to keep them in repair as they become older.

The CHAIRMAN. The next then is:

For fulfilling treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri: For support of a school (article 5, treaty of March 6, 1861), \$200.

Mr. MERITT. That is a treaty without limitation. We have turned that school plant there over to the local school authorities, and the Indian children are attending the public school.

The CHAIRMAN. So it is not necessary to continue that?

Mr. MERITT. We did not use any of that appropriation last year, and therefore we are not asking any this year.

Mr. BURKE. This is not in violation of the treaty?

Mr. MERITT. Congress has authority to leave out the appropriation. It is not for any specified term. We did not use any of the money last year, and do not think it advisable to use it this year.

The CHAIRMAN. That money is still in the Treasury for these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. It will revert to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Not to the Indians, but to the Treasury?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not an Indian fund?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. BURKE. It was appropriated for the support of the school?

Mr. MERITT. And if not used during this fiscal year it will revert to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. It is just a matter of usage as to whether you use it one way or the other.

Mr. CARTER. It is not used at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 8. For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., and for pay of superintendent, \$66,450, of which sum not exceeding \$6,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings; for small girls' building, \$14,000; for dairy barn, \$5,000; in all, \$85,450.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount is the same as last year. What statement have you in justification of this?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian School, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated----- \$65,450.00

(Also \$20,000 for buildings in 1915 act.)

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated----- 71,275.00

Amount expended----- 66,937.00

Unexpended balance Oct. 1----- ¹4,338.00

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	22,488.49
Traveling expenses-----	28.23
Heat, light, and power service-----	177.10
Telegraph and telephone service-----	90.87
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	114.17
Subsistence supplies-----	12,449.43
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	8,414.11
Forage-----	355.50
Fuel-----	7,604.12
Stationery and office supplies-----	72.24
Educational supplies-----	349.39
Medical supplies-----	171.22
Equipment, material, etc-----	3,377.32
Repairs to plant-----	² 10,854.77
Miscellaneous-----	399.04
	<hr/> 66,937.00

Indian School, Mount Pleasant, Mich., 1914.

Capacity, 350.

Enrollment, 372.

Average, 320.

Superintendent-----	\$2,000	Seamstress-----	\$600
Principal and clerk-----	1,200	Assistant seamstress-----	300
Assistant clerk-----	600	Laundress-----	500
Physician-----	700	Baker-----	500
Disciplinarian-----	720	Cook-----	600
Teacher-----	870	Assistant cook-----	300
Do-----	750	Farmer-----	840
Do-----	690	Assistant farmer-----	420
Do-----	630	Carpenter-----	720
Do-----	600	Assistant carpenter-----	300
Do-----	600	Tailor-----	720
Matron-----	840	Gardener-----	600
Assistant matron-----	660	Engineer-----	900
Do-----	600	Assistant-----	240
Do-----	600	Do-----	240
Do-----	300	Band leader-----	300
Housekeeper-----	600	Laborer-----	500
Nurse-----	720		
Assistant nurse-----	300	Total-----	22,560

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² This item includes equipment of 2 lavatories and changing and improving water system, including purchase of new 100-horsepower steam boiler.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$178, 862
Number of buildings-----	37
Number of employees-----	36
Total salaries-----	\$22, 560
Average attendance of pupils-----	320
Enrollment-----	372
Capacity-----	350
Cost per capita, based on enrollment-----	¹ \$156. 25
Cost per capita, based on average attendance-----	¹ \$196. 45
Area of school lands cultivated (acres)-----	320
Value of products of school-----	\$6, 982

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support-----	\$60, 450
Repairs and improvements-----	6, 000
New buildings-----	30, 000
Total-----	96, 450

Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 350 pupils and superintendent's salary-----	\$60, 450
Repairs and improvements-----	6, 000
New buildings-----	19, 000
Total-----	85, 450

This is the only Indian boarding school in the State of Michigan, and there are about 1,400 available children of school age. The school is unable to accommodate all the needy Indian children from Michigan who seek admission and who can not be accommodated in the public schools, and does not go outside the State for pupils.

The school buildings, heat and water systems, etc., are valued at \$159,462, and the amount, \$6,000, requested for repairs and improvements is only 3.7 per cent of that amount, as opposed to the 5 or 6 per cent usually considered necessary to keep buildings, etc., in proper condition. Repairs and extension of the water, sewer, heating, and lighting systems at the school will be necessary during the year.

At present the small girls are quartered in the large girls' home, which is very unsatisfactory, as they need more individual care and attention. A dormitory with a capacity of about 40 can be constructed for \$14,000.

Dairying is one of the most important industries in the State of Michigan, and should be carefully and thoroughly taught in the Mount Pleasant School. The present combined horse and dairy barn is poorly located, and in its present condition is insanitary and is considered a menace to the health of the stock and the pupils. It is believed a suitable barn can be constructed for \$5,000.

Mount Pleasant is a nonreservation boarding school. The Indians in Michigan are very poor and are unable to send their children to the public schools. This school, with a capacity of 350, will be needed for many years.

This is the only nonreservation school in the State of Michigan. There are a large number of Indian children in that State without school facilities, and we find that we can make good use of this school.

Mr. CARTER. You do not propose to increase the attendance?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; not at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have an item for a small dairy barn, making \$19,000 additional. That brings the amount back to the sum last year; for manual training school, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

¹ This includes \$1,107.14 used in the transportation of pupils and \$936.84 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$197.82, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

The CHAIRMAN. And you ask for additional buildings. Can you give us any specific reasons for this?

Mr. MERITT. The dairy barn there is very poor. We are trying to increase the herd so as to supply the school with ample milk and butter, and we need a proper dairy barn to care for the herd.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement of the dairy barn that you, have now, and as to conditions, of what material it is built—brick or stone?

Mr. MERITT. It is a very old building and entirely unsuitable for that purpose. The cows and horses at the school are now housed in the same building, which is unsuitably located. It is important that we have this new barn to care properly for the herd that we have at that school.

The CHAIRMAN. How many horses and cattle have you?

Mr. MERITT. I think we have about 25 head of cows and probably 15 horses.

The CHAIRMAN. With reference to the girls' building, \$14,000. What special use have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. At the present time the small girls are located in the dormitory with the larger girls, and we find it better to have the small girls in a small girls' building so that they can be carefully looked after by a matron. The dormitory facilities there now are rather crowded, and we need room for about 40 girls in this new building, and we are asking for \$14,000 for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Sec. 9. For support and education of two hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minnesota, including pay of superintendent, \$49,675, of which sum not exceeding \$10,450 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings; for septic tank, \$5,500; in all, \$55,175.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Indian School, Pipestone, Minn.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$48, 675. 00

(Also \$6,500 in 1915 act for special repairs.)

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	45, 875. 00
Amount expended.....	44, 549. 06

Unexpended balance, Oct. 1.....	¹ 1, 325. 94
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ANAYISIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	16, 162. 46
Traveling expenses.....	3. 85
Transportation of supplies.....	119. 52
Heat, light, and power (service).....	494. 27
Telegraph and telephone service.....	62. 23
Subsistence supplies.....	8, 197. 77
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5, 805. 26
Fuel.....	4, 088. 73
Educational supplies.....	171. 50
Medical supplies.....	209. 56
Equipment, material, etc.....	2, 499. 14
Repairs (to plant).....	6, 563. 81
Miscellaneous.....	170. 91
	<u>44, 549. 06</u>

¹ This is not a final balance as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Pipestone Indian School, Minn.

[Payable from "Indian School, Pipestone, Minn., 1914."]

Capacity, 212.			
Enrollment, 229.			
Average, 199.			
Superintendent-----	\$1, 650	Laundress-----	\$500
Clerk-----	1, 000	Baker-----	540
Assistant clerk-----	600	Cook-----	540
Physician-----	600	Nurse-----	720
Disciplinarian-----	720	Farmer-----	720
Principal-----	840	Carpenter-----	780
Teacher-----	690	Tailor-----	700
Do-----	600	Gardener-----	600
Do-----	600	Laborer-----	300
Matron-----	600	Assistant-----	300
Assistant matron-----	540	Engineer-----	1, 000
Assistant-----	300		
Seamstress-----	540		16, 010

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property)-----	\$125, 150
Number of buildings-----	23
Number of employees-----	24
Total salaries-----	\$16, 010
Average attendance of pupils-----	199
Enrollment-----	229
Capacity-----	212
Cost per capita based on enrollment-----	¹ \$177. 88
Cost per capita based on average attendance-----	¹ \$204. 64
Area of school lands cultivated (acres)-----	475
Value of products of school-----	\$5, 530

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support-----	\$41, 239
Repairs and improvements-----	10, 200
New buildings-----	52, 500
Total-----	103, 939

Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 225 pupils and superintendent's salary-----	\$39, 225
Repairs and improvements-----	10, 450
Septic tank-----	5, 500
Total-----	55, 175

This school is located at a convenient distance from large centers of Indian population, and its usefulness in carrying out plans for Indian education is therefore apparent. Originally a well-built and up-to-date plant, for several years very small appropriations were made for the upkeep of the school plant and it became much run down.

In a plant of this size the need of a substantial fund each year for the purchase of materials for construction and repairs is so apparent as to need little explanation. While a number of improvements have been made in the buildings recently there is much yet to be done. Approximately one-half mile of water main must be laid at a depth of 6 feet. New metal ceilings are needed to replace the plaster that is constantly breaking and falling from the ceilings of the large rooms, such as the dining room, playrooms, assembly hall, etc.

¹ This includes \$1,515.88 used in the transportation of pupils and \$1,222.90 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$515.67, "Miscellaneous receipts," Class IV.

Repairs to heating plant are necessary, also materials for cement floor remodeling and converting basement in girls' building into playrooms, and for general repairs to school building and other buildings.

The growing knowledge that plenty of fresh air and sunshine is necessary to the health of children emphasizes more strongly the fact that we should have sun porches and playrooms in which the small children could get proper exercise during the long winter months. There is nothing of the sort at Pipestone and the only places in which the pupils can spend their spare hours, when the weather will not permit them to be outside, are the small and crowded spare rooms reserved in the dormitory buildings for this purpose, and into these they must crowd.

At present there are no housekeeping facilities at Pipestone, with the result that married employees with families, who usually are the best employees, are not satisfied to remain at the school. One frame cottage is at present under way, looking to improving this condition, and at least two more such cottages should be provided.

A septic tank to take care of the sewage of the school should be provided. At present the sewage discharges some 400 feet from the school buildings and flows through the pasture off into a small lake on the school premises. This lake has been used as a source of ice supply for the school and for the town of Pipestone until the present year, when its use was ordered discontinued by the recommendation of the State board of health. It will be possible for the school to obtain its supply of ice from two small lakes above the contaminated one, but aside from this feature the arrangement is very bad. A recent bid for building a septic tank of the size and style required was approximately \$5,500. It is thought that this amount will do the work.

It is proposed to add sleeping porches to the boys' and girls' dormitories. Sleeping porches have been provided for the hospital, but they do not entirely supply the need in this respect. There are pupils with tubercular tendencies, but with no pronounced symptoms, who can be kept at the hospital only against their will, but who would willingly avail themselves of the use of outdoor porches at their dormitories. It is the intention also to have a part of these porches, if constructed, set aside for sun porches so that children of weakly tendencies can get the benefit of fresh air and sunshine during the winter months without too much exposure.

A nonreservation school, with a capacity of 212 pupils. There is no "reservation" in the sense of there being available lands for allotment purposes at this point, the small reservation of Pipestone quarries, about 1 mile square, being reserved for the Indians of the Yankton Sioux Tribe by the treaty of April 19, 1858 (11 Stats., 746).

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for an increase in that amount. It is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you are asking for a septic tank here. That is a separate item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you been using heretofore in lieu of that?

Mr. MERITT. The sewerage facilities at that school are very poor at the present time, as will be seen from the justification submitted.

Mr. CARTER. Well, do you find those tanks all right, Mr. Meritt, or do you use any of them?

Mr. MERITT. They are at the smaller schools. This is not considered a very large school, and we think we can handle the situation with a septic tank.

Mr. CARTER. I notice you have increased your amount for repairs and improvements to \$4,450. What is the idea for that?

Mr. MERITT. We have not had sufficient money for improvements and repairs at this school in the last year, and the school-plant is going down, and it is necessary to have a small increase in order to put the plant in proper condition.

Mr. CARTER. What kind of plant is it—brick?

Mr. MERITT. It is a brick plant. The Indian children are rather hard on the school buildings, and it takes money to keep them in proper repair.

Mr. BURKE. How old is the building?

Mr. MERITT. I would say these buildings are at least 20 years old.

Mr. CARTER. How many buildings are there?

Mr. MERITT. Twenty-three buildings there.

Mr. BURKE. There was an appropriation of \$6,500, was there not, last year for repair to buildings on account of damage done by tornado?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$6,000 for general repairs and improvements.

Mr. BURKE. Is it considered that it requires \$10,000 for improvements this year, in view of that appropriation and that \$6,000 provided for general repairs and improvements?

Mr. MERITT. The amount appropriated last year was simply to put new roofs on some buildings that were unroofed and repair the buildings as a result of damages done by the storm. We did not improve the general plant.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (article three, treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification have you for this?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification, Mr. Chairman. This is a treaty item which we asked for each year:

Support of Chippewas of Mississippi in Minnesota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	4,000.00
Amount expended.....	3,957.78
Unexpended balance.....	42.22

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc..... 3,957.78

This appropriation will be used at the White Earth Boarding School in the same manner as heretofore.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$88,297
Number of buildings.....	15
Number of employees.....	20
Total salaries.....	\$14,610
Average attendance of pupils.....	118
Enrollment.....	140
Capacity.....	120

During the fiscal year 1914 the \$4,000 was expended as follows:

Administration, superintendent's salary.....	\$2,100
Salaries of other employees (carpenter, shoe and harness maker, and engineer).....	1,900
Total.....	4,000

The additional sums necessary for the support of the White Earth School are provided for from other funds.

Table showing positions and salaries and the funds from which they are payable, 1914.

Position.	Salary.	Payable from—
Superintendent.....	\$2,100	Support of Chippewas of Mississippi, Minnesota, 1914.
Assistant superintendent.....	1,600	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.		
Principal.....	1,000	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Disciplinarian.....	660	Do.
Teacher.....	630	Do.
Do.....	600	Do.
Kindergartner.....	600	Do.
Teacher of housekeeping, 10 months, at \$72 per month.	720	Do.
Matron.....	600	Do.
Assistant matron.....	540	Do.
Seamstress.....	520	Do.
Laundress.....	520	Do.
Baker.....	480	Do.
Cook.....	540	Do.
Farmer.....	600	Do.
	8,010	
Carpenter.....	600	Support of Chippewas of Mississippi, Minnesota, 1914.
Sadd and harness maker.....	500	Do.
Engineer.....	800	Do.
	1,900	
Night watchman.....	500	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Laborer.....	500	Do.
	1,000	
WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.		
Day school inspector.....	1,000	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Disciplinarian.....	600	Do.
Teacher.....	630	Do.
Matron.....	560	Do.
Assistant matron.....	500	Do.
Seamstress.....	480	Do.
Laundress.....	420	Do.
Cook.....	480	Do.
Laborer.....	500	Do.
	5,170	
PINE POINT SCHOOL.		
Principal.....	900	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Disciplinarian.....	500	Do.
Matron.....	540	Do.
Assistant matron.....	300	Do.
Seamstress.....	420	Do.
Laundress.....	400	Do.
Assistant Laundress.....	300	Do.
Cook.....	400	Do.
Assistant cook.....	300	Do.
Teacher.....	500	Do.
Laborer.....	360	Do.
	4,920	
PORTERVILLE DAY SCHOOL.		
Teacher.....	720	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
ROUND LAKE DAY SCHOOL.		
Teacher.....	720	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
ELBOW LAKE DAY SCHOOL.		
Teacher.....	720	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Housekeeper.....	300	Do.

Table showing positions and salaries and the funds from which they are payable, 1914—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Payable from—
WHITE EARTH DAY SCHOOL.		
Teacher.....	\$750	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Do.....	720	Do.
TWIN LAKE DAY SCHOOL.		
Teacher.....	720	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Housekeeper.....	300	Do.
FIELD SERVICE.		
Physician.....	1,400	Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.
Do.....	1,000	Do.
Female industrial teacher.....	720	Do.
	8,670	

Total amount payable from "Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, Minnesota, 1914"..... \$4,000
 Total amount payable from "Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund"..... 29,370

The CHAIRMAN. I see the next item has been stricken out.

Mr. MERITT. That was an appropriation last year.

The CHAIRMAN. A special appropriation, was it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. This provision that is not estimated for—was that put in the Senate bill or not estimated for last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And the department, or the office, does not consider that it is necessary or desirable to continue that appropriation?

Mr. MERITT. We feel that we can get along without that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$185,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section seven of the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to use the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA FUND.

Amount asked for, \$185,000.

This fund is derived from the proceeds of timber on ceded land sold by agreement for the benefit of the Indians. It was created by the act of January 4, 1889. After the United States had been reimbursed for the moneys advanced to the Indians, this act provided that an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the principal fund could be withdrawn for the Indians' civilization and support. Congress has laid aside a part of the fund in the carrying out of administrative purposes for the past four years, and the United States has been reimbursed for the advancements made by it. The principal of this fund is on the increase, and the Chippewas have to their credit in the Treasury about \$5,000,000. Where such large amounts accrue to the credit of the Indians, it has

been the policy of Congress to provide for the administrative expenses out of such funds.

Two hundred and five thousand dollars was allowed for the past fiscal year for the relief and civilization of these Indians, but it was provided that \$40,000 of this fund, or as much as was necessary, was to be used in purchasing lands for homeless nonremoval Mille Lac Indians and not to exceed \$5,000 was to be expended for the removal of Chippewa bodies from burying grounds in Wisconsin to the city of Superior.

There are hospitals to be constructed and under process of construction in the Chippewa country, the labor used in the management of which will be paid out of this fund, which will greatly increase the item of expense under salaries, wages, etc. There will also be a large amount of material to be purchased, such as medical supplies and provisions, over previous years. From the same fund also will be charged the issuance of wearing apparel, transportation, traveling expenses, and forage, and the purchase of miscellaneous materials too numerous to detail for the needs of these Indians, and which are all vitally necessary to carry out toward a successful conclusion the policy of the Indian Office in making these Indians independent farmers and citizens.

There are a little over 6,000 acres, cultivated by about 1,900 able-bodied Indians, on the six reservations where these Indians live, and money can be used to great advantage in promoting the industrial welfare of these people. On these six reservations, namely, White Earth, Leech Lake, Nett Lake, Fond du Lac, Red Lake, and Grand Portage, there are about 324,400 acres of allotted and unallotted agricultural land. Of this there are only about 6,000 acres cultivated. It can readily be seen, therefore, that there is a great opportunity for the Government, by the wise expenditure of this money along industrial lines, to show the Indians how to develop and till the soil with the aid of proper instruction by competent farmers, and the issuance of the necessary farm machinery, seeds, etc., to enable them to carry out the lessons taught.

Attached herewith is a statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1914 from the appropriation of \$165,000 from the Chippewa in Minnesota fund.

Chippewa in Minnesota fund.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$205,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	165,000.00
Amount expended-----	159,536.62
Unexpended balance-----	5,463.38

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1914.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	62,151.10
Traveling expenses-----	3,287.78
Provisions-----	24,468.50
Medical supplies-----	3,810.10
Equipment-----	15,434.50
Buildings, etc-----	2,084.79
Forage-----	9,707.56
Wearing apparel-----	15,269.00
Fuel-----	10,134.86
Telegraphing, etc-----	455.62
Seed-----	1,087.70
Transportation of supplies-----	1,527.90
Stationery and office supplies-----	813.31
Educational supplies-----	1,277.09
Allotment expenses-----	1,970.73
Miscellaneous-----	556.08
Total-----	159,536.62

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to advance to the executive committee of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the

annual celebration of said band to be held June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, out of the funds belonging to said band.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to advance to the executive committee of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended at the annual celebration of said band to be held June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, out of funds belonging to said band."

For several years Congress has appropriated \$1,000 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians to defray the expenses of the annual treaty celebration of the White Earth Indians. Apparently it has been the intention of Congress to leave the manner in which this money shall be expended to the executive committee of the White Earth Indians, that committee making the expenditures and assuming responsibility therefor. The executive committee is elected by the tribal council, composed of the chiefs and the head men of the different bands of Chippewa Indians, who usually assemble in a large tent on the celebration grounds for the purpose of discussing the expenditure of this money.

The Indians insist upon this item being incorporated in the bill each year, and the treaty celebration is an annual event of great importance to them. As the money is advanced from their tribal funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, this item has been included in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section seven of the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to use the same for the purpose of constructing, equipping, and maintaining a hospital, to be located on the Leech Lake Reservation, the site to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification or statement is there for that?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

TRIBAL FUNDS, CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA (HOSPITAL).

There is an urgent demand for facilities for care and treatment of the sick among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. This need has been frequently brought to the attention of the Indian Office, and the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 provided for the use of \$50,000 from the funds of the Chippewa Nation for the construction and equipment of two hospitals.

There are four Chippewa jurisdictions of considerable size, namely, the White Earth, Red Lake, Leech Lake, and Fond du Lac Reservations, and also two smaller ones—Nett Lake and Grand Portage. Plans have been made for the construction of these two hospitals at Fond du Lac and Red Lake.

The necessity for a hospital at Leech Lake, however, is equally as pressing as at the other places. There are 1,743 Indians under these jurisdictions, and from statistics for the fiscal year 1914 it is found that there were 108 known cases of trachoma.

Much sickness prevails among these Indians. Among the Indian homes little attention is paid to the proper sanitation, the houses are poorly ventilated and are crowded, so that in many cases it is utterly impossible to properly care for the sick.

As an evidence of conditions prevailing among these Indians, it is estimated that there are 326 cases of tuberculosis.

A supervisor makes mention of a visit to one home where a boy was seriously ill with pneumonia. The family lived in a poor log shack, 12 by 12 feet, with no furniture except an old stove, two beds and two chairs, a few household utensils, and, in fact, almost nothing to work with. The thermometer outside was at 25 degrees below zero, and the boy was obliged to wear his outer clothes while in bed in order to keep warm.

In this climate it will be necessary to erect a substantial building properly heated, and for this \$25,000 for both construction and equipment will be a conservative estimate.

Mr. MERITT. We have constructed hospitals, or they are in the course of construction now, at White Earth, Red Lake, and Fond du Lac Reservations, and we would like to have an appropriation to construct a hospital at Leech Lake Reservation. The Chippewa Indians have more than \$5,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States, and with such a large fund they should not be without adequate hospital facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. How far would this new hospital be located from any existing hospital?

Mr. MERITT. Probably 40 or 50 miles would be the nearest hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be all in Indian country?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; all on Indian reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. What facilities are there for a hospital around the site?

Mr. MERITT. These Indians have no facilities at all for a hospital on the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. These two hospitals you have just had appropriations for last year—have they been built or not?

Mr. MERITT. They have been advertised, and will be built before the close of the fiscal year. The appropriation was not available until August, and we have been preparing the plans and getting ready to consider it.

The CHAIRMAN. When these are built would it give facilities enough without constructing these that you want?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We need a hospital on this reservation, and after we have constructed this one I think the Chippewas will have ample hospital facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the general health conditions of the Chippewas?

Mr. MERITT. The health conditions are poor. The Graham committee visited the Chippewa country two or three years ago and they gave a rather discouraging report on the general health conditions of these Indians. They were living in such a condition, too, with \$5,000,000 of tribal money in the Treasury of the United States. Their condition should be improved.

The CHAIRMAN. Have these Indians requested your department to build this additional hospital?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I do not recall any specific request to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The general reports that you have is the reason you have made this request?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; because of the conditions and the need for the hospital.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, in the general provision for relief of distress which authorizes the construction of hospitals a limited cost of \$15,000 is placed upon the amount which will be expended for a hospital, and yesterday when we were discussing that provision you stated that amount was adequate to provide a hospital such as would be necessary and desirable upon the different reservations. Now, when we come to use the money that belongs to the Indians it appears that it is proposed to build hospitals that cost \$25,000. What explanation have you for this?

Mr. MERITT. We realize that a hospital could be constructed for \$15,000, but because of the very cold climate in Minnesota we could

construct a very much better hospital which would more nearly meet the needs of those Indians by expending \$25,000.

Mr. BURKE. It is no colder in Minnesota than in North Dakota, and you stated yesterday that such a hospital was to be built in North Dakota.

Mr. MERITT. We are going to construct a hospital for \$15,000 in North Dakota under specific instructions from Congress.

Mr. BURKE. What reservation will that hospital be built on in North Dakota?

Mr. MERITT. That is on the Turtle Mountain Reservation.

Mr. BURKE. That is in the very extreme northern part of North Dakota?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, if a hospital can be constructed and equipped there for \$15,000, why can not one be constructed at Leech Lake in Minnesota for the same amount?

Mr. MERITT. We can construct a hospital at Leech Lake for \$15,000, but we have constructed other hospitals in Minnesota at a cost of \$25,000, and we thought we might treat all the reservations alike in that State, inasmuch as we are using tribal funds.

Mr. BURKE. Yes; but the fact that we are using tribal funds does not justify us in spending more money than we expend for a similar purpose when expending money of the United States.

Mr. MERITT. I realize that.

Mr. BURKE. It ought to be the other way.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, another thing in regard to these hospitals: Was there not a hospital constructed from some fund that was found to be available previous to the enactment of the existing law which authorized the construction of two more?

Mr. MERITT. On this reservation?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And no hospital is provided for upon that reservation except the two that were authorized in the Indian appropriation bill for the current year?

Mr. MERITT. There was a hospital on the White Earth Reservation.

Mr. BURKE. White Earth is a part of the Chippewa Indian country?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. They are separate reservations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; there are Leech Lake, Red Lake, White Earth, and other Chippewa reservations.

Mr. BURKE. But they are all a part of the Chippewa country?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, there was a hospital, then, constructed out of this same fund—the Chippewa fund—on White Earth Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. There was a small hospital on the White Earth Reservation at the time the Graham committee visited it.

Mr. BURKE. Something was done to enlarge it and put it in shape to take care of the patients that were in that locality, was there not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we got authority of Congress to enlarge that hospital.

Mr. BURKE. Well, now, last year when this item was under consideration, was there not some question raised when the matter was in conference, and Mr. Miller, of Minnesota, was present, and Senator Clapp, who was one of the conferees, and it was agreed that two additional hospitals were necessary, but there was some uncertainty or doubt as to whether it ought to be on the Red Lake or the Leech Lake Reservation, but it was agreed to that one should be on the Fond du Lac Reservation, and therefore the item was made as it appears in line 13, so that one could be located on Red Lake or Leech Lake. Now, evidently you selected Red Lake?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, you come in and ask an appropriation to construct or erect a hospital on Leech Lake?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Has there been any initiative on the part of the Indians or any suggestion on their part that they ought to have an additional hospital?

Mr. MERITT. I do not know of any request from the Indians of that reservation for a hospital on that reservation.

Mr. BURKE. Now, don't you think that with the hospital already at White Earth and the two that are authorized by the Indian appropriation bill for the current year, that possibly we ought to wait and see whether it will be necessary to construct another one?

Mr. MERITT. The Indians of the Leech Lake Reservation will not take advantage of the hospitals on the Red Lake or the White Earth Reservations for the reason that they are probably 40 or 50 miles from that reservation. We have experienced considerable difficulty in getting Indians to go from one reservation to another to take advantage of the hospital facilities on another reservation.

Mr. BURKE. It is only about six months since we enacted this present law, and why were there not three hospitals provided at that time if it was necessary to have one upon each of these two reservations—Red Lake and Leech Lake?

Mr. MERITT. Because we realize we can not get in one appropriation bill all the hospitals needs of the Indian country. Last year we asked for six general hospitals on the various reservations; this year we are asking for an additional appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. Yes; but in the case of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, they have a very large fund in the Treasury, and the disposition has been to provide hospital facilities necessary for their care, and my recollection is that there was a sort of mutual understanding that two additional hospitals would supply the needs, and the only question involved was whether one of them should be on Red Lake or Leech Lake, and that was to be determined.

Mr. MERITT. We decided in favor of Red Lake because there were more Indians on Red Lake than on Leech Lake, and because the needs are greater on Red Lake.

Mr. BURKE. How many Indians are there on Leech Lake?

Mr. MERITT. Six hundred and sixty-six Indians on that reservation, but others live around there and would be in convenient access to that hospital.

Mr. BURKE. What tribe do they belong to?

Mr. MERITT. The Winnibigoshish and the Deep Creek Indians live near there.

Mr. BURKE. How many Indians on Red Lake?

Mr. MERITT. About 1,200 or 1,300 Indians, if I remember correctly.

Mr. BURKE. Now, you can see readily that it is not consistent to appropriate a larger amount of money for a hospital on a reservation that has only 650 Indians than has been appropriated for a reservation that has two or three times as many. How many on the Fond du Lac Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. About 978, Mr. Burke. We will be satisfied if you will allow us \$15,000 for that hospital on Leech Lake.

Mr. CARTER. How many bands of Chippewas have you in Minnesota?

Mr. MERITT. The Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Leech Lake, Net Lake, Red Lake, White Earth, and Vermillion Lake Reservations.

Mr. CARTER. How many?

Mr. MERITT. Seven or eight.

Mr. CARTER. Do they own those funds jointly or separately?

Mr. MERITT. Jointly. It amounts to more than \$5,000,000.

Mr. CARTER. It belongs to all those Indians you named?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. That is one of the strong reasons why we feel that all Indians should be treated alike in hospital facilities, but I think we can construct a hospital for \$15,000 that will meet the needs of that reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to use for or advance to individual Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota entitled to participate in the permanent fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota out of such fund such sum or sums as he may deem necessary or advisable from time to time, except that such sums so advanced to any one of said Indians shall not in the aggregate exceed one-fourth of the amount which would now be coming to said Indian under a pro rata distribution of said permanent fund: *Provided*, That any money received hereunder by any member of said tribe, or used for his or her benefit, shall be deducted from the share of said member in the permanent fund of the said Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to which he or she would be entitled: *Provided further*, That no funds paid hereunder to Indians shall be available for paying the debts of said Indians incurred prior to the passage of this act.

Will you please explain the object and necessity for this provision?

Mr. MERITT. I will read the short justification that we have, Mr. Chairman.

TO AUTHORIZE THE ADVANCE TO CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF A PORTION OF THE TRIBAL FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The permanent fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota now amounts to about \$5,740,941.63. The number of Chippewa Indians interested in this fund is approximately 11,228. So that if a per capita segregation of this fund were made, each Indian would receive about \$510. This proposed legislation provides that not more than one-fourth of any Indian's share in the fund shall be advanced to him or used for him by the Commission of Indian Affairs. This would, therefore, limit the amount to each Indian to approximately \$125.

Should the item be enacted into law, it is the purpose of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to confine the distribution to three general classes:

1. Those who are competent to manage their own affairs, to be used in their industrial advancement.

2. Those who are not competent to manage their own affairs but are physically able to work and are willing that their funds be used in the purchase of tools, implements, or other means of assisting themselves to become self-supporting.

3. To relieve those who are in destitute circumstances because of old age, disease, or other causes which make them unable to earn a livelihood.

Reports from the various Chippewa agencies show that many of these Indians who would fall under the second class are in practically destitute circumstances simply because they have no way to procure implements with which to work. It is also true that there are many old people who suffer especially during the winter months, to whom the proper use of the funds herein provided for would be a great advantage and who probably will not live to see the final distribution of this fund.

The proposed legislation is intended primarily to relieve distress among the Indians to whom the money rightfully belongs and does not involve an appropriation, gratuitous or otherwise. It is simply a withdrawal of funds to the credit of the Indians which, under existing law, can not be so withdrawn. Under the wording of the item, there is absolutely no possibility of inequitable or excessive distributions and, therefore, there would seem to be no reasonable objections thereto, because of such a contingency, but, on the other hand, the need of the Indians for the material for the improvement of homes and agricultural equipment, and also of the aged and sick for clothing and subsistence, are so great that there is every reason why a portion of their funds should be advanced to them at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. We will insert the whole thing at this time. Did these Indians or any of the bands of the Chippewas request this disposition of the funds to be made?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have had a request from the Indians that they be permitted to share in their funds. It was pointed out by the Graham Committee that the Chippewa Indians were in a very deplorable condition, at the same time having a large amount of money in the Treasury, and we were unable to use a dollar of that money for their benefit without specific legislative authority.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you provided, beginning line 24, that:

Provided, That any money received hereunder by any member of said tribe, or used for his or her benefit, shall be deducted from the share of said member in the permanent fund of the said Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to which he or she would be entitled.

Have you not been doing that heretofore?

Mr. MERITT. We have not been using that fund heretofore because we have not the authority of law for using it, except as authorized by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. What funds have you been using for taking care of the aged and distressed? Is there not a special fund?

Mr. MERITT. We can use the relief and distress fund, but that appropriation is so limited that we can not meet the needs of all the Indians throughout the country, and these Indians have such a large amount of money in the Treasury that it seems to me they should be permitted to get some benefit of that money before they die.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you also as to the next proviso:

Provided further, That no funds paid hereunder to Indians shall be available for paying the debts of said Indians incurred prior to the passage of this act.

Now, has it been the rule heretofore that these funds were available to pay the Indians' debts under the rules and regulations of the department?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; but we want a strict limitation put on this money, so that if the merchants found there was a possibility of payments being made by the Indians they would not advance them credit and the Indians would not get the full benefit from the provision.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the object of the provision?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Does not the law which permits the distribution or the use of tribal funds for the blind, sick, etc., apply to this fund as well as others?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the comptroller has held that the law does not apply to the Osage, Chippewas, or the Five Tribes, because of special legislation.

Mr. BURKE. What is the first tribe that you say would be affected by this?

Mr. MERITT. Those competent to manage their own affairs, to be used in their industrial advancement.

Mr. BURKE. Do you think it desirable on the part of the Government to supervise the expenditure of money that may be due to those who are competent to manage their own affairs?

Mr. MERITT. We probably will pay to the competent Indians the money that is due them, with the request that they use it for industrial betterments.

Mr. BURKE. That suggestion is quite out of accord with the reports submitted yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of dealing with Indians.

Mr. MERITT. We would be glad if the competent Indians would handle their own money, but we would use our influence to see that it was used properly.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not remove the restriction, also, to give the Indian opportunity to be responsible, whether money is involved or otherwise?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not remove all the restrictions?

Mr. MERITT. Not in the Chippewa country; the removal of restrictions or the grant of a patent in fee would give free use of land without the supervision of the department, but not to share in the distribution of this fund, because of existing legislation.

Mr. BURKE. What does the Chippewa treaty provide with relation to the ultimate distribution of their funds, do you remember?

Mr. MERITT. For 50 years after the passing of the act of 1889 that the money shall remain in the Treasury, except a certain amount for school purposes.

Mr. BURKE. The theory of that fund was that it was to be kept intact and used for the purpose of Indians as a tribe rather than to appropriate it individually, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. That was the theory of the act.

Mr. BURKE. And do we advance them the interest? Is not that the case?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. BURKE. Now, if we would permit the redrawing of individual pro rata portions, would it not be a violation of the original treaty?

Mr. MERITT. It would not be a violation of any treaty, but it would modify the act of January 14, 1889, known as the Chippewa act.

Mr. BURKE. Was not that act based on an agreement with the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. That was based on an agreement with the Indians; but of course Congress has authority at any time to modify acts of

Congress based on agreements. That was decided by the Supreme Court in the Lone Wolf case (187 U. S., 553).

Mr. BURKE. They would have the right; but might it not afford the basis for a claim being asserted at the expiration of the period, possibly?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. BURKE. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 10. For support and civilization of the Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., including pay of employees, \$20,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item, which is the same as was appropriated last year:

Support of Indians of Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated-----	\$20, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	20, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	19, 922. 49
Unexpended balance-----	77. 51

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES,

Salaries, wages, etc-----	8, 694. 17
Traveling expenses-----	35. 60
Transportation of supplies-----	200. 86
Telegraph and telephone service-----	9. 43
Subsistence supplies-----	6, 237. 00
Forage-----	49. 80
Fuel-----	922. 66
Stationery and office supplies-----	63. 96
Medical supplies-----	421. 23
Equipment, material, etc-----	2, 655. 18
Care of insane-----	365. 00
Miscellaneous-----	267. 60
Total-----	19, 922. 49

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.

Amount asked for, \$20,000. This is the same amount as was appropriated for 1915.

There are approximately 1,195 Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation. The climate is very cold and the Indians live very largely in tepees or little log houses, neither of which furnish adequate protection from the rigors of winter. For want of proper housing the sanitary conditions are very bad, and this, combined with exposures, have created a large amount of sickness, and large numbers of Indians are so broken in health as to be unable to support themselves. An additional physician at \$1,200 per annum has been employed to aid in the alleviation of their physical ills. Of the amount appropriated, about \$10,000 is used in the payment of employees, including \$2,320 (nearly one-fourth) paid Indian employees. The remainder is almost entirely needed in the purchase of subsistence for issue to the needy, in supplying fuel for the agency, feed for live stock, traveling expenses, etc.

The proposed extension of agricultural work and live-stock industry among these Indians, with a view to making them self-sustaining, will necessitate for a few years increases in the cost of administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians of Flathead Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated-----	\$12,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	12,000.00
Amount expended-----	8,325.99
Unexpended balance-----	3,674.01

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	4,378.10
Traveling expenses-----	617.23
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	26.25
Subsistence supplies-----	211.25
Forage-----	1,198.82
Fuel-----	351.38
Stationery and office supplies-----	31.00
Medical supplies-----	220.35
Equipment, material, etc-----	1,264.31
Miscellaneous-----	26.90
	8,325.99

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., 1916.

Amount asked for, \$15,000.

This is the same amount as appropriated for 1915. There are approximately 2,311 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Flathead Agency, Mont., most of whom have been allotted. Of the amount appropriated for 1915, a little over \$4,000 is used in the payment of employees, and additional assistance is needed. A portion of this fund is used for forage for agency stock, fuel, light, traveling expenses, etc. Rations are not issued to the able-bodied Indians, but there are 150 or more old and indigent Indians who must be furnished subsistence, etc.

Mr. MERITT. The Indians of the Flathead Reservation have recently been allotted, and we find there are a number of Indians on that reservation who need rations and clothing, and we are unable to supply the additional needs of those Indians with the very small appropriation now allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this \$3,000 additional for the support of those, or for the pay of employees?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we expect to use the additional amount for the support of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way, for food and clothing?

Mr. MERITT. For food and clothing for the old Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you found the amount heretofore insufficient for that purpose?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; we have 2,300 Indians on that reservation, and the amount appropriated is a very small amount for that number of Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any money in the Treasury of their own?

Mr. MERITT. They have some money in the Treasury, but it is largely hypothecated on account of work on irrigation projects.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it available for present use?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How much of that money was used last year for the pay of employees, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. BURKE. Four thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ten cents.

Mr. MERITT. For salaries I find that \$4,378.10 was used.

Mr. CARTER. Well, what was the balance used for?

Mr. MERITT. The analysis shows:

Salaries, wages, etc-----	\$4, 378. 10
Traveling expenses-----	617. 23
Heat, light, and power (service)-----	26. 65
Subsistence supplies-----	211. 25
Forage-----	1, 198. 82
Fuel-----	351. 88
Stationery and office supplies-----	31. 00
Medical supplies-----	220. 35
Equipment, material, etc-----	1, 264. 31
Miscellaneous-----	26. 90
	<hr/>
	8. 325. 99

Mr. CARTER. Well, none of it was spent for supplies and clothing, was it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; I think part of it was.

Mr. BURKE. Two hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-five cents; I do not know whether that was for subsistence and supplies for the Indians or for subsistence and supplies for the employees.

Mr. MERITT. The amount appropriated is almost necessary for the employees of that service.

Mr. CARTER. For administration purposes?

Mr. BURKE. That's what it is.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; for that reason we are asking for the increase, so we can use part of it for the support of the Indians and their relief.

Mr. BURKE. I want to ask one question, Mr. Meritt. Is it the general practice out of these appropriations made for support of civilization, to use a part of the money for purchasing of things for which we make a general appropriation? I notice that in this analysis of expenditures, the item "medical supplies, \$300.35." Now, we make an appropriation for relief and distress, etc., out of which medical supplies are purchased.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, to what extent are medical supplies purchased out of these other funds?

Mr. CARTER. General funds?

Mr. BURKE. General funds; none is stated; civilization appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. Where the general appropriation for relief and distress is exhausted we are permitted to use the general-support fund for that purpose.

Mr. BURKE. Well, I think it is better administration where we have an appropriation for a specific purpose—to make that appropriation for what is was considered necessary for that purpose—and limit other appropriations to not include things that have been already appropriated for. I am speaking generally.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$30,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item:

Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$30,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Received from sale of hides-----	588. 38
Amount appropriated-----	35,000. 00
	35,588. 38
Amount expended-----	35,484. 13
Unexpended balance-----	104. 25

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	13,669 20
Traveling expenses-----	213. 50
Transportation of supplies-----	119. 76
Telegraph and telephone service-----	54. 38
Subsistence supplies-----	9,852. 70
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	234. 12
Forage-----	690. 00
Fuel-----	1,168. 88
Stationery and office supplies-----	267. 66
Medical supplies-----	689. 90
Equipment, material, etc-----	8,229. 03
Miscellaneous-----	295. 00
	35,484. 13

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT., 1916.

Amount asked for, \$30,000.

The amount asked for is the same as appropriated last year. There are approximately 1,857 Indians, most of whom are allotted. They have recently been allotted and the surplus lands have been opened to settlement; therefore the Indians will have to be diverted from their old manner of living on the open ranges to more fixed habits, as they will be restricted to their individual holdings, and will have to depend quite largely upon agriculture for their support. Of the amount appropriated for the current year, \$4,580 covers pay of salaries of Indian employees; \$2,300 for the employment of two physicians for the Indians, and \$6,680 for other white employees. The balance is used in the purchase of subsistence for issue to sick, helpless, and dependent; for labor in lieu of rations; and for miscellaneous agency expenses such as forage for live stock, fuel for the agency buildings, traveling expenses, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Mr. BURKE. No; except we ought to modify these provisions—support and civilization. The item is misleading. It is money appropriated for administration purposes. There isn't any of it used for this purpose, as a general proposition—support and civilization. We use it all the way through the bill, and have for years, and it would indicate it was money appropriated to relieve the Indians in some way, but it is money used to pay administrative expense largely.

Mr. MERITT. Very largely, Mr. Burke; and for that reason we have in the last few years incorporated in these items "including pay of employees."

Mr. BURKE. That is the principal thing. We include that as a mere incident, and when these, the real things that the appropriation is for, should be the main items.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is—

For support and civilization of Indians at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Indians of Blackfeet Agency, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated-----	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	15,000.00
Amount expended-----	13,763.06
Unexpended balance-----	1,236.94

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	8,153.33
Telegraph and telephone service-----	.49
Subsistence supplies-----	3,819.77
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	2.88
Fuel-----	393.30
Medical supplies-----	746.83
Equipment, material, etc-----	646.46
	13,763.06

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.

Amount asked for \$15,000.

Appropriated for 1915, \$15,000.

Indian population, approximately 2,842, mostly allotted.

Of the amount appropriated, \$9,420 is used at present for pay of employees, and it is quite probable that in 1916 some more of the employees (now paid from Indian moneys' proceeds of labor) will have to be paid from the appropriation herein requested. Provision is also necessary for the purchase of fuel, feed, subsistence for the needy, traveling expenses, etc. Effort is being made to get the Indians to establish themselves on their allotments, build houses and other permanent improvements, put their allotments under cultivation, and so develop them as to make them productive and capable of supporting a family, as well as comfortable homes.

There are also a number of Indians on this reservation who are old and indigent and require rations. The office is making a special effort to see that these Indians do not suffer for the want of food and clothing, and a much larger appropriation than requested could be used for this purpose.

Mr. BURKE. I would like to ask one question about that Fort Peck. In the analysis of expenditures, under Fort Peck, is an item of subsistence supplies, \$9,852.70. Now, if you have not availed—what that was expended for? I mean who got these supplies? I wish you would furnish this information.

Mr. MERITT. I will furnish it for the record.

Detailed analysis of expenditures for subsistence from the appropriation "Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, Mont., 1914"-----	\$9,852.70
Beef-----	\$6,894.40
Bacon-----	1,519.29
Flour-----	748.00
Coffee-----	327.70
Sugar-----	130.35
Beans-----	92.00
Hard bread-----	65.63
Rice-----	19.95
Sundry groceries-----	55.33

9,852.70

Mr. BURKE. And I call your attention again to an item in the analysis of \$689.90 for medical supplies. While we are upon it, in getting that other information, Mr. Meritt, give us a statement of the item "Equipment, material, etc., \$8,229.03, so we can see what that is used for.

Mr. MERITT. I will incorporate that in the record.

Detailed analysis of expenditures for equipment from the appropriation "Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, Mont., 1914"----- \$8, 229. 03

Bulls and heifers-----	\$5, 800. 00
Hardware and tools-----	387. 10
Fence posts-----	311. 04
Lumber for general purposes-----	249. 20
Surveying instruments-----	246. 50
Blankets-----	237. 25
Household furniture-----	179. 90
Wagon parts-----	116. 92
Cement-----	99. 75
Leather-----	99. 12
Repairs to machinery-----	67. 23
Stoves-----	62. 51
Iron and steel-----	56. 72
Rope-----	37. 75
Cotton waste-----	24. 68
Miscellaneous-----	253. 36

8, 229. 03

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For maintenance and operation, including repairs of the Milk River irrigation system on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$20,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten.

What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Maintenance and operation, Milk River irrigation system, Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated----- \$20, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated-----	15, 000. 00
Amount expended-----	14, 791. 45

Unexpended balance-----	208. 55
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	11, 881. 84
Traveling expenses-----	207. 09
Transportation of supplies-----	80. 24
Telegraph and telephone service-----	2. 55
Forage-----	23. 00
Fuel-----	84. 25
Stationery and office supplies-----	6. 28
Equipment, material, etc-----	2, 426. 20
Rent-----	80. 00
	<hr/>
	14, 791. 45

FORT BELKNAP IRRIGATION PROJECT, DISTRICT No. 3, \$20,000.

Area, 839 square miles.

Population, 1,180.

Value of land, \$50 per acre.

Area under irrigation ditches, 30,000 acres.

Area cultivated by Indians, 8,400 acres.

Area cultivated by Catholic mission, 160 acres.

Total cost to June 30, 1914, \$233,352.93.

Estimated cost (see below).

There are approximately 1,180 Indians of the Gros Ventre and Assinaboine Tribes occupying this reservation, and practically all are benefited by the various irrigation systems.

The irrigated tracts are widely separated and are carried under the following heads in our irrigation reports: Milk River system, White Bear system, Peoples Creek system, Lodgepole and Big Warm system, Three Mile Coulee system, and miscellaneous ditches, which includes a pumping system used to irrigate a portion of the Government garden and farm.

The systems in their present state of completion include 19.5 miles of ditches having capacities over 50 second-feet, and 66½ miles of ditches having capacities less than 50 second-feet.

The reservation is unallotted. Until a short time ago land surveys had not been completed. An accurate measurement of the irrigable land has not been made as yet. However, it is estimated that there are approximately 30,000 acres of land under the systems now completed and under construction.

At the present time there are 8,400 acres being irrigated. All land on this reservation is cultivated by Indians or white men married to Indian women, except 160 acres, which land is cultivated by the Catholic mission.

During the past irrigation season there was a very marked increase in the interest taken and work done by the Indians under some of the units.

The total expenditure on irrigation work to June 30, 1914, was \$233,352.93. Estimates for the completed project have not been made on account of the lack of funds for survey work. Up to the present time work has been done only as the needs of the Indians demanded, or as required by the necessity of repairs to the old systems.

The value of the irrigated land in this locality varies from \$30 to \$100 per acre, according to the location. The average value is probably about \$50 per acre. Without irrigation it is doubtful if any of this land is worth more than \$10 per acre.

Several of these systems were constructed years ago and all of the structures were made of timber. The average life of a timber structure in this locality is about 12 years, and a great many of the old structures on these systems are now unfit for use.

The funds requested for the fiscal year 1916 are necessary for the replacement of the old timber structures with modern structures of the permanent concrete type. Also for the extension of incompleted lateral systems to meet the demands for more irrigable land and for the maintenance and operation of the present constructed systems.

Mr. BURKE. What is the status of the Milk River irrigation project?

Mr. MERITT. We have a gentleman here, Mr. Hanna, the engineer in charge, who is familiar with that. I will ask him to explain this statement. Just make a general statement as to this item.

Mr. HANNA. We have approximately 86 miles of canals and laterals at present completed and 182 structures in this system. The estimated acreage on the ditches is 30,000 and in the present state of completion we can irrigate about 15,600 with the laterals at present constructed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money has been spent to the present time?

Mr. HANNA. \$233,352.93.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the whole estimate for the project?

Mr. HANNA. We have no complete estimate for it; we have no complete service as yet.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you state "for maintenance and operation." How much have you now completed?

Mr. HANNA. About 15,600.

The CHAIRMAN. Acres?

Mr. HANNA. Acres; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How was that distributed among the Indians?

Mr. HANNA. We have given allotments of 40 acres to individuals. In some cases they apparently have more than one 40-acre tract.

The CHAIRMAN. What part of that 40 acres is irrigated, and crops raised on it?

Mr. HANNA. That is all irrigable, but of course they have not irrigated all of it; 8,400 acres actually irrigated on the project last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. HANNA. Eighty-four hundred acres were actually irrigated on the project last year.

The CHAIRMAN. And they have water for 30,000, you say?

Mr. HANNA. Approximately.

The CHAIRMAN. Already completed. Now, what is the reason the rest is not irrigated, the rest of the water—the rest of the land?

Mr. HANNA. Well, we are supplying water as fast as the Indians will use it. We have been completing our ditches to meet the needs of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The point is this: They are not using the land already under ditch. What is the necessity of appropriating \$10,000, or any amount, to continue this irrigation?

Mr. HANNA. We have \$233,352 invested in a system there, and all constructed with timber structures originally, and this work was commenced in 1895, and carried on from year to year afterwards, and these structures are about gone now.

The CHAIRMAN. Are white persons lessees of the Indians doing a considerable part of this work on the acreage or not?

Mr. HANNA. There are no lessees on the Fort Belknap Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Indians are doing the entire work?

Mr. HANNA. The Indians, or the white men working with the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be done with this \$20,000 appropriation? How do you propose to spend it?

Mr. HANNA. For maintenance and operation.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "maintenance"?

Mr. HANNA. Replacing these old structures, principally; clearing ditches, brush, willows, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have willows that fill up the ditches and cause trouble and destruction of property?

Mr. HANNA. Very badly at times.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find that to be the worst thing in that country toward keeping the water out of the ditches properly?

Mr. HANNA. Well, between the willows and the silt. Of course the willows make the silt worse. The Milk River is very muddy in flood seasons. It is quite heavily loaded with silt.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you estimated per mile as to the cost to keep one of those ditches clean?

Mr. HANNA. We have not; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many miles have you completed already?

Mr. HANNA. Approximately 86 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Eighty-six miles?

Mr. HANNA. Of the main ditch and laterals.

The CHAIRMAN. Still you have no estimate of the cost of keeping one of those ditches clean, so as to furnish water to the Indians?

Mr. HANNA. We do not have to clean them every year.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, but in 10 years how much would you spend on a mile for one of those?

Mr. HANNA. The average cost of maintenance for a period of seven years was something like \$2.

The CHAIRMAN. Well then, would not this \$30,000 cover that?

Mr. HANNA. No; that is the average cost on different features for seven years.

The CHAIRMAN. Would this appropriation for one year not be rather large for that purpose?

Mr. HANNA. No; we have a lot of structures to be replaced. We have one entire system with the structures absolutely useless.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that because of overflows of the flood waters, or the natural decay of the structures?

Mr. MERITT. Those were wooden structures, Mr. Chairman, and should be replaced with concrete as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you replacing any of it with concrete?

Mr. HANNA. Yes, sir; as soon as we can get funds to do it with. This would be for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Principally for concrete structures?

Mr. BURKE. Are some of these lands, you say, now being actually irrigated and cultivated?

Mr. HANNA. About 8,400 acres last season.

Mr. BURKE. They have been allotted?

Mr. HANNA. They are unallotted.

Mr. BURKE. You say they are?

Mr. HANNA. Unallotted.

Mr. BURKE. How are they used?

Mr. HANNA. We have given tentative allotments or tentative farms to heads of families, and those who were able to cultivate them and use them.

Mr. BURKE. How much to a family?

Mr. HANNA. Forty acres to an individual. In the case of some families, where a man was able to handle 80 acres, we would give him two allotments, one in his name and one in his wife's or children's.

Mr. BURKE. You call these tentative allotments; does that mean that ultimately the allotment will be confirmed?

Mr. HANNA. We give every assurance that we will do all we can to see they get this when an allotment is finally made.

Mr. BURKE. To what extent are any Indians farming these allotments themselves?

Mr. HANNA. A very large per cent of it is farmed by Indians.

Mr. BURKE. Do they pay any maintenance or operating assessments?

Mr. HANNA. No; they never have paid any.

Mr. BURKE. How productive are the lands?

Mr. HANNA. They are productive, with irrigation.

Mr. BURKE. Well, is there any reason why they should not pay annually a maintenance charge?

Mr. HANNA. Well, there is a principal objection that I would have so far, and that is that they are unallotted.

Mr. BURKE. If they get the use of the land, and they have some assurance that they are going to get it, it would seem as though they ought to pay for it.

Mr. HANNA. Well, I think so myself. To make it a business proposition, they will eventually have to pay for the upkeep of the system.

Mr. BURKE. The trouble with the Indian has been that he has been allowed to understand that whatever he has the Government will pay for, and whatever he can get out of the land that is allotted to him is his. He ought to be required to pay for some of the privileges that he enjoys, the same as anybody else, and he would appreciate it more. We ought not to go on appropriating money indefinitely to pay operating and maintenance charges on an irrigation project that is completed, and that's what this is, I understand.

Mr. HANNA. That's what it amounts to.

Mr. BURKE. What's the value of these irrigated lands?

Mr. HANNA. We estimate it at \$50 an acre.

Mr. BURKE. That's all; I do not think we want to go on paying operation expenses.

Mr. HANNA. I do not think any of it will be worth more than \$10 an acre without irrigation.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it cost the Government to build these ditches?

Mr. HANNA. It has been done very cheaply at Fort Belknap for the whole 30,000 acres, which is, I believe, something like \$6 an acre. The lateral system is not completed.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it be when completed?

Mr. HANNA. We have not enough surface to make definite estimates yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Twelve dollars an acre?

Mr. HANNA. I do not think so. I consider the system much over half completed now.

The CHAIRMAN. You are sure the \$10 will cover it per acre?

Mr. HANNA. Not sure, but I would estimate it that way.

Mr. BURKE. Ultimately the Indians will pay for this?

Mr. HANNA. It is entirely a revertible fund.

Mr. BURKE. That is another reason why the Indian, who may be using the lands, ought to be required to pay a maintenance charge, because otherwise it is a discrimination in favor of him as against an Indian who may live in some other part of the reservation and is not enjoying the benefits of irrigated land; that is, whatever is charged to all the tribe eventually comes out of each individual member and reduces his pro rata share that much.

Mr. HANNA. I fully agree with that statement; but we can consider on Fort Belknap Reservation that all the Indians are benefited by irrigation, and that alters the matter in a way.

Mr. BURKE. If that is the case that will justify it.

Mr. MERITT. I was on the Fort Belknap Reservation last summer, Mr. Chairman, and those Indians have a wonderful opportunity there as to grazing and irrigable lands. Hay and alfalfa are the principal products.

Mr. BURKE. They have a local market for it?

Mr. MERITT. I think they sell hay there in the local market.

Mr. HANNA. They have a local market there for everything they can raise.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they raise potatoes, corn, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. I do not think they raise corn.

Mr. HANNA. Some, but garden produce principally.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any wheat country there?

Mr. HANNA. The upland is wheat land.

The CHAIRMAN. Not the low ground?

Mr. MERITT. One of the greatest difficulties on that reservation is the mosquitoes. The people go about with mosquito netting around their heads.

The CHAIRMAN. Shall we take up the irrigation matter or pass that over at the present?

The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$3,600; for pay of second blacksmith (article eight, same treaty), \$1,200; in all, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$6, 000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	6, 000
Amount expended-----	5, 090
Unexpended balance-----	110

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc----- 5, 890

Amount asked for, \$6,000.

Appropriated for 1915, \$6,000.

Indian population, 1,693.

This is the amount appropriated annually to fulfill the obligations of the United States to provide certain employees for the Crow Indians under the treaty of May 7, 1868, ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stats. L., 649). Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

Article 8 of the treaty mentioned provides, inter alia, that—

"Such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

There appears to be no limitation in time, and said provisions continue in force.

Mr. MERITT. This is a treaty item.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have struck out line 7, page 45.

Mr. MERITT. That is the amount that was appropriated for that district, and we would not require an appropriation for this next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen

hundred and seventy-seven), including Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article seven, treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$85,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a treaty item.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered for this item:

Support of Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoes, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated	\$85,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated	85,000.00
Amount expended	79,056.76

Unexpended balance	5,943.24
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	20,792.03
Traveling expenses	641.39
Transportation of supplies	2,607.95
Telegraph and telephone service	138.47
Printing, binding, and advertising	11.00
Subsistence supplies	31,307.20
Dry goods, clothing, etc	19.94
Forage	1,417.95
Fuel	802.10
Stationery and office supplies	9.25
Medical supplies	604.09
Equipment, material, etc	6,116.22
Tuition, etc., in mission schools	14,333.67
Miscellaneous	255.50
	79,056.76

Amount asked for, \$85,000.

This is the same amount as has been granted in previous years and is for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the treaty with the Indians. Of the amount asked for, about \$6,280 is for pay of Indian employees and \$13,955 for pay of white employees, including three physicians; approximately \$45,000 is for issuance of subsistence, etc., to Indians, labor in lieu of rations, etc.; \$15,000 for contracts with mission schools; balance for forage for Government animals, fuel, traveling expenses of superintendent, physicians, and other employees, etc.

The population of these two tribes aggregates 2,309 members, of whom 1,433 are Northern Cheyennes under the jurisdiction of the Tongue River Agency, Mont., and 873 are Arapahos under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Shoshone Indian School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

The agreement with the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and also with the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, dated September 26, 1876, was ratified by the act of February 28, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 254). The treaty of May 10, 1868, with the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho Indians was ratified July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 655).

Article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 655), reads as follows:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settle upon the reservation a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

In the fifth article of the agreement of February 28, 1877, the United States agrees to provide all necessary aid to assist the Indians in the work of civilization and to furnish subsistence and certain specified rations. As will be seen, no amount is mentioned or specific period fixed.

Article 5, agreement of February 28, 1877 (19 Stats. L., 254), reads as follows:

"In consideration of the foregoing cession of territory and rights, and upon

full compliance with each and every obligation assumed by the said Indians, the United States does agree to provide all necessary aid to assist the said Indians in the work of civilization, to furnish to them schools and instruction in mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by the treaty of 1868. Also to provide said Indians with subsistence consisting of the ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef (or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon), one-half pound of flour, and one-half pound of corn; and for every one hundred rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, and three pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Said rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves. Rations shall in all cases be issued to the head of each separate family; and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of six and fourteen years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school. Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon lands which are suitable for cultivation, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted), and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for their labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life. The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions and in finding employment, and will purchase such surplus, as far as may be required, for supplying food to those Indians, parties to the agreement, who are unable to sustain themselves; and will also employ Indians, so far as practicable, in the performance of Government work upon their reservations."

Mr. BURKE. Will that amount soon decrease, in your opinion, Mr. Meritt? Is it likely to?

Mr. MERITT. We think probably later on we can decrease that amount, but we thought it would not be safe to ask for the decrease this year.

Mr. BURKE. Some part of the industrial appropriation has been expended there, has it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And also they were permitted to spend their portion of the \$3,000,000 trust fund for stock, were they not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. I notice you have stricken out several words, beginning line 14.

Mr. MERITT. We have stricken out the words "subsistence and civilization of," as there was a repetition there, Mr. Burke, and we thought it would be well to strike out those words.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the employment of "line riders" along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, \$1,500.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Line riders, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated-----	\$1,500
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated-----	1,500
Amount expended-----	1,440

Unexpended balance-----	60
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc ----- 1,440

The two men employed under this appropriation have previously been used along the boundary of the southeastern portion of the reservation in order to protect the interests of the Indians and prevent their live stock from leaving the reservation and going onto adjoining lands. They have also been used to some extent for the purpose of apprehending persons stealing and killing live stock on the reservation and in work of a general character in connection with the live-stock interests of the Indians. The amount requested is the same as has been appropriated in previous years.

Mr. MERITT. This is the usual item, and no increase is asked.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find it necessary to continue that system?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be cheaper to build a fence along that line?

Mr. MERITT. We need these line riders to guard the cattle as well as ride the fence.

Mr. BURKE. I supposed that was his business, to ride to the fence.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. You do not mean you would protect the whole southern and eastern boundary of the Indian reservation for \$1,500? The line rider is the man who looks after the fences?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support and civilization of Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewas, and other indigent and homeless Indians in the State of Montana, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted for this item:

Support of Rocky Boys Band of Chippewas and other Indians, Montana.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated ----- \$10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Unexpended balance ----- 15,011.77

Amount expended ----- 5,446.58

Unexpended balance ----- 9,565.19

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Traveling expenses ----- 103.05

Transportation of supplies ----- 104.20

Subsistence supplies ----- 5,169.33

Miscellaneous ----- 70.00

5,446.58

Appropriation for which analysis of expenditures is given, styled, "Support of Chief Rocky Boys Band of Chippewas, Montana."

The amount of \$10,000 requested for the support and civilization of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewas and other dependent and homeless Indians in the State of Montana is required to provide for the needs of these Indians who have no means of procuring food and shelter necessary for their existence. There are approximately 500 of these Indians wintering around different portions of Montana, the main bands being located near Great Falls, Havre, and Helena, Mont. The more industrious travel over the State during the summer months of the year procuring such employment as may be available but do not accumulate sufficient to provide for their needs during the winter months.

It is generally understood that many of these Indians belong to the Cree Tribe, but their association and intermarriage with the Chippewas in the State of Montana has led the people living there to class them as one tribe and the attention of the department is called to their condition in such manner that it is absolutely necessary to provide for their needs during the winter months.

Arrangements were made a few years ago to locate them on the Blackfeet Reservation, but the land set aside there is unsuitable for agricultural purposes owing to the high altitude and severe winters and it was therefore impossible for the Indians to make a living at that place. Bills have been introduced with a view to providing a reservation for these Indians elsewhere and the general impression seems to be that all or part of the Fort Assiniboine Reservation will be the most satisfactory place on which they can be located. The Indians themselves seem to take that view of the situation and it is understood that a large number of them have moved or are making arrangements to move to that reservation and camp there during the winter months or until provision can be made for permanently locating them on lands set aside for their benefit.

A considerable number of these Indians are unable, by reason of age or other physical disability, to provide for their own needs and it will probably be necessary to provide for their needs each year, to a more or less extent, until arrangements can be made to locate them on their lands and provide means for them to embark in some profitable industrial pursuit whereby they can earn their own living.

Mr. BURKE. That \$10,000 appropriation in the existing Indian appropriation bill was the first appropriation for this purpose, was it not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there was an appropriation prior to that.

Mr. BURKE. Was that not for the purpose of rounding them up?

Mr. MERITT. That was for the benefit of those Indians in locating them on lands within the Blackfeet Reservation. We have had considerable trouble in keeping them of that reservation.

Mr. BURKE (reads):

The Indian in the appropriation act of June 30, 1913, * * * moneys heretofore appropriated for the Indians * * * shall remain available until expended.

Now, this year we appropriated \$10,000, and you ask \$10,000 more?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; those Indians travel over the State of Montana and locate in or near the cities, and have been a nuisance to the citizens.

Mr. BURKE. Have you got them finally located anywhere or do they still wander?

Mr. MERITT. We have part of them on the Assiniboine Reservation at this time and hope to be able to keep them there this winter.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States not to exceed the sum of \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana, for the purpose of purchasing and caring for cattle for the use of said Indians, to enable them to become self-supporting, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as said Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what justification have you for this item?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item; it is short and I will read it, Mr. Chairman:

TRIBAL FUNDS, BLACKFEET INDIANS, PURCHASE OF CATTLE.

The amount of \$150,000, requested to be set aside from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana, is for the purpose of purchasing live stock to assist the Indians in embark-

ing in the live-stock industry. There are at the present time about 2,500 Indians living on that reservation, a number of whom are already successful stockmen and have good herds, but there is quite a large number who have no cattle at all. The land on the Blackfeet Reservation is especially adapted to the grazing of live stock and, owing to the shortness of the summer season, is not especially suitable for agricultural purposes. The allotments made to these Indians comprise 280 acres of grazing land and 40 acres of irrigable land each. Owing to the fact that it is impracticable to make a success of agriculture, a large portion of these Indians seek employment elsewhere at day labor, and their homes and allotments are therefore particularly neglected.

If the reservation is properly stocked with cattle, beneficial use can be made of the grazing facilities available and the general condition of the Indians can be improved by harvesting hay and raising alfalfa and other forage, which can be utilized in feeding the live stock, and for which a ready market can be had at home on account of the need of providing winter food for them. Several years ago the leasing of tribal lands to outsiders for grazing purposes was discontinued, with a view to giving the Indians an opportunity to procure herds of their own which were to be grazed on the reservation, and as a result there are at the present time only about 2,500 head of live stock being grazed thereon by outsiders. The office endeavored to make arrangements to purchase live stock from the Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund, but the comptroller ruled that under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 354), only one-third of the amount available could be used for that purpose under the law, and, after purchasing stallions needed for improving the horse industry, the balance available was so limited that it was considered inadvisable to make the purchase at that time. Many of the Indians are without resources to provide for their own needs and it is necessary, to a large extent, to expend funds to provide for them—a condition which is inexcusable in view of the grazing resources of the reservation.

The balance available of this fund July 1, 1914, including refunds, was \$210,823.19, which, after deducting the sum of \$25,297.73, already hypothecated for the present year, leaves a balance of \$185,525.46.

I was on the Blackfeet Reservation this last summer. They have the finest grazing lands I saw on my entire trip to the Pacific coast. I believe that those Indians could do well with a herd purchased out of their tribal funds.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many have been purchased so far?

Mr. MERITT. We have not purchased any cattle for those Indians yet. We have set aside \$75,000 out of the \$600,000 in the current appropriation act to purchase cattle next spring.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any cattle on the reservation at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. There are—belonging to individual Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of the lands leased to cattlemen—stock raisers?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been heretofore leased?

Mr. MERITT. It was leased up to two or three years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. It brought quite an amount of money for the Indians, did it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; there was a considerable amount received for grazing the stock; but the individual Indian could not develop a stock industry so long as outside cattle were permitted to graze on the reservation, and it was decided at that time to exclude the cattle of outside people—the white lessees.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you considered that cattle are so high now that you can not purchase many head?

Mr. MERITT. We realize we will have to pay a high price for cattle. At the same time, we believe that, because of the high price of cattle

we will be able to make considerable money for the Indians on their investment.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of cattle do you propose to put there—steers?

Mr. MERITT. White-faced southern cattle, 2 years old, purchased for spring delivery.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose making it a beef or breeding ranch?

Mr. MERITT. A beef and breeding ranch.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That any moneys which may be due from the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, State of Montana, and unpaid on June first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, for property purchased under the provisions of the sections of the Indian appropriation acts approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages seventy to eighty-three), appropriating the sum of \$25,000 for the purchase of implements and other equipment for said Indians, under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior might prescribe for the repayment by the Indians to the United States of the sum so expended, and March third, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages seven hundred and eighty-one to seven hundred and ninety-five), authorizing the use of the repayments made by the Indians until June first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall be collected as soon thereafter as is practicable, and any moneys heretofore or hereafter repaid by the Indians shall be available for reexpenditure under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for its repayment to the United States in the purchase of seeds, live stock, vehicles, harness, machinery, tools, implements, and other agricultural equipment, and for such other purposes as may be deemed proper in promoting the civilization and support of said Indians until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

Please explain that item, beginning at line 10 and ending at line 10 on the next page.

Mr. MERITT. I will be glad to read you the justification, which explains that item fully.

TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR REPAYMENT AND RETURN TO THE TREASURY OF THE SUM OF \$25,000 HERETOFORE APPROPRIATED FOR ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY AND SELF-SUPPORT AMONG THE INDIANS ON THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

The act of Congress approved April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-83), appropriated the sum of \$25 000 for the purchase of implements and other equipment for the Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the repayment of the money to the United States. The act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-795), authorized the use of the repayments made by the Indians until June 1, 1915.

The records of the Indian Office show that the total purchases made from this fund amount to approximately \$29,768.26, and the property purchased, except a traction engine and coal for its operation, and two separators, was sold to 164 Indians. The sum of \$10,836.70 has been returned to the Treasury; about \$6,382.67 was expended for the purchase of traction engine and separators referred to, including labor and fuel to operate the engine, and \$4,888.62 are still due thereon; the balance of the amount of the appropriation, or \$9,274.68, is still due from the Indians. Inasmuch as the traction engine and separators were bought for the use of the Indians generally, and also at the agency and school, reimbursement of the amount expended therefor will be made from tribal funds in the near future, so that the money due from the Indians will be the only outstanding obligation.

All of the Indians who participated in the use of this appropriation have received material benefits therefrom, but unfortunately by reason of their isolation from markets it has been impracticable for them to engage extensively in the growing of sugar beets, the industry it was intended to encourage when

the fund was established, and poor crop seasons since have made it hard for them to earn sufficient to provide a livelihood for themselves and families and completely settle their accounts. Work horses, plows, and other agricultural equipment were purchased for the Indians. An effort is now being made to adjust the unpaid accounts, and while there is little, if any, doubt that the entire sum will be eventually returned, it may work a hardship upon some of the Indians to insist that full payment be made before June 1, 1915. On November 5, 1914, the superintendent in charge reported that statements of unpaid accounts were sent to the Indian debtors, and that quite a number made payments since receiving the statements. It is believed the Indians are acting absolutely fair and honest in this matter, but their opportunities to gain an income are few.

Approximately \$235,000 have been expended in the construction of irrigation projects, and it is very necessary that equipment be provided for the use of the Indians. Not very many Indians have good work horses and many of them are unprovided with agricultural implements. They have no money and the only hope for them is through a reimbursable appropriation such as is sought. It must be remembered that these Indians live in a very severe climate, where the markets are limited, where the seasons are short, and where there is no work for the young men to support their families during the winter and where the prices of goods and merchandise are very high. With a reimbursable appropriation available the Government can buy through one of its Indian warehouses bills of equipment, which can be sold to the Indians at cost under the reimbursable plan. It is estimated that it will require \$75,000 to purchase the teams of horses for work and breeding purposes, cows, agricultural equipment, wagons, harness, and stallions required to properly equip these Indians.

The Gros Ventre Indians on this reservation have asked that the time for returning the money heretofore appropriated be extended for a period of at least five years from June 1, 1915, and the superintendent in charge reports that the Indians have now reached a stage where they will be able to make beneficial use of the money. The prospects for developing the cattle and horse industry at this reservation are exceedingly promising, and if the appropriation is made much advancement in the right direction may be anticipated. These Indians are unallotted and the reservation consists of 497,600 acres of land, valued at \$3,899,600. The value of the timber on the reservation amounts to approximately \$192,000, so that there are ample tribal resources to guarantee the return of the money.

We simply would like to have the time extended in which to return this money to the Treasury, so that it will conform to the time allowed in other similar appropriations.

MR. BURKE. That is all there is in the proposition?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

MR. BURKE. Would the \$10,000 that has been returned to the Treasury be then available, part of this money in the Treasury now?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir. The part of this money that has been returned.

MR. BURKE. Would that be available if we passed this act, without appropriation? Is it available now, under that act?

MR. MERITT. We can use it until 1915.

MR. BURKE. And then if we extend that until June, 1925, that's all that would be necessary?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 11. For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebraska, including pay of superintendent, \$78,800, of which sum not exceeding \$10,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements; for physician's cottage, \$3,000; in all, \$81,800.

You have that \$81,000 this year, and last year \$85,000 was appropriated. What justification and statement have you for this?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted in support of this item:

Indian school, Genoa, Nebr.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated	\$71,000.00
Also \$14,000 in 1915 act for buildings.	

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated	72,300.00
Amount expended	66,942.64

Unexpended balance Oct. 1	¹ 5,357.36
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries, wages, etc	25,536.16
Transportation of supplies	590.16
Heat, light, and power (service)	4.85
Telegraph and telephone service	169.11
Subsistence supplies	12,180.92
Dry goods, clothing, etc	7,166.90
Forage	688.19
Fuel	3,484.13
Stationery and office supplies	47.53
Educational supplies	1,121.41
Medical supplies	396.56
Equipment, material, etc	9,400.70
Construction	2,861.84
Repairs (to plant)	3,026.05
Miscellaneous	268.13
Total	66,942.64

There was also expended from the appropriation "Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., buildings," \$2,576.25.

[Payable from "Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., 1914."]

Capacity, 345.
Enrollment, 397.
Average, 340.

Salaries:

Superintendent	\$2,000
Clerk	1,000
Assistant clerk	720
Do	780
Physician	660
Disciplinarian	840
Principal teacher	1,000
Music teacher	720
Teacher	690
Do	660
Do	630
Do	600
Do	600
Do	600
Matron	840
Assistant matron	600
Do	540
Teacher of housekeeping	720
Nurse	720
Seamstress	600

Salaries—Continued.

Assistant seamstress	\$300
Laundress	500
Baker	540
Cook	600
Assistant cook	500
Farmer	900
Assistant	300
Carpenter	780
Tailor	900
Shoe and harness maker	780
Blacksmith	780
Gardener	780
Dairyman	780
Engineer	1,000
Assistant engineer	800
Laborer	720
Assistant	300
Do	600
Total	27,380

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property) -----	\$250, 650
Number of buildings -----	38
Number of employees -----	38
Total salaries -----	\$27, 380
Average attendance of pupils -----	340
Enrollment -----	397
Capacity -----	375
Cost per capita based on enrollment -----	¹ \$181. 54
Cost per capita based on average attendance -----	¹ \$211. 98
Area of school lands cultivated (acres) -----	320
Value of products of school -----	\$9, 966

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support -----	\$61, 600
Repairs and improvements -----	11, 000
New buildings -----	6, 000
Total -----	78, 600

Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 400 pupils and superintendent's salary -----	\$68, 800
Repairs and improvements -----	10, 000
New buildings -----	3, 000
Total -----	81,800

Quite extensive repairs to this school plant are necessary. The large dormitory for the girls is in very bad repair and should have sleeping porches added. This would require \$4,000 or \$5,000. The dining room, kitchen, and gymnasium buildings are also in poor condition and will require between \$1,000 and \$1,500 to place them in proper repair. The building formerly occupied by employees and intended to be used as a small girls' dormitory needs considerable repair work, which it is estimated will require \$1,500. There are six cottages, occupied by industrial employees and their families, which need to have heat installed and other necessary repairs.

A resident physician who can give all of his time to the school is needed at Genoa, but until a cottage is provided the present plan of employing a contract physician, who gives only a part of his time, must be continued. A resident physician is able to give instruction in sanitation to the pupils and look after general health conditions at the school.

This is a nonreservation boarding school, located on 320 acres of land formerly within the old Pawnee Reservation. There is no existing reservation under the supervision of this school, and no Indian population other than the pupils of the school.

The CHAIRMAN. I desire to ask you why you raise from 375 to 400? What necessity is there for that?

Mr. MERITT. Congress heretofore has authorized improvements at that school, which will now enable us to take care of 400 instead of 375.

The CHAIRMAN. But we understood when we granted you that money for the purpose of building a number of buildings and facilities for students that it was only for 375; and if the department has provided for 400, they have exceeded what we intended to give them—the amount of pupils we provided for. Is that not so?

¹ This includes \$4,217.14 used in the transportation of pupils and \$6,799.35 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$6,154.44, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

Mr. MERITT. The plant is now sufficiently equipped so we can care for 400 pupils, and we thought it would be good administration to provide for those additional 25, inasmuch as the overhead charges would be about the same.

Mr. BURKE. Rather an expensive school, Mr. Meritt, considering the attendance.

Mr. MERITT. The per capita cost is \$211. That is rather high.

Mr. BURKE. It is. It seems to me, with the productiveness of the land in that section of Nebraska, we ought to run that school for less money.

Mr. MERITT. The per capita cost, based on the enrollment, is \$181, which brings it down to a comparatively reasonable figure.

Mr. BURKE. Well, I know; but if the cost on attendance is what it is, really is it not,—your appropriation, if I figure correctly, is \$197. I see you have an estimate for \$3,000 for physician's cottage. Do you have a physician who gives his entire time to the work?

Mr. MERITT. We have had a contract physician at that school, but we deem it advisable to have a resident physician at the school, so he can look after not only the health of the Indians, but the sanitary conditions of the school plant.

Mr. BURKE. Is not that a departure?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; we have at a great many of our nonreservation schools resident physicians at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 12. For support and civilization of Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, \$18,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The same estimate is given as last year.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Indians in Nevada.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$18,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	18,500.00
Amount expended-----	17,064.35
Unexpended balance-----	1,435.65

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc-----	5,983.29
Traveling expenses-----	229.83
Transportation of supplies-----	292.98
Telegraph and telephone service-----	100.16
Printing, binding, and advertising-----	1.90
Subsistence supplies-----	3,377.99
Dry goods, clothing, etc-----	15.66
Forage-----	1,147.29
Fuel-----	1,697.00
Stationery and office supplies-----	3.10
Medical supplies-----	511.76
Equipment, material, etc-----	3,260.83
Miscellaneous-----	452.56
	<u>17,064.35</u>

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, NEVADA, 1916, \$18,500.

The Indian population of this State is approximately 5,260, of which about half live on reservations, while the others are scattered, living mostly on the public domain. The last few years, however, have brought into the State large numbers of white settlers, who are now occupying and using much of the land formerly occupied by these Indians, and it has therefore become necessary for them to seek other means of livelihood. The Government has put irrigation systems on some of the reservations, and though the Indians are anxious to cultivate these reclaimed lands, they are not supplied with means other than a few ponies and a few insufficient implements.

About all the previous appropriations cover are the administrative work, a little medical work, rations for the more extremely needy, traveling expenses for supervisory officials, and the absolutely necessary agency needs.

The value of the crops raised by these Indians in 1913 was \$60,447, of which amount \$35,747 was consumed. Of the 5,000 Indians, 218 are mentally or physically disabled and 313 Indians all told receive rations valued at about \$3,300. Nine hundred and sixty-five of the Indians received employment during 1913 at a per capita of \$97.91 for the year. Three hundred and nine of these were employed by the Government. These Indians received \$11,488 from leases.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, including pay of superintendent, \$49,700, of which sum not exceeding \$5,950 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. The same as last year.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted for this item:

Indian school, Carson City, Nev.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated-----	\$49,700.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated-----	56,100.00
Amount expended-----	53,689.65
Unexpended balance Oct. 1-----	¹ 2,410.35

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc -----	\$20,577.35
Traveling expenses -----	106.55
Heat, light, and power (service) -----	598.49
Telegraph and telephone service -----	30.00
Subsistence supplies -----	9,310.55
Dry goods, clothing, etc -----	7,417.35
Forage -----	1,107.73
Fuel -----	3,975.41
Stationery and office supplies -----	84.00
Educational supplies -----	383.55
Medical supplies -----	591.06
Equipment, material, etc -----	3,622.16
Repairs (to plant) -----	5,857.00
Miscellaneous -----	28.45
Total -----	53,689.65

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Indian school, Carson City, Nev.

[Payable from "Indian School, Carson City, Nev., 1914."]

Capacity, 286.
Enrollment, 304.
Average, 258.

Salaries:		Salaries—Continued.	
Superintendent	\$2,000	Nurse	\$720
Principal	1,000	Seamstress	540
Clerk	1,100	Laundress	520
Assistant clerk	720	Baker	520
Physician	720	Cook	600
Disciplinarian	840	Farmer	900
Teacher	630	Manual training teacher	900
Do	630	Carpenter	800
Do	630	Shoe and harness maker	600
Do	600	Blacksmith	800
Kindergartner	630	Engineer	800
Matron	720	Night watchman	720
Assistant Matron	540	Band instructor	300
Do	480		
Housekeeper	660		20,620

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant, real property	\$86,268
Number of buildings	51
Number of employees	28
Total salaries	\$20,620
Average attendance of pupils	258
Enrollment	304
Capacity	286
Cost per capita based on enrollment	¹ \$189
Cost per capita based on average attendance	¹ \$222
Area of school land	acres 687
Area of school land cultivated	acres 40
Value of products of school	\$2,999

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support	\$59,630
Repairs and improvements	5,000
New buildings	5,000
Total	69,630

Indian school, Carson, Nev., 1916, amount requested in proposed bill:	
Support of 250 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary	43,750
Repairs and improvements	5,950
New buildings	
Total	49,700

Forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, including the salary of the superintendent, is the same amount for the support of 250 pupils, based on a per capita cost of \$167, at Carson School in 1915.

There were 300 pupils provided for previous to 1915. The overhead charge in maintaining the school is approximately as great for 250 as for 300 pupils.

Five thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars is estimated for needed repairs and improvements in 1916. The buildings are old and worn with usage. Much painting and ordinary repairs will be required to keep the building, sewer and water systems in proper condition, and the amount asked for to meet these

¹ This includes \$2,448.20 used in transportation of pupils and \$7,094.74 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$876.47 miscellaneous receipts, class 4.

requirements is less than 4 per cent of the value of the school plant. This is the only nonreservation school in Nevada, is near large groups of Indians, is easily filled, and should be maintained for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have an addition there: "Of which sum not exceeding \$5,950 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings."

Mr. MERITT. That has been added on all nonreservation school items, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You changed that in all of the schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 13. For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$76,550, of which sum not exceeding \$7,500 may be used for general repairs and improvements; for addition to dining hall, \$2,500; for library building, \$5,000; in all, \$84,050: *Provided*, That there may be expended a reasonable amount of the appropriation for this school, not to exceed \$200, in the purchase of a fractional acre south of the school farm, and adjoining the public road.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduce that from \$98,600 to \$84,050. What explanation is there for that?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted for this provision:

Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$73, 600. 00

Also \$25,000 in 1915 act for assembly hall and gymnasium.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated 73. 600. 00

Amount expended..... 71, 176. 98

Unexpended balance (Oct. 1)..... ¹2, 423. 02

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	24, 504. 22
Transportation of supplies (by wagon).....	537. 05
Heat, light, and power (service).....	1, 515. 55
Telegraph and telephone service.....	90. 70
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	18. 00
Subsistence supplies.....	15, 175. 82
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	10, 521. 31
Forage.....	2, 571. 70
Fuel.....	2, 255. 70
Stationery and office supplies.....	141. 50
Educational supplies.....	918. 06
Medical supplies.....	297. 46
Equipment, material, etc.....	7, 432. 64
Construction.....	1, 680. 80
Repairs (to plant).....	3, 338. 93
Miscellaneous.....	177. 54
	<hr/> 71, 176. 98

There was also expended \$5,879.66 from the appropriation "Indian School, Albuquerque, N. Mex., buildings."

Capacity, 400.

Enrollment, 431.

Average attendance, 395.

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Salaries:		Salaries—Continued.	
Superintendent	\$2, 250	Assistant seamstress	\$480
Clerk	1, 200	Laundress	600
Assistant clerk	900	Baker	540
Physician (6 months, \$1,400)	700	Cook	600
Disciplinarian	1, 000	Assistant cook	480
Assistant disciplinarian	720	Carpenter	800
Teacher	1, 000	Assistant carpenter	300
Do	750	Superintendent of indus- tries	1, 000
Do	750	Shoe and harness maker	600
Do	660	Blacksmith and wheel- wright	840
Do	660	Gardener	780
Do	660	Engineer	600
Do	600	Assistant	180
Kindergartner	750	Do	180
Domestic science teacher	600	Laborer	600
Matron	720	Do	480
Assistant matron	600	Indian assistant	180
Do	540	Do	180
Do	300		
Nurse	720		
Seamstress	660	Total	26, 160

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property)	\$205, 705
Number of buildings	34
Number of employees	39
Total salaries	\$26, 160
Average attendance of pupils	395
Enrollment	431
Capacity	400
Cost per capita, based on enrollment	¹ \$173
Cost per capita, based on average attendance	¹ \$189
Area of school lands cultivated	45 acres
Value of products of school	\$7, 567

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support	\$68, 600
Repairs and improvements	8, 000
Buildings	7, 500
To purchase additional land for school farm	12, 000
Total	96, 100

Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., 1916, amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 400 Indian pupils and for pay of superin- tendent	\$69, 050
Repairs and improvements	7, 500
For addition to dining hall	2, 500
For library building	5, 000
Total	84, 050

A proviso appears in the bill for expending not to exceed \$200 of the amount appropriated in the purchase of a fractional acre of land.

Sixty-nine thousand and fifty dollars is requested for the support of 400 pupils, which includes the superintendent's salary of \$2,250, and is reckoned upon the basis of former estimates. Last year the average attendance was practically up to the school's present capacity and its enrollment considerably more. The school products increased nearly one third over the preceding year, which aided somewhat in meeting the increased cost of support.

The estimate for repairs and improvements is placed at \$7,500. In addition to the ordinary upkeep of the water system there is urgent need to replace

¹ This includes \$1,295.85 used in the transportation of pupils and \$7,291.40 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$221.21, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

worn-out and unsafe wooden tanks used in storing water for domestic purposes, and to extend the water system to buildings recently constructed. The boiler used for laundry and steam cooking purposes is practically beyond repair and should be replaced with a new one very soon. The sewer system needs some correction to maintain proper sanitary conditions. New roofs and floors for some of the buildings have been much needed and should not be deferred to another year. The school building has never had fire escapes and it is unwise to postpone this protection longer. These, with other minor necessities, reasonably require the full amount asked for, which will not exceed 4 per cent of the value of the building plant.

The present dining room is inadequate. It was built for 300 pupils and the average attendance of 395 can not obviously be accommodated with sufficient floor and air space. Two thousand five hundred dollars is requested for a brick addition to the dining hall.

There is no suitable building or room large enough for library purposes. It appears impracticable to make enlargements to present buildings for this purpose and preserve architectural effect. The erection of a new building is deemed to be the cheapest and most satisfactory. A library and reading room is very much needed to complete the educational equipment, and \$5,000 is asked for a brick building. It is proposed to have most of the construction work of the dining hall addition and the library done by the school force, which will reduce their cost about one-half.

It is important that the proposed bill contain the provision for purchasing a fractional acre south of and adjoining the school farm, in order to straighten the school fence and to extend the school land to the new public road recently established. The amount designated is found to be a fair valuation, but the cost will probably be somewhat less. This land is a long, narrow, and irregular strip between the school fence and the public road, unsightly in appearance, and obviously detrimental to the school property. Its acquirement is deemed advantageous and, under decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury based on section 3736, Revised Statutes, will require legislative action.

This is a nonreservation school having about 70 acres of land and a capacity of 400 pupils. Its location near the city of Albuquerque is central with reference to the Pueblo and Navajo Reservations, being the nearest nonreservation school to the latter tribe and within a short distance of some 5,000 Pueblos. The climate and altitude are the same as at the homes of the Indian children who attend this school, and natural conditions are therefore favorable. The tribal conditions and welfare depending largely for improvement and promotion upon this school indicate that it will be needed for some time.

Mr. BURKE. I notice, Mr. Meritt, that where you have 431 enrolled, and an average attendance of 395, the amount expended for salaries is \$26,160. At Genoa, Nebr., there are only 375 authorized, and the enrollment and attendance—I do not know just what it is, but you expend \$27,380. In other words, it costs more to run the smaller school than it does the larger school, so far as salaries is concerned. Have you any suggestion as to why that is so?

Mr. MERITT. The only suggestion is that one school is more economically administered than the other.

Mr. BURKE. The cost per capita—cost based on the attendance—is \$189, as against \$211 at Genoa.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. It would seem as if the expenses at Genoa ought to be reduced. The value of the products produced on the farm, while there are only 40 acres at this school, is almost as much as on the 320 acres at Genoa, although nearly 3,000 more. They produced at that school \$966 from products from the farm, and yet the per capita cost is \$211.98. Now, that ought to be changed, in my opinion.

Mr. MERITT. The cost of administering the Genoa school in the last few years has been somewhat above the average.

Mr. BURKE. Is Mr. Davis still there?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of three hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$69,550, of which sum not exceeding \$6,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements; for water supply, \$1,600; in all, \$71,150.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$71,350, the same as last year.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for that item, Mr. Chairman:

Indian School, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated	\$67,150.00
Also \$4,000, in 1915 act, for dairy barn.	

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated	59,500.00
Amount expended	58,898.38

Unexpended balance	601.62
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	25,735.83
Heat, light, and power (service)	967.18
Telegraph and telephone service	135.82
Printing, binding, and advertising	15.75
Subsistence supplies	10,832.07
Dry goods, clothing, etc	5,711.98
Forage	2,119.65
Fuel	4,961.39
Stationery and office supplies	4.40
Educational supplies	209.86
Medical supplies	322.62
Equipment, material, etc	2,413.05
Repairs (to plant)	5,914.78
Miscellaneous	54.00
	58,898.38

There was also expended \$9,874.07 from the appropriation "Indian School, Santa Fe, N. Mex., buildings."

Salary list, 1914.

Capacity, 350.
Enrollment, 373.
Average, 332.

Salaries:

Superintendent	\$3,000
Assistant superintendent	2,200
Principal	1,000
Clerk	1,200
Physician	720
Disciplinarian	780
Assistant disciplinarian	600
Teacher	750
do	600
do	690
do	630
do	600
Kindergartner	750
Domestic science teacher	600
Industrial teacher	900
Matron	720
Assistant matron	600
do	300
do	600
Nurse	720

Salaries—Continued.

Seamstress	\$660
Laundress	600
Assistant laundress	180
Baker	540
Cook	600
Assistant cook	300
Carpenter	780
Tailor	720
Shoe and harness maker	660
Blacksmith	720
Gardener	600
Engineer	900
Assistant engineer	240
Assistant	300
do	240
do	180
Laborer	480
	26,660

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$145, 374
Number of buildings.....	27
Number of employees.....	37
Total salaries.....	\$26, 660
Average attendance of pupils.....	332
Enrollment.....	373
Capacity.....	350
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$158
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ 180
Area of school lands cultivated.....acres..	46
Value of products of school.....	\$3, 745

There was also expended from "Miscellaneous receipts, class IV," \$536.79.

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1906.

Support and salary of superintendent.....	\$70, 200
Repairs and improvements.....	8, 000
New buildings.....	30, 000
Total.....	108, 200

Amount requested in proposed bill:

For support and education of 350 pupils and superintendent's salary....	\$63, 550
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
Water supply.....	1, 600
Total.....	71, 150

The total amount of this appropriation is the same as for the fiscal year 1915, but the amounts are somewhat differently distributed.

There is requested for improvement of the water supply \$1,600 and not to exceed \$6,000 for general repairs and improvements. This latter amount is slightly less than 5 per cent of the value of the school plant.

The superintendent invited attention to the need for an assembly hall and gymnasium combined, saying that even with an attendance of 300 this building would be needed, and with an increased attendance it becomes an urgent necessity.

He further says that the amount for repairs and improvements is not too large if the plant is not to suffer serious deterioration.

The Santa Fe school is a nonreservation boarding school, located on 106 acres of Government land. While there is no reservation in the usual sense, yet the school has jurisdiction, in conjunction with the Albuquerque school, over a part of the Pueblo Indians, who hold title to their lands in fee by virtue of Spanish grants confirmed by acts of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You state that \$69,000, of which sum not exceeding \$6,000 shall be for general repairs and improvements. You have had the \$1,600 for water supply?

Mr. MERITT. We have been asking for that appropriation every year. We purchased a water supply for the school from the city.

Mr. BURKE. This school has a capacity of 350, an enrollment of 373, and an average attendance of 332, and the cost per capita is about the same as at Albuquerque—that is, 31 less than at Genoa, Nebr.

Mr. MERITT. We have called the superintendents' attention to the excessive cost at a number of the schools and have endeavored to get them to bring their expenses within a proper limit.

¹ This includes expenditures of \$1,501.85 for transportation of Indian pupils, and \$4,752.36 for transportation of goods and supplies.

Mr. BURKE. Well, there has been a very great improvement in that respect during the last few years. There used to be a great difference between schools located in the same locality, and Genoa would appear to be an exception now. That is, these schools in New Mexico are running at about the same cost per capita.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. These printed hearings, Mr. Burke, are sent to the superintendents, and I think it has had a splendid effect on the service. They realize that these various items are gone into by the committee of Congress as well as reviewed by the officials of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. BURKE. I had no intention of discrediting the superintendent at any school, and at Genoa, Nebr., you have a man who is progressive and wants to do a good many things, but he ought not to be permitted to increase the cost of administration to the extent he is, in justice to other schools, it seems to me.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Davis is a very good superintendent.

Mr. BURKE. Oh, yes.

Mr. MERITT. He is ambitious to build up that school there, and he is constantly requesting help to do so.

Mr. BURKE. He might very properly be termed a "live wire"; he is doing things all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Counsel for Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated -----	\$2,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated -----	2,000.00
Amount expended -----	2,000.00

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc. -----	1,500.00
Traveling expenses -----	94.20
Incidental expenses -----	405.80
	<hr/>
	2,000.00

There are 19 pueblos in the State of New Mexico, with a total population of more than 8,000 Indians. These Indians possess lands aggregating 270,260 acres, most of which are held under old Spanish grants. They have been deprived of the use of extensive areas by reason of conflicting claims, trespassing, and adverse possession.

A number of suits have been instituted, to which the Pueblo Indians are parties, and the counsel furnished them by the Government, in addition to handling these cases, gives legal advice to both the superintendents in charge of the Indians and to any of the individual Indians who request it.

The litigation, which involves large tracts, requires on the part of the representative of the Indians the knowledge of Spanish and Mexican law. Progress made in the suits is unfortunately slow, but it is absolutely necessary that the suits be prosecuted to a conclusion that it may be determined just what lands

these Indians actually own, and after which the Government will be in a better position to assist them in becoming self-supporting.

The litigation requires considerable travel on the part of the attorney throughout the State of New Mexico, and one-fourth of the appropriation has been used for traveling expenses in addition to court costs. The salary paid the attorney is small, considering the amount and importance of the work required of him.

Mr. MERITT. We are asking for the same amount as was appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was spent last year on this item?

Mr. MERITT. Practically the entire appropriation, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does necessity exist still for this amount?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; the land titles of these Indians are somewhat complicated. A number of suits are pending in the courts, and they need the services of an attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. Beginning on line 1, page 50, we find another item that is entirely new. Will you please explain that item? What justification have you for that?

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, as trustee, all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments as have been or may be conveyed to the United States by any of the communities or villages of Pueblo Indians in New Mexico by trust deed, or otherwise: *Provided*, That the period for which such trusts shall be accepted shall be twenty-five years or more, as may be determined by the respective pueblos in each case. All such lands which may be conveyed to the United States in trust under this act shall be subject to the laws governing Indian country, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make and enforce such regulations as may be necessary and proper for the administration of the trust or trusts accepted by him on behalf of the United States. At the expiration of any trust given in accordance with the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Interior may accept a renewal of such trust for such period as may be agreed upon by him and the pueblo.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted for this item:

AUTHORIZING ACCEPTANCE OF TRUSTS FROM PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

The various villages and communities of Pueblo Indians hold lands patented to them by the United States, to which have been added in several instances Executive order reservations. Their land grants were in most cases made by the King of Spain, in 1691 and later, and the titles have been confirmed by Congress or by the Court of Private Land Claims since the American occupation after the Mexican War.

The Indians are not capable at this time of handling their lands to the best advantage, and the possibility exists of improvident alienation. Appreciating the great benefit which would accrue to them by having the United States hold these land grants in trust for a stated period, many of these Pueblo Indians are desirous of deeding their holdings to the United States for that purpose.

In the month of February, 1913, a delegation representing most of the Pueblos appeared before the department and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and made representations in support of the consummation of a plan whereby the United States would accept such a trust. It appeared quite clear, after hearing these Indians, that it would be of great benefit to the Pueblo Indians as a whole if the Government would assume greater control of their lands for a number of years, so that the Indians might, in time, be educated to the responsibilities of citizenship and become better qualified to accept the burdens thereof.

Since the advent of statehood the more advanced Pueblo Indians, realizing that the majority of their members are not sufficiently competent, by reason of lack of education and training, to care for their own interests, have seemed to appreciate the benefits which would accrue by placing themselves for a number of years under the protection of the Federal Government, and, as a matter of fact, several of the Pueblo communities executed deeds of trust and pre-

sented them to the department, but the department had no authority to accept trusts in the absence of legislation.

The intention of the United States Government to extend its protection to the Pueblo Indians and other lands in New Mexico was clearly manifested in the enabling act approved June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 557), section 2 of which required, among other things, that the constitutional convention should provide an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the State of New Mexico, prohibiting the sale, barter, or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and introduction of liquors into the Indian country, "which term shall also include all lands now owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico," and exempting the Pueblo lands from taxation by the State.

These requirements of the enabling act were included in article 21 of the constitution of New Mexico under the caption "Compact with the United States." The constitutionality of the provision was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of United States, plaintiff in error, *v.* Felipe Sandoval, October 20, 1913 (231 U. S., 28).

The department would be in a much better position to administer these lands to the benefit of the Indians, in the same manner as are other Indian lands, if they were held in trust.

Mr. BURKE. Put that in succinct form.

Mr. MERITT. The Pueblo Indians hold title to most of their lands from a grant from the Spanish Government. They hold tribal deeds to the land. There has been considerable trouble in the past in connection with white people getting control of part of those lands by adverse possession, under the local laws, and also by alleged purchase from the various Pueblo officials. We feel that the interests of those Indians could be better protected if they would place their lands in trust to be held by the Secretary of the Interior for a period of 25 years, the same as the lands of other Indians throughout the United States; and if that were done the white people could not acquire their lands by adverse possession, under the local laws, nor could the Pueblo officials dispose of any part of their lands by alleged sale. Two years ago there was a committee of Pueblo Indians who appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs in support of a bill similar to this item, and its enactment was urged very strongly by the Pueblo Indians, as well as by the attorney for the Pueblo Indians. That hearing is printed and is known as the hearing on Senate bill 6085, and the hearing is dated February 13, 1913.

Mr. BURKE. To what extent would the Indians probably convey land to the United States if this legislation is had?

Mr. MERITT. I believe that a number of the Pueblos stand ready at this time to convey their lands and that other Pueblos, after the legislation is explained to them and the advantage of the legislation is known to the Indians, will be glad to avail themselves of the benefits of this legislation.

Mr. BURKE. Are these lands now known as Indian country, so that they are subject to the laws with relation to the introduction of liquor, etc.?

Mr. MERITT. It was so held by the Supreme Court in a recent decision.

Mr. BURKE. That they are?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, have these grounds around each one of those pueblos been definitely located by any Government surveys?

Mr. MERITT. They have been surveyed in times past, but the boundaries are not definitely marked out at this time; but we are having the surveying done by the General Land Office.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it will not be impossible, after these boundaries have been definitely established, for trespassers to get on the lands and hold them by adverse possession?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. They can get in that country and acquire title by adverse possession, under the local law.

The CHAIRMAN. But it requires a long while, does it not? I do not know.

Mr. MERITT. Seven years, I believe, is the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the duty of the Indian Service to see that nothing of that kind appears?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. So many suits are pending, and it takes so long to get action on the cases in the courts, that we find it difficult to protect the lands of those Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. But the statute does not run during the pendency of the suit after suit has been filed?

Mr. MERITT. I believe that that is true, but that would apply, of course, to the land which has been held by white people heretofore. Those Indians have leased a great deal of land down there.

Mr. BURKE. Now, what you have just been talking about is the provisions on page 50, line 1, and ending on line 18, is it not, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the proviso of section one of the act entitled "An act to quiet title to lands on Jicarilla Reservation, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made, and to dispose of the merchantable timber, and for other purposes." approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, reading: "*Provided*, That in making such allotments values shall be considered so as to make the allotments uniform in value as near as practicable; that the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of all merchantable timber on allotments herein authorized during the term these are held in trust and on the surplus lands for twenty-five years. the proceeds thereof to be expended under his direction for purposes beneficial to the individual allottees hereunder and their heirs, or for families as he may deem best, and no part of such proceeds shall be expended for community or common benefits other than irrigation, but shall be equitably apportioned as near as may be among the Indians entitled," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read: "*Provided*, That in making such allotments values shall be considered so as to make the allotments uniform in value as near as practicable; that the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of all merchantable timber on allotments herein authorized during the term these are held in trust and on the surplus lands for twenty-five years. the proceeds thereof to be expended under his direction for the purchase of live stock, seeds, agricultural equipment, and for other purposes beneficial to the Indians belonging to and having rights as members of said tribe of Indians with the consent of the individual allottees, or their heirs, natural guardians to consent for minors and the superintendent of the reservation for orphan minors and incompetents.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item, Mr. Chairman:

TO AMEND THE PROVISIO OF SECTION 1 OF THE ACT OF MARCH 4, 1907 (34 STAT. L., 1413-1414), RELATING TO THE USE OF THE PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TIMBER ON THE JICARILLA RESERVATION.

The object of the proposed legislation is to permit the use of the proceeds from the sale of timber in the purchase of live stock, agricultural equipment, and for other purposes beneficial to the Indians.

The act of March 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 91), authorized the sale or other disposition of the timber on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation and the use of the proceeds in such manner as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, would tend to promote the welfare of and advance the Indians in civilization.

The act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413-1414), provides for the cancellation of allotments, and the allotting of lieu lands, and the disposition of the merchantable timber, the proceeds thereof to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for purposes beneficial to the individual allottees and their heirs or for families, no part of the proceeds to be expended for community or common benefits other than irrigation.

The previous allotments have all been relinquished, and the greater part of the timber land within the reservation is now allotted under the act of March 4, 1907, *supra*. This reservation comprises 353,812 acres of allotted lands and 407,300 acres of unallotted land, a total of 761,112 acres. It is on the Great Continental Divide, and while the altitude is not very favorable to agriculture yet there are tillable tracts which the Indians might use in raising garden truck and farming on a small scale for their support. There are 248,477 acres of grazing land allotted and 356,647 acres of grazing land unallotted, or a total area of grazing land within the reservation amounting to 605,124 acres. Of the available grazing land 101,552 acres allotted and 17,000 acres unallotted, or a total of 118,552 acres, are used by the Indians for grazing purposes and 149,000 acres of allotted and 323,931 acres unallotted, or a total of 472,931 acres of grazing land, are leased to outside stock owners.

There are about 659 Indians in the tribe, and they now own, individually, 500 horses, 1,200 mares, 130 pony stallions, 50 burros, 150 cows and heifers, 12 bulls, 60 steers, 3,900 sheep and ewes, 1,250 rams and wethers, and 1,400 goats. About 400 goats, 268 rams and wethers, 7,100 ewes, and 1,251 head of cattle belonging to outside stockmen are grazed on the reservation, using land which should be used by the Indians themselves. This reservation is primarily suited to the grazing industry, and it is therefore believed that the proceeds from the sale of timber should be largely expended in the purchase of stock, which should not in the beginning be issued to individuals. As a rule these Indians must be educated in the care and handling of stock, and until they are prepared to properly do so it would be really detrimental to their best interests to purchase and issue the stock to them individually.

Recently 3,800 head of ewes and 200 head of rams were purchased from reimbursable funds appropriated by Congress to encourage industry among Indians, and it is the intention to keep this stock until the Indians are better prepared to give it proper attention. Much more stock of this character could be accommodated, and, in fact, the superintendent telegraphed for authority to purchase more, but this was impossible, due to the fact that no more money was available for the purpose.

In addition to the needs of the Indians for live stock and agricultural equipment, the Indians also have great need for building material for the improvement of their homes. They now live very largely in log structures, with no windows to speak of, due to a very great extent to the lack of funds to buy door and window frames and hardware. The Government unquestionably can, by combining the needs of the Indians and buying in large quantities, get much better prices than the Indians could hope to obtain and in that way save them considerable sums of money.

Approximately 254,327 acres of timber lands are allotted on which there are about 420,000,000 board feet of timber, valued at \$1,260,000. Approximately 205,253 acres of timber land are unallotted, on which there are 10,000,000 board feet of timber, valued at \$30,000. There is at the present time a balance of about \$30,072.57 to the credit of the Jicarilla Indians arising from the sale of timber under the act of March 4, 1907, which can not be used for common benefits other than irrigation, and thus the purchase of stock or other property for the tribe is precluded.

Mr. MERITT. Under existing law we can use the tribal funds of those Indians for irrigation purposes only. This reservation is located on the Continental Divide; it is not considered a good country for agricultural purposes, especially for irrigation; it is very largely a grazing proposition, and we would like to have this existing law changed so that we can use the proceeds from the sale of timber to

buy a tribal herd and for the industrial betterment of those Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those Indians any cattle at the present time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they have some sheep and, I think, some cattle. We purchased some sheep for them very recently.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the acreage of timber that they have?

Mr. MERITT. They have quite a large amount of timber, approximately 254,327 acres of timber lands.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate that will cut?

Mr. MERITT. It will cut about 420,000,000 board feet of timber, valued at \$1,260,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the facilities there for sale? Is there any railroad near by?

Mr. MERITT. The railroad facilities are not very good, but I think they will eventually have a railroad in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any of the timber ever been cut on this reservation?

Mr. MERITT. Part of it has been cut.

The CHAIRMAN. How much—over what acreage was it cut?

Mr. MERITT. Approximately 600 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. The rest, then, not cut over, was the original forest timber?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the condition relative to its being burned or injured?

Mr. MERITT. Of course, the timber is subject to forest fires at any time. We have at this time a contract to sell part of that timber, and we are anxious to use the proceeds from the sale of this timber for industrial purposes rather than for irrigation purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of that would be mature timber, matured and ready for use?

Mr. MERITT. A large part of it is now matured timber and is ready to be cut.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there no law authorizing you to sell timber of that kind or to dispose of it for the use of the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. We have authority of law to sell the timber, but this specific law limits the use of the proceeds from the sale.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the object of this statute, mainly?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is your desire, then, to turn the timber into stock?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For the benefit of the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; rather than for irrigation projects, as required by existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that land worth per acre as pasture? Supposing it should be leased for pasturage purposes, for what could you lease that?

Mr. MERITT. We could lease it anywhere from \$1 to \$1.50 a head for cattle in the Southwest, and sometimes \$2.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres do you estimate, then?

Mr. MERITT. One head of cattle to about 60 acres in that country.

The CHAIRMAN. How many head of sheep?

Mr. MERITT. One head to about 10 acres, I think, usually.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about six times as many head of sheep as cattle?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say as to the acreage of the whole reservation?

Mr. MERITT. The total area is 761,912 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this ever been leased to stockmen—that is, this reservation as a whole?

Mr. MERITT. Not as a whole; but we have had some leases on the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any trouble leasing it?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the grazing lands in the Southwest are always in demand, but we prefer to use those grazing lands for the Indians to graze their own sheep and cattle, rather than to lease the land for the benefit of white owners of sheep and cattle. We have a tribal herd of sheep on the reservation, and are purchasing additional sheep, and some Indians have sheep of their own.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be your object to reserve it all for sheep, or part for the cattle?

Mr. MERITT. I think it would be better to divide it, probably.

The CHAIRMAN. And have part for the cattle?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. As I understand it, Mr. Meritt, you want to change the existing law so that the proceeds received from the sale of timber on allotments may be used and invested for the benefit of all the Indians as a tribe. Is that the idea?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and so that we will be able to use the proceeds in purchasing cattle and sheep rather than investing it in irrigation projects.

Mr. BURKE. Well, the existing law provides that the proceeds thereof shall be expended under his direction—that is, the Secretary of the Interior, for purposes beneficial to the individual allottees hereunder and their heirs, or for families as he saw fit. You find that in lines 5 to 8 on page 51. Now, that's pretty broad, and it would seem to me that about the only change you are making is to allow the moneys received from the sale of timber on individual allotments to be expended for the benefit of all the tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; as a tribal proposition rather than an individual proposition.

Mr. BURKE. Is that not about all there is in there, in view of that language?

Mr. MERITT. The language in line 8, page 51, reads:

And no part of such proceeds shall be expended for benefits other than irrigation.

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. And we do not care to use any of this money for irrigation purposes, but we want it to use for stock purposes and industrial betterments.

Mr. BURKE. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 14. For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one), \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted for this item, Mr. Chairman:

Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$6,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	2,676.02
Amount appropriated.....	6,000.00
	8,676.02
Amount expended.....	6,161.34
Unexpended balance.....	2,514.68

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Per capita payments..... 6,161.34

Amount asked for, \$6,000.

This item is inserted in the fulfilling of the moral and legal obligations imposed upon the Federal Government by reason of article 8 of the treaty of February 28, 1831 (7 Stat., 348), which reads as follows:

"The United States will expose to public sale to the highest bidder at such times and in such manner as the President may direct the tracts of land ceded by the Seneca Indians, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the minimum price of the public lands, the cost of building the saw and grist mills and blacksmith shop for the Senecas, the cost of surveying the lands, and the sum of \$6,000, to be advanced in lieu of their present improvements, it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the avails of the lands after sale as aforesaid shall constitute a fund for the future exigencies of the tribe, on which the Government of the United States consent and agree to pay to the chiefs of the nation, for the use and general benefits of the nation, annually five per cent of said balance as an annuity * * *."

In the fulfillment of this moral and legal obligation on the part of the Federal Government the sum of \$6,000 is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article six, treaty of November eleventh, seventeen hundred and ninety-four), \$4,500.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$4,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	905.05
Amount appropriated.....	4,500.00
	5,405.05
Amount expended.....	4,485.02
Unexpended balance.....	920.03

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	2,629.67
Medical supplies.....	133.35
Per capita payments.....	1,722.00
	4,485.02

Amount asked for, \$4,500.

This item is inserted in the fulfilling of the moral and legal obligations imposed upon the Federal Government by reason of article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stats., 44), which reads as follows:

"In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established and of the engagement entered into by the Six Nations; and because the United States desire with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support, and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations of the Indians and the other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of \$10,000. And for the same considerations and with a view to promoting the future welfare of the Six Nations and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of \$3,000 to the \$1,500 heretofore allowed them by article ratified by the President on the 23rd day of April, 1792, making in the whole \$4,500, which shall be expended yearly forever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit."

For the purpose of carrying out this legal and moral obligation on the part of the Government this appropriation is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Attorney General be, and he hereby is, authorized to institute such suit or suits as may be necessary in the Federal court for the western district of the State of New York to test the validity and extent of the claim of the so-called Ogden Land Company in and to the lands embraced within any of the Indian reservations in the State of New York, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party to the proceedings, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the said courts to hear and determine the cause.

I see you have inserted a new provision, authorizing the Attorney General to do certain things. What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. We have the following justification for this item:

PROPOSED INSTITUTION OF SUITS TO TEST THE VALIDITY AND EXTENT OF THE CLAIM OF THE SO-CALLED OGDEN LAND CO. TO CERTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In the seventeenth century jurisdiction over certain territory now a part of New York State was claimed both by the Plymouth Colony and the Duke of York under conflicting grants from the Crown of England. Antedating the Federal Constitution, the Massachusetts and New York Colonies by convention settled the points in dispute. By agreement New York ceded to Massachusetts the right of preempting the soil from the native Indians, and all other rights, title, and property in and to these lands excepting that of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction.

In March, 1791, Massachusetts sold its right and title to these lands to Robert Morris, and by several mesne conveyances the Ogden Land Co. acquired a claim of title to all the lands embraced in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations and a part of those in the Tuscarora Reserve. The Ogden Land Co. claims a fee through sale to Robert Morris by the Massachusetts Colony, and the Indians claim the fee, advancing the argument that the only thing Massachusetts had the power to sell was the preemption right of first purchase whenever the Indians get ready to part with their lands.

In order to test fully the validity and extent of the claim of the so-called Ogden Land Co. with the view hereafter of the United States Government purchasing the claim in the interest of the Indians from a reimbursable fund and ultimately taking steps to allot the lands in severalty to the Indians of the various nations, authority should be granted the Department of Justice to institute such suit or suits as may be necessary in the proper court.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be in effect, then, a suit to quiet title to those Indian lands as against the Ogden Land Co.

Mr. BURKE. A suit to determine the rights of the Ogden Land Co.

Mr. MERITT. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not the effect of the suit now pending in the State court?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; those suits have never gotten anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. That company is in possession of the land, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the Indians are in possession, but the company claims a certain residuary interest in those lands.

The CHAIRMAN. Then should we not wait for the Ogden Co. to take the matter up and endeavor to recover the land for the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. That is one way to handle it.

Mr. BURKE. I do not understand that the company asserts any title or claim as against the Indians. That is why the Indian occupies the land. Their claim is that if the Indians ever abandon it, then they are entitled to it, I believe.

Mr. MERITT. The claim of the Ogden Land Co. is a cloud on the title of this land, and we would like, if we could, to get that matter definitely settled, probably by the decision of a Federal court.

Mr. BURKE. Well, you get this, if the claim of the Ogden Co. is sustained, you will put the company in a position to come to Congress to ask a million or two of dollars for the claim, and there is not very much doubt in my mind but what they have a claim there, and I doubt the advisability of having it determined. I think it could be settled for a very much less amount.

Mr. MERITT. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. BURKE. It could have been settled at one time for about \$200,000, I think.

Mr. MERITT. That is my understanding.

Mr. BURKE. Now, if the claim should be recognized by a decision of the Supreme Court in a way that would settle definitely that they did have what they claim, you could not settle with them for what you could now probably. There ought to be something done about it; I realize that.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to call attention to the fact that a bill is now pending authorizing the allotment in severalty of lands in New York, and for other purposes, and it authorizes the Attorney General to direct such suits as may be necessary in the Federal court in re the Ogden Land Co., concerning reservations in the State of New York. It seems to be a well drawn and lengthy bill.

Mr. BURKE. I think the matter, if it is to be legislated, should be separate from the appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It has also been submitted to the department. Do you not think it better for this bill to pass through in the regular way, rather than to encumber this bill?

Mr. MERRITT. If we could get this legislation in a separate bill we would be glad to have it. We have been trying very hard to get something done for those Indians. It has been up in the air for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 15. For support and education of one hundred and eighty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Cherokee, North Carolina, including pay of superintendent, \$36,000, of which sum not exceeding \$4,340 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

The same allowance as last year is made.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Cherokee, N. C.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$36,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	36,000.00
Amount expended.....	32,843.88
Unexpended balance.....	3,156.12

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	13,995.59
Transportation of supplies.....	75.02
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	3.00
Subsistence supplies.....	4,562.96
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	2,572.69
Forage.....	1,306.23
Fuel.....	1,525.84
Stationery and office supplies.....	141.75
Educational supplies.....	133.98
Medical supplies.....	405.23
Equipment, material, etc.....	2,264.29
Construction.....	1,765.84
Repairs (to plant).....	3,796.99
Rent.....	77.02
Miscellaneous.....	217.45
	32,843.88

There was also expended \$8,761.65 from the appropriation, "Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., buildings."

[Payable from "Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., 1914."]

Capacity.....	160	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment.....	203	Laundress.....	\$540
Average.....	174	Baker.....	540
Salaries:		Cook.....	540
Superintendent.....	\$1,600	Carpenter.....	720
Clerk.....	1,000	Shoe and harness maker.....	660
Physician.....	1,200	Gardener.....	600
Teacher.....	840	Engineer.....	600
Do.....	690	Assistant.....	300
Kindergartner.....	630	Do.....	300
Disciplinarian.....	660	Laborer.....	300
Matron.....	720		
Assistant matron.....	540		13,520
Seamstress.....	540		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$92,144
Number of buildings.....	21
Number of employees.....	20
Total salaries.....	\$13,520
Average attendance of pupils.....	174
Enrollment.....	203
Capacity.....	160
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$142
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$166
Area of school land (acres).....	160
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	32
Value of products of school.....	\$1,519

¹ This includes \$1,595.61 used in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$33.98, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$31, 140
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 000
New buildings.....	8, 900
Total.....	43, 040

Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of 180 Indian pupils and superintendent's salary....	\$31, 660
Repairs and improvements.....	4, 340
Total.....	36, 000

The Indian population of the Cherokee Tribe under the jurisdiction of the Cherokee Boarding School, North Carolina, approximates 2,000. This community comprises 63,200 acres of land, title to which stands in the name of "The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians," incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina. No division of this land in severalty has yet been made except that in a few instances tracts are occupied by individuals who claim title from the originator of the plan under which these lands were acquired prior to incorporation.

The amount requested for support of 180 pupils, including the salary of the superintendent and employees, is the same as that allowed in 1915 for the Cherokee Boarding School.

The \$4,340 for repairs and improvements is reasonable, considering the fact that in order to accommodate the increased attendance it would be necessary to add another room to the present school building. From this amount necessary repairs must be made during the year, such as roofing, plastering, painting, etc., two of the cottages occupied by the employees being constructed of logs for Indian homes before the school acquired the property. The barn is also a dilapidated structure.

The amount requested is not quite 6 per cent of the value of the school plant. The school is doing good work and will be needed for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have made the same change there as in several others.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 16. For support and civilization of the Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification do you offer for that?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Sioux of Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$5, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	5, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	4, 878. 42
Unexpended balance.....	121. 58

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	3, 283. 00
Traveling expenses.....	29. 40
Transportation of supplies.....	147. 02
Telegram and telephone service.....	21. 30
Subsistence supplies.....	376. 07
Forage.....	458. 33
Fuel.....	270. 95
Medical supplies.....	70. 96
Equipment, material, etc.....	208. 89
Miscellaneous.....	12. 50
	4, 878. 42

(Amount asked for, \$5,000.)

Under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Fort Totten Agency there are about 1,000 Indians. The work at this agency consists mostly of looking after the land affairs of the Indians and in encouraging them to follow the lines of industry mapped out for their benefit.

This is the same amount as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1915. This item, if allowed, will be expended in paying the salaries of the agency employees, traveling expenses, transportation of supplies, fuel for employees, quarters, and rations for indigent Indians who are unable to support themselves, together with certain other incidental items which cannot be foreseen but which arise in connection with the proper supervision of the Sioux of Devils Lake.

The amount asked for will be barely sufficient for the needs of the Indians at this agency, as there was expended \$5,078 during the fiscal year 1914, which was \$78 more than the amount appropriated. Three thousand eight hundred dollars of this item, if allowed, will be paid in salaries to agency employees, and the balance, amounting to \$1,200, will be used in the necessary expenditures outlined above.

This reservation was created by treaty. The surplus lands within it were opened to settlement and entry by presidential proclamation of June 2, 1904, with the exception of certain designated tracts which were reserved for educational, religious, and agency uses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Indians of Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated.....	\$15,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	15,000.00
Amount expended.....	14,470.44

Unexpended balance.....	529.56
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	7,972.33
Traveling expenscs.....	18.51
Transportation of supplies.....	233.27
Subsistence supplies.....	2,265.97
Forage.....	899.54
Fuel.....	1,139.09
Stationery and office supplies.....	200.80
Medical supplies.....	372.40
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,378.53
	14,470.44

(Amount asked for, \$15,000.)

Under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Fort Berthold Agency there are 443,982 acres of unallotted land and 1,168 Indians; there are 229,554 acres allotted.

The amount asked for in this item is the same as was asked for the management and care of this agency for the fiscal year 1915.

The salaries of the employees at this agency amounted during the last fiscal year to approximately \$8,000. This item, added to the cost of rations for the Indians, which amounted to over \$2,200, and of fuel, amounting to about \$1,100, would leave less than \$4,000 to look after the industrial life of these 1,168 Indians, in improving their manner of living, and putting into execution items in regard to the betterment of the Indians' industrial and economic life on this reservation by the purchase of proper machinery and other equipment and material to be furnished to them.

The winters at this agency are very severe, and the issuance of fuel, together with the subsistence supplies to indigent Indians, makes a very large item of expense. The agency is 45 miles from the railroad station Garrison, and supplies for it have to be hauled the entire distance.

There was expended for the support of Indians of this agency the last fiscal year about \$14,450, and there are small modifications to be made of authorities granted and claims to be settled, which will probably use up almost the entire amount appropriated. It will be necessary, therefore, that there be as much money allowed for the fiscal year 1916 as for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, in order to properly care for the interests of these Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$11,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The same amount is appropriated.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, North Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$11,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	11,000. 00
Amount expended.....	10,668. 86
Unexpended balance.....	331. 14

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	5,766. 00
Traveling expenses.....	341. 50
Transportation of supplies.....	253. 65
Telegraph and telephone service.....	72. 92
Subsistence supplies.....	800. 53
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5. 10
Forage.....	487. 80
Fuel.....	867. 52
Stationery and office supplies.....	206. 93
Medical supplies.....	186. 69
Equipment, material, etc.....	573. 14
Seed.....	1,039. 58
Miscellaneous.....	67. 50
	<hr/> 10,669. 86

Amount asked for, \$11,000.

There are 2,956 Indians scattered over two States on the public domain over which the superintendent of the Turtle Mountain Agency has jurisdiction, and for whom this appropriation is made.

This amount includes pay of employees, and is the same sum as was allowed for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1915. The superintendent has to spend quite a good deal of time in visiting and investigating matters pertaining to allottees and their allotments, traveling over North Dakota as well as parts of Montana. He has to look after a great many leases of these Indians, and appraises lands to be posted for sale. Many of the Indian allottees live 300 or 400 miles from the agency.

Under the supervision of the superintendent there are about 300 old and indigent Indians, cripples, sick, and minor orphans, absolutely without any means of support, whom he has to feed and look after the whole year around. The supplies for this agency have to be hauled from the railroad station to the agency warehouse, a distance of 7 miles.

In view of the fact that this appropriation includes the pay of employees, which amounts to about \$6,000 and leaves only about \$5,000 to meet the current expenses of caring for this band of widely scattered Indians, and includes the purchase of all kinds of supplies, the making of repairs to machinery, hay for feed for Government horses, office equipment, etc., all of which make up the ordinary needs of such an agency, the amount asked for in this item will be barely sufficient to carry on the work outlined by this office for the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismarck, North Dakota, including pay of superintendent, \$20,200, of which sum not exceeding \$2,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. The same amount is appropriated.

MR. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Indian School, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$20,200.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	23,200.00
Amount expended.....	17,962.54
Unexpended balance, Oct. 1.....	¹ 5,237.46

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	6,640.11
Traveling expenses.....	47.60
Transportation of supplies.....	160.65
Heat, light and power (service).....	385.80
Telegraph and telephone service.....	41.80
Subsistence supplies.....	2,673.90
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,963.76
Forage.....	1,247.54
Fuel.....	1,091.12
Stationery and office supplies.....	80.50
Educational supplies.....	355.75
Medical supplies.....	56.91
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,895.53
Construction.....	313.59
Repairs (to plant).....	981.18
Miscellaneous.....	26.80
	<hr/> 17,962.54

[Payable from "Indian School, Bismarck, N. Dak., 1914."]

Capacity.....	60	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment.....	112	Assistant matron.....	\$300
Average.....	87	Seamstress.....	500
Salaries:		Laundress.....	480
Superintendent.....	\$1,300	Cook.....	500
Physician.....	400	Assistant.....	300
Teacher.....	600	Laborer.....	540
Teacher.....	540		<hr/>
Engineer.....	720		6,780
Matron.....	600		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$76,561.00
Number of buildings.....	11
Number of employees.....	12
Total salaries.....	\$6,780.00
Average attendance of pupils.....	87
Enrollment.....	112
Capacity.....	60
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	² \$155.00
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	² \$199.55
Area of school lands cultivated (acres).....	160
Value of products of school.....	\$2,296.00

¹ This is not a final balance as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² This includes \$190.20 used in the transportation of pupils, and \$502.57 the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$101.63 miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916:

Support.....	\$17,500.00
Repairs and improvements.....	22,000.00
Total.....	<u>39,500.00</u>

Indian School, Bismarck, N. Dak., 1916, amount requested in proposed bill:

Support of 100 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	18,200.00
Repairs and improvements.....	2,000.00
Total.....	<u>20,200.00</u>

The amount requested for repairs and improvements, \$2,000, is 2.8 per cent of the value of the buildings and is extremely low.

This is a nonreservation boarding school, located on 160 acres of land. There are a large number of eligible children of school age in the vicinity of the Bismarck school who rely entirely on this school for educational facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at Fort Totten Indian School, Fort Totten, North Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$74,800, of which sum not exceeding \$6,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justifications:

Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915; amount appropriated.....	<u>\$74,500.00</u>
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Also \$5,000 in 1915 act for dairy barn.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	74,500.00
Amount expended.....	74,356.66

Amount unexpended Oct. 1.....	143.34
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$28,768.60
Traveling expenses.....	77.85
Transportation of supplies.....	4,955.63
Telegraph and telephone service.....	166.04
Subsistence supplies.....	11,268.77
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	7,407.79
Forage.....	2,475.62
Fuel.....	6,136.36
Stationery and office supplies.....	1.44
Educational supplies.....	686.85
Medical supplies.....	180.12
Equipment, material, etc.....	5,228.52
Construction.....	297.00
Repairs (to plant).....	6,039.29
Miscellaneous.....	666.78
	<u>74,356.66</u>

There was also expended \$16,557.39 from the appropriation, "Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., buildings."

[Payable from "Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1914".]

Capacity.....	323	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment.....	385	Assistant carpenter.....	\$300
Average.....	316	Tailor.....	660
Salaries:		Shoe and harness maker.....	720
Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Painter.....	680
Principal.....	1, 200	Gardener.....	660
Clerk.....	1, 000	Engineer.....	900
Assistant clerk.....	720	Assistant engineer.....	300
Disciplinarian.....	900	Do.....	300
Teacher.....	660	Do.....	300
Do.....	660	Laborer.....	600
Do.....	600	Do.....	480
Do.....	600		
Teacher of housekeeping, 10 months, at \$72 per month..	720		23, 320
Matron.....	660		
Assistant matron.....	540		
Do.....	500		
Nurse.....	720		
Seamstress.....	600		
Assistant seamstress.....	300		
Laundress.....	500		
Assistant laundress.....	300		
Baker.....	500		
Cook.....	600		
Assistant cook.....	300		
Farmer.....	720		
Carpenter.....	800		
Assistant carpenter.....	720		

GREY NUN'S DEPARTMENT.

Salaries:	
Principal teacher.....	\$660
Teacher.....	500
Assistant teacher.....	480
Matron.....	500
Assistant matron.....	400
Seamstress.....	400
Laundress.....	480
Assistant laundress.....	240
Cook.....	400
Laborer.....	520
	4, 580

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$143, 080
Number of buildings.....	35
Number of employees.....	46
Total salaries.....	\$27, 900
Average attendance of pupils.....	316
Enrollment.....	385
Capacity.....	323
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$189. 25
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$230. 57
Area of school lands cultivated (acres).....	1, 280
Value of products of school.....	² \$925
Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916:	
Support.....	\$68, 700
Repairs and improvements.....	8, 000
New buildings.....	25, 000
Total.....	101, 700

Indian School, Fort Totten, North Dakota, 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill:

Support of 400 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	68, 800
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
Total.....	74, 800

The amount requested for repairs and improvements at this school is \$6,000, which is 4.7 per cent of the value of the buildings, heating, and sewer system, etc., and is a very moderate allowance for the purpose, especially in view of the fact that the build-

¹ This includes \$468.56 used in the transportation of pupils and \$4,371.18 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$1,116.42, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

² Decrease from value of \$4,635 shown for last year, due to crop failure.

ings are old and that no appropriation sufficient to put them in good condition has been made for a number of years.

This is the largest Government boarding school in North Dakota, and the pupils are mainly from the Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake Reservations. The school will be needed for many years to come.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, the cost per capita at that school is \$230.56.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is entirely too much.

Mr. BURKE. Yes, too much for the number of pupils. Now, I have been in sympathy with that provision, or that is, with the repeal of that provision, limiting it to \$167, but it shows that unless you have some limitation, it keeps going until it gets away above what it ought to be.

Mr. MERITT. We have called the superintendent's attention to excessive cost at his school, and I shall make a note of your suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. To return for a moment to Fort Totten, page 54, I would ask you to examine this statement here and see if that is correct.

Fort Totten School.

[Payable from "Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1914."]

GREY NUN'S DEPARTMENT.

Salaries:

Principal teacher.....	\$660
Teacher.....	500
Assistant teacher.....	480
Matron.....	500
Assistant matron.....	400
Seamstress.....	400
Laundress.....	480
Assistant laundress.....	240
Cook.....	400
Laborer.....	520
	<hr/>
	4,580

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see a statement there concerning the "Gray Nun Department" in that school. Will you please explain that to the committee?

Mr. MERITT. That is one of the schools, Mr. Chairman, that was taken over several years ago by the Government, which was formerly run by the Catholic Church, and we are continuing the support of that school.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is one of the schools that was covered in and under the order, I believe, made by President Roosevelt some years ago?

Mr. MERITT. This school has been covered in as a Government school and is supported now out of Government appropriations, and the employees of that school were continued as Government employees. I do not know whether President Roosevelt covered in this particular school or not, but there were a number of schools covered in a few years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. How many teachers have you at that school?

Mr. MERITT. In that department?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, in that department?

Mr. MERITT. The statement heretofore given shows the positions and salaries in this department.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you if you are aware that many years ago, about 15 years ago, there was an appropriation in one of the Indian bills changing it so that no building could be used for sectarian schools?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I am aware of that provision.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain how you are running a school known as "Gray Nun Department" out of Government funds.

Mr. MERITT. I think the correct interpretation of that law would mean that we could not use Government gratuity funds for the support of a sectarian school. This school, however, has been taken over by the Government, and is not now controlled by the Catholic Church and is not run as a sectarian school.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has control, then, of this school?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent in charge of the school, and he is under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these teachers—have they been examined by the authorities to see whether they are qualified or not, under the rules, as teachers?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent submits reports on their qualifications.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is authorized to make these examinations and pass upon the qualifications of teachers under the law?

Mr. MERITT. The superintendent of that school.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he have any examination?

Mr. MERITT. He supervises their work and makes his ratings on the basis of the work performed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to redeem a mortgage on the allotment selection of Starr McGillis, a Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indian, described as the northwest quarter of section thirty-four, township one hundred and sixty-four north, range seventy west, of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota, \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the said sum to be reimbursed from the rentals of said allotment not to exceed fifty per centum of the amount of rentals received annually: *Provided*, That in the event a patent in fee shall be issued for this land before the United States shall be wholly reimbursed as herein provided, the amount remaining unpaid shall become a first lien on such allotment, and the fact of such lien shall be recited on the face of the patent in fee and the amount of the lien set forth thereon, and the receipt of the Secretary of the Interior, or of the officer, agent, or employee duly authorized by him for that purpose, for the payment of the amount of the mortgage, when duly recorded by the recorder of deeds in the county wherein the land is located, shall operate as a satisfaction of such lien.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification, Mr. Chairman, for this item:

LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO REDEEM A MORTGAGE ON THE ALLOTMENT SELECTION ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN OF STARR M'GILLIS, A TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWA INDIAN.

The right of McGillis to a public-domain selection initiated under Article VI of the agreement with the Turtle Mountain Band, dated October 2, 1892, ratified by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189-194), which article reads as follows:

"All members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians who may be unable to secure land upon the reservations above ceded, may take homesteads upon any vacant land belonging to the United States without charge, and shall continue to hold and be entitled to share in all tribal funds, annuities, or other property, the same as if located upon the reservation."

In 1881 this Indian settled upon the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, T. 164 N., R. 70 W., fifth principal meridian, North Dakota, apparently with the intention of making it his permanent home. He remained thereon, cultivated a large part of the land, and made valuable and substantial improvements. He failed, however, to apply for the land as an allotment or homestead, as it seems that he believed his title as an Indian occupant was superior to that of other claimants.

In July, 1898, George Hooker, a white man, took possession of the land, having purchased the relinquishment of one Peter Foley, who had filed a homestead application for the tracts. Hooker made a number of improvements and prevented McGillis from using a part of the land.

A hearing was had before the local land officers at Devils Lake, N. Dak., to determine the respective rights of the parties under their conflicting claims. On January 26, 1901, the register rendered his decision recommending the cancellation of Hooker's homestead entry.

Hooker appealed to the General Land Office from this decision, and on January 11, 1904, that office reversed the decision of the register and allowed Hooker's homestead entry to remain intact. October 11, 1906, final certificate No. 12656 was issued to Hooker, and on July 16, 1907, the land was patented to him.

The action of the General Land Office in awarding the land to Hooker was based on the ground that McGillis was not entitled, as he was a Canadian Indian. It was shown at the hearing that the Indian and his family had resided on the land for 19 years; that at the date of Hooker's entry 40 acres were under cultivation; that a part of the land was inclosed by a wire fence; and that there were other improvements thereon, consisting of a hewn-log house with shingle roof, hewn-log barn, log storehouse, and a well.

It appeared that the father of McGillis was a Canadian half-breed; that although McGillis himself was born in the United States his mother returned shortly thereafter to Canada, where he lived until after his marriage; that he was enrolled with the Canadian Indians and received land scrip there, which he sold; and that thereafter he came back to the United States and affiliated with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and settled on the land above described. He was enrolled with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, but his name was stricken from the tribal roll in 1892. Later his case, together with a number of others, was investigated by the Indian Office, which office, on December 20, 1906, recommended that he be enrolled with the Turtle Mountain Band. This recommendation was approved by this department on April 2, 1907.

The General Land Office in a report of May 18, 1908, to this department, after giving a history of the case, said that if McGillis was entitled to enrollment as a member of the Turtle Mountain Bands of Indians when recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on December 20, 1906, he was entitled to enrollment after he settled upon the lands in 1881, and associated and affiliated himself with said tribe and was recognized by the Tribal Council, and from that time up to and including the entire period of the existence of said homestead entry of George Hooker; that, being entitled to enrollment, and that being the fundamental question in determining his right to allotment, the fact that he did not become enrolled should not exclude him from the protection of the law and the regulations; that one who was entitled to enrollment but was omitted should be given the same consideration as if his name had actually been inscribed upon the roll; and that the United States Government, recognizing the dependent condition of the Indians as the wards of the nation, has assumed from the beginning the duty of exercising a general supervision over their affairs, to protect them, not only from the encroachments of the whites, but also from the consequences of their own ignorance and improvidence.

The General Land Office added that it was plainly established that Starr McGillis went upon this land for the purpose and with the intention of making it his permanent home; that he remained thereon for 17 years, cultivated a large part of the land and made valuable and substantial improvements thereon before Hooker filed his homestead application; that to deprive him of the land and permit Hooker to retain it was manifestly an injustice and wrong to him; that on the other hand Hooker, if he examined the land as required by the law before making entry thereon, must have known that it was in the possession of Starr McGillis; that he must have known of McGillis's improvements; that he must have known McGillis had a large part of the tract under cultivation, and that knowing these facts, and being charged with knowledge of the law and regulations prohibiting the allowing of entries for lands occupied by Indian inhabitants who had made improvements of any value whatever, he could not well claim to have acted in good faith.

It was said further that had the local officers known that these lands were in the possession of Starr McGillis, their duty would have been to have refused peremptorily

Hooker's application to enter them; that Hooker, by concealing the facts, fraudulently procured record of his entry; that any false pretense or trick set in motion to induce the Government, in executing the laws of the United States in cases where they must act upon statements made by the interested parties, to act in a way which would be unlawful if the real truth were known, is a fraud upon the Government, and it is not necessary that there shall be any pecuniary loss or damage to the Government.

In view of the foregoing, the General Land Office was of opinion that the patent issued to Hooker might be annulled and vacated, and concurred in the recommendation of the Indian Office that the Department of Justice be requested to institute suit to cancel the patent issued to Hooker for the reason that McGillis had a prior right to the land.

Accordingly, upon the request of this department, the Department of Justice instituted a suit to cancel the patent to Hooker, and on May 2, 1913, a decree was entered to the effect that the land in question was erroneously patented to George Hooker. The title was adjudged to be in Starr McGillis and the possession was restored to McGillis with a judgment for the value of the use of the premises against Hooker for the time he occupied the land.

The decree further found, however, that a mortgage given by Hooker to Warren N. Steele and subsequently assigned to Rachel Stockdale, was a bona fide mortgage and a valid lien on the land. The mortgage was in the sum of \$1,000 with interest from December 1, 1912, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Hooker was found to be insolvent, and could not be made to pay the mortgage. The said mortgage was foreclosed, and on March 21, 1914, the land was sold. The period of redemption expires one year from that date.

Starr McGillis is now an old man, and has no money that can be used in redeeming the land. He lived on his selection for many years, and feels greatly attached to his home, where he hopes to stay for the remainder of his life. While he did fail to take the proper technical steps to obtain a record title to the land, this omission was caused, apparently by his belief, being an ignorant, dependent Indian, that his occupancy of the land gave him all the title he needed, and that no one could take it from him.

The superintendent of the Turtle Mountain School reports that a conservative value of the property at the present would be not less than \$20 an acre, or \$3,200. Hooker had rented the land for the year 1913 for one-third of the crop from 118 acres. The lessee paid the proceeds of the one-third share, amounting to \$166.52, to the superintendent, who says that it was a rather poor crop. The land is under lease this season, one-fourth of the grain raised to be delivered at the elevator free of charge, so that the superintendent will probably have several hundred dollars under his control which may be applied toward redeeming the land, the remainder to be supplied by the proposed legislation.

In reporting the result of the suit, the Assistant Attorney General used the following language:

"I now have the honor to advise you that on March 21, 1914, the land was sold under the mortgage held by Rachel Stockdale, an innocent assignee thereof. The period of redemption expires one year from that date.

"It is apparent that nothing further can be done by this department for the relief of Starr McGillis. The case, however, has impressed me as one of extreme hardship and injustice to this Indian, and I would be glad to know that there is some means by which your department can aid him in the redeeming of the land from the mortgage sale. If some action by Congress is necessary to that end this department will be glad to join you in recommending appropriate legislation."

Mr. BURKE. What is a brief statement of that?

Mr. MERITT. The Indian is entitled to this particular tract of land. The General Land Office made an error and gave a patent to the land to a man by the name of Hooker, and Hooker subsequently mortgaged the land for \$1,000, and the interest on that mortgage would run the amount up to about \$1,500. We have made arrangements to recover that property for the Indians, and the Indian, if he can get this fund advanced to him will pay off the mortgage, and we will recover this out of the rental.

Mr. BURKE. How do you get the fee? The land, as I understand it, was patented, and they mortgaged it and paid off the mortgage, and you propose to get the title to the Indians from the man who has it?

Mr. MERITT. We will get the title for the Indian before we pay out any money.

Mr. BURKE. This does not so provide. This simply provides an appropriation to pay off a mortgage on a tract of land. Now if this was Government land, and patented to somebody, the Indians had no right to it, and it amounts to a proposition of appropriating money to buy some land for an Indian.

Mr. MERITT. Here is the justification for it. This is a letter from the Assistant Attorney General:

I now have the honor to advise you that on March 21, 1914, the land was sold under the mortgage held by Rachel Stockdale, an innocent assignee thereof. The period of redemption expires one year from that date.

It is apparent that nothing further can be done by this department for the relief of Starr McGillis. The case, however, has impressed me as one of extreme hardship and injustice to this Indian, and I would be glad to know that there is some means by which your department can aid him in the redeeming of the land from the mortgage sale. If some action by Congress is necessary to that end, this department will be glad to join you in recommending appropriate legislation.

Mr. BURKE. Well, that is all right. Now, I understand from that statement that the mortgage has been foreclosed?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. And if you take an assignment of the sheriff's certificate, and take deed for it, you would have title, but if you would pay off the mortgage it would be otherwise.

Mr. MERITT. We will not pay off the mortgage until we get title to the land.

Mr. BURKE. How would you get title to the land? That takes money to pay for that.

Mr. MERITT. The amount of the mortgage is \$1,000, and there is interest due.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of the word "redeemed," in that first line, then, it should be "pay off the mortgage."

Mr. MERITT. Here is what we have in the justification for this item:

Accordingly, upon the request of this department, the Department of Justice instituted a suit to cancel the patent to Hooker, and on May 2, 1913, a decree was entered to the effect that the land in question was erroneously patented to George Hooker. The title was adjudged to be in Starr McGillis and the possession was restored to McGillis with a judgment for the value of the use of the premises against Hooker for the time he occupied the land.

The decree further found, however, that a mortgage given by Hooker to Warren N. Steele and subsequently assigned to Rachel Stockdale was a bona fide mortgage and a valid lien on the land. The mortgage was in the sum of \$1,000, with interest from December 1, 1912, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Hooker was found to be insolvent, and could not be made to pay the mortgage. The said mortgage was foreclosed, and on March 21, 1914, the land was sold. The period of redemption expires one year from that date.

Mr. BURKE. It was held by that decree, then, that the person to whom it was patented, had no right to it, but the patent having been issued, and the mortgage given, and that mortgage assigned to another person, and we being innocent, are entitled to the lands.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the title at this time appears to be in Starr McGillis, subject to the mortgage of the innocent party. We will see that the Indians' title is properly protected.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, North Dakota, and pay of superintendent, \$38,200, of which sum not exceeding \$3,200 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings; for school building, \$15,000; in all, \$53,200.

Mr. MERITT. We submit the following justification, Mr. Chairman:

Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated..... \$38,200.00

Also \$15,000 in 1915 act for power plant and water system.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated..... 43,700.00

Amount expended..... 42,208.15

Unexpended balance Oct. 1..... ¹ 1,491.85

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$14,516.36
Traveling expenses.....	25.67
Heat, light, and power (service).....	595.12
Telegraph and telephone service.....	53.20
Subsistence supplies.....	5,959.87
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	4,667.33
Fuel.....	3,967.54
Educational supplies.....	557.54
Medical supplies.....	279.32
Equipment, material, etc.....	3,877.04
Construction.....	4,128.80
Repairs (to plant).....	3,283.86
Miscellaneous.....	296.50

42,208.15

There was also expended \$18,782.63 from the appropriation "Indian School, Wahpeton, N. Dak., buildings."

Wahpeton Indian School, N. Dak.

[Payable from "Indian School, Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1914."]

Capacity.....	200	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment.....	225	Seamstress.....	\$500
Average.....	192	Housekeeper.....	660
Salaries:		Laundress.....	480
Superintendent.....	\$1,600	Cook.....	540
Principal teacher.....	800	Farmer.....	840
Financial clerk.....	1,000	Carpenter.....	1,000
Physician.....	600	Engineer.....	900
Disciplinarian.....	720	Laborer.....	300
Teacher.....	630	Do.....	660
Do.....	630	Shoe and harness maker.....	300
Matron.....	660	Assistant cook.....	480
Nurse.....	720		
Assistant Matron.....	420		
Do.....	540		<u>14,980</u>

Statistical statement for year ended June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$190,315
Number of buildings.....	25
Number of employees.....	22
Total salaries.....	\$14,980
Average attendance of pupils.....	192
Enrollment.....	225
Capacity.....	200
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	² \$166.36
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	² \$194.96
Area of school lands cultivated (acres).....	180
Value of products of school.....	\$1,462

¹ This is not a final balance as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² This includes \$1,498.14 used in the transportation of pupils, and \$1,138.25 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$1,248.70 miscellaneous receipts, class IV.

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$35, 200
Repairs and improvements.....	5, 100
New buildings.....	30, 000
Total.....	70, 300
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Indian School, Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1916, amount requested in proposed bill:	
Support of 200 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	35, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 200
New buildings.....	15, 000
Total.....	53, 200

This is a non-reservation boarding school located on 180 acres of land formerly within the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, which was created for the benefit of the members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Tribes. There is no remaining tribal land within the reservation other than that reserved for administrative purposes. All the pupils in the school have allotments, and practically all of them must make their living on the farm. For this reason the endeavor has been to make this primarily an agricultural school. Besides farming, there is a well-equipped manual training department and careful attention is given to gardening and dairying.

The plant is in excellent condition as a whole but needs considerable repair work, such as painting and repairs to roofs and floors, etc. \$3,200 has been included in the proposed bill for repairs and improvements to the plant, this being less than 2 per cent of the value of the buildings, heating system, etc. A new school building is very much needed. Additional dormitory space has been added and the capacity of the school increased from 80 in 1912 to 200 at present, with no corresponding increase in schoolroom facilities. It is believed a suitable school building can be erected for the amount requested, i. e., \$15,000.

Mr. BURKE. The cost per capita based on attendance there is \$194.96, which is thirty-odd dollars less than at Fort Totten. The Fort Totten school needs attention.

Mr. MERITT. We will give that matter careful attention, Mr. Burke. I realize the cost of that school is too high.

(The committee thereupon took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.)

AFTER RECESS.

The committee met, pursuant to recess, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

SEC. 17. For support and civilization of the Wichitas and affiliated bands who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$5,000.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Support of Wichitas and affiliated bands, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$5, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	5, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	4, 327. 75
Unexpended balance.....	672. 25

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$3, 186. 25
Traveling expenses.....	280. 08
Transportation of supplies.....	28. 23
Telegraph and telephone service.....	92. 88
Subsistence supplies.....	4. 67

Forage.....	\$158. 00
Fuel.....	162. 43
Stationery and office supplies.....	80. 02
Medical supplies.....	169. 56
Equipment, material, etc.....	158. 63
Miscellaneous.....	7. 00
Total	4, 327. 75

SUPPORT OF WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS, OKLAHOMA, 1916,
AMOUNT ASKED FOR, \$5,000.

This appropriation is used for the general support of the Kiowa Agency in so far as the administration of the affairs of the Wichita and Caddo Indians is concerned, these Indians numbering 1,078. It is the only appropriation available for the purpose mentioned and is required for the handling of this work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of the agency and pay of employee maintained for their benefit.

What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount authorized by the act of Aug. 1, 1914.....	\$25,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount authorized by the act of June 30, 1913.....	25,000. 00
Amount expended.....	24, 156. 67
Unexpended balance.....	843. 33

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$18, 418. 31
Traveling expenses.....	1, 085. 47
Transportation of supplies.....	8. 00
Heat, light, and power (service).....	393. 57
Telegraph and telephone service.....	171. 15
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	11. 50
Forage.....	813. 80
Fuel.....	756. 91
Stationery and office supplies.....	213. 43
Medical supplies.....	119. 37
Equipment, material, etc.....	2, 154. 66
Miscellaneous.....	10. 50
	24, 156. 67

The act of August 24, 1912, authorizes the withdrawal of \$40,000 of the tribal funds for construction and equipment of a hospital; \$16,870.51 was used for this purpose during the year.

APACHE, KIOWA, AND COMANCHE 4 PER CENT FUND, AMOUNT ASKED
FOR \$25,000.

This fund is required for the administration of the affairs of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians at Kiowa Agency, of whom

there are 3,136. It is used, as indicated by the analysis of expenditures shown herewith, for the pay of employees, equipment, heat, light, and power, and general administrative expenses. This amount is asked for from tribal funds for the reason that it is believed to be only reasonable and just that tribes that are able should contribute to the cost of administering their affairs, since this work involves the conservation of their wealth and the preparation of the Indians for a higher place in the ranks of civilization, thereby directly increasing the income-producing capacity of the individual. These Indians have in the Treasury a balance of \$2,951,691.74 of the fund above named, and a balance of \$928,012.09 at 5 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support, and improvement of their homesteads, in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and sixteen, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

What justification have you for that, Mr. Meritt?

MR. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

"To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$250,000 of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma."

This item is intended to authorize the withdrawal of a portion of the funds to the credit of the Kiowa and Comanche Tribes of Indians under the Kiowa superintendency in the State of Oklahoma.

The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stats. L., 70-87) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians a sum of money the total of which should not exceed \$100 per capita. The acts of March 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 781-806), April 4, 1910 (36 Stats., 269-280), August 24, 1912 (37 Stats., 518-529), June 30, 1913 (38 Stats., 93) and August 1, 1914 (Public, 160), page 16, authorized the withdrawal of amounts similar to that it is now intended to withdraw should the proposed item be favorably considered by the Congress.

The money appropriated for the Indians under the act of March 3, 1909, was used largely in settlement of debts which the Indians had contracted. Of the \$250,000 appropriation made under the act of June 30, 1913, only \$128,000 were expended. It was the intention to distribute this appropriation in two payments, one in the fall of the year and the other in the ensuing spring, but the first payment was not made until February, and the second payment was deferred and it could not be made before the close of the fiscal year without bringing two payments close together, and it was considered unwise to permit this.

Then again a change of disbursing officers at the Kiowa agency occurred toward the close of the fiscal year, and the comptroller held that the money could not be distributed per capita to the Indians and be used before the close of the fiscal year in such a manner as would comply with the requirements of the appropriating act. Therefore the difference between the payment made in February and the amount of the appropriation was returned to the Treasury.

There are approximately 4,369 Indians under the Kiowa jurisdiction and their land, which is allotted, is classified about as follows: Agricultural, 500,000 acres; grazing, 141,901 acres; total, 641,901 acres.

On October 5, the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians of their 5 per cent fund, known as the "Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Fund," amounted to \$932,678.22 and the accrued interest thereon including unpaid shares to \$201,669.63. The balance of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund on that date amounted to \$2,773,708.06 and the accrued interest thereon to \$131,967.92, making a total of both funds and interest of \$4,050,023.83.

There are, perhaps, 1,850 able-bodied Indians on the Kiowa Reservation. Approximately 1,003 Indians farmed last year an average of 20.4 acres, or a total of 20,480 acres; the value of the crops raised amounted to about \$35,500, or a per capita of a little more

than \$35. About 2,000 acres of agricultural and 83,000 acres of grazing lands were used by the Indians for grazing purposes and about 487,480 acres were leased for farming, grazing, and mining purposes.

While it is impossible to estimate the quantity of live stock these Indians own, it is believed their holdings equal in value \$300,000 or more.

These Indians are, as a rule, an independent, self-reliant, and industrial people and their funds should be made available for their use so that they may have reasonable amounts at their disposal from time to time to be used in the steady and proper development of their homes and lands. The money it is intended to appropriate belongs to these Indians. They have need for it in connection with their industrial activities, and there is no reason why it should be withheld and they be virtually compelled to get credit or borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest. Part of the money appropriated for this year was paid to the Indians this fall, and it is the intention to pay the balance in the spring so that they will have available funds with which to buy seeds and farming equipment.

In this connection attention is also invited to House Report No. 94, Sixty-second Congress, first session, which sets out in detail the condition of the Indians and their urgent need for funds.

This is the same amount that has been requested in several of the Indian appropriation acts.

Mr. BURKE. How much has been appropriated now, Mr. Meritt, to be expended as this provides?

Mr. MERITT. I think this is the third appropriation, Mr. Burke. Those Indians have in the treasury more than \$4,000,000.

Mr. BURKE. They have still \$4,000,000?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The interest is 4 and 5 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the interest amount to as much as Congress appropriates each year?

Mr. MERITT. About that amount. The total of the treasury has not been decreased on account of these appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. I see in line 4, page 57, you strike out "for the ensuing year." What change does that make in this section?

Mr. MERITT. Those words were nothing but surplusage.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For support and civilization of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$35,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Cheyennes and Arapahos, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated.....	\$35,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	35,000.00
Amount expended.....	33,365.30

Unexpended balance.....	1,634.70
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$27,291.73
Traveling expenses.....	783.68
Transportation of supplies.....	297.25
Telegraph and telephone service.....	230.91
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	17.50
Subsistence supplies.....	34.02
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	9.12
Forage.....	703.34
Fuel.....	1,647.22
Stationery and office supplies.....	180.20

Medical supplies.....	\$666. 28
Equipment, material, etc.....	1, 434. 47
Miscellaneous.....	69. 58
	<hr/>
	33, 365. 30

Amount asked for, \$35,000.

This appropriation is required for the general support of four agencies, having a total population of 2,750 Indians, and is used, as the analysis will indicate, for the pay of employees, equipment, traveling expenses, fuel, and necessary expenditures incidental to the administration of the affairs of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$1,500.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Support of Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$1, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	1, 500. 00
Amount expended.....	1, 108. 13
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	391. 87

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$37. 23
Traveling expenses.....	74. 70
Telegraph and telephone service.....	2. 80
Subsistence supplies.....	. 80
Forage.....	15. 90
Fuel.....	56. 50
Stationery and office supplies.....	75. 60
Medical supplies.....	86. 91
Equipment, material, etc.....	157. 69
	<hr/>
	1, 108. 13

Amount asked for, \$1,500.

This appropriation is used for the employment of a clerk and for the purchase of general and medical supplies for the benefit of 157 Kansas Indians now under the jurisdiction of the Ponca Agency. These Indians have been allotted, and their reservation comprised an independent agency until combined with Ponca in 1912.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Support of Kickapoos, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$2, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	2, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	1, 753. 45
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	246. 55

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$900.00
Traveling expenses.....	159.13
Heat, light, and power (service).....	75.00
Telegraph and telephone service.....	56.04
Fuel.....	20.16
Stationery and office supplies.....	357.27
Equipment, material, etc.....	173.85
Miscellaneous.....	12.00
	<hr/>
	1,753.45

Amount asked for, \$2,000.

This fund is used for the administration of the affairs of 302 Mexican Kickapoo Indians under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of Shawnee Agency, Okla., and is required, as will be shown by the analysis of expenditures herewith, for the pay of one clerk, equipment; and incidental administrative expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For support and civilization of the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska, including pay of employees, \$8,000.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Support of Poncas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$8,000.00
	<hr/>
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	8,000.00
Amount expended.....	7,590.25
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	409.75

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$5,404.00
Traveling expenses.....	29.18
Telegraph and telephone service.....	95.56
Subsistence supplies.....	2.00
Forage.....	679.07
Fuel.....	326.69
Stationery and office supplies.....	2.85
Medical supplies.....	31.22
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,019.68
	<hr/>
	7,590.25

Amount asked for \$8,000.

This appropriation is used for the administration of the affairs of 957 Ponca Indians at Ponca Agency, Okla., and Santee, Nebr., and is required for salaries, equipment, and general incidental expenses. The business at Ponca Agency has greatly increased during the past two years, owing to the production of oil on the allotments of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For support and education of 500 Indian pupils at the Indian School at Chilocco, Okla., including pay of superintendent, \$93,250, of which sum not exceeding \$7,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Indian School, Chilocco, Okla.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$93, 250. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	90, 500. 00
Amount expended.....	88, 800. 60
Unexpended balance (Oct. 1).....	1, 699. 40

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$38, 851. 89
Traveling expenses.....	113. 22
Subsistence supplies.....	16, 104. 42
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	11, 155. 92
Forage.....	546. 43
Fuel.....	9, 670. 54
Stationery and office supplies.....	2. 88
Educational supplies.....	531. 25
Medical supplies.....	345. 84
Equipment, materials, etc.....	5, 189. 01
Construction.....	998. 68
Repairs (to plant).....	5, 290. 52
	88, 800. 60

Capacity.....	500	Assistant seamstress.....	\$300
Enrollment.....	656	Laundress.....	600
Average.....	557	Baker.....	300
Superintendent.....	\$2, 750	Cook.....	660
Principal and teacher of agricul- ture.....	1, 500	Assistant cook.....	480
Clerk.....	1, 300	Farmer.....	900
Assistant clerk.....	780	Carpenter and superintendent of industries.....	960
Do.....	720	Assistant carpenter.....	720
Property clerk.....	780	Shoe and harness maker.....	660
Physician.....	1, 200	Blacksmith.....	780
Disciplinarian.....	840	Night watchman.....	540
Assistant disciplinarian.....	300	Gardener.....	900
Senior teacher.....	840	Engineer.....	1, 200
Teacher.....	750	Assistant engineer.....	720
Do.....	750	Do.....	480
Do.....	690	Do.....	300
Do.....	660	Nurseryman.....	1, 000
Do.....	660	Dairyman.....	1, 000
Do.....	660	Painter.....	680
Do.....	600	Printer.....	1, 200
Do.....	600	Mason.....	800
Do.....	540	Hostler.....	660
Domestic-science teacher.....	720	Assistant.....	600
Matron.....	720	Do.....	480
Assistant matron.....	660	Do.....	300
Do.....	540	Do.....	300
Dining-room matron.....	600	Do.....	300
Nurse.....	720	Do.....	180
Seamstress.....	660	Do.....	180
Assistant seamstress.....	540	Total.....	40, 260

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$594, 375
Number of buildings.....	54
Number of employees.....	56
Total salaries.....	\$40, 260
Average attendance of pupils.....	557
Enrollment.....	656
Capacity.....	500
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$133
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$157
Area of school lands cultivated.....acres..	² 8, 480
Value of products of school.....	\$28, 944

Superintendent's Estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$83, 500
Repairs and improvements.....	7, 000
Total.....	90, 500

Amount requested in proposed bill.

Education and support of 500 pupils, including salary of superintendent....	\$86, 250
Repairs and improvements.....	7, 000
Total.....	93, 250

The appropriation requested provides for 500 pupils at a cost for support of \$86,250, including the superintendent's salary of \$2,750, which has always been provided for in estimating the sum necessary for support. This is the same as the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

It will be observed that the enrollment and average attendance have continued, as in the preceding year, considerably above 500 pupils. Notwithstanding the severe drouth of the last two seasons, the school's farm product has been well conserved, so that its "Miscellaneous Receipts" have materially contributed to the amount appropriated, and this with additional sums of "Indian Moneys" and the practice of careful economy has afforded support for the large attendance.

It is estimated that \$7,000 is the least that should be appropriated for repairs and improvements, which does not exceed the allowance for the past three years. This is less than 2.4 per cent of the value of the school buildings, a low rate and fully needed to keep the property, including water, heating, lighting, and sewer systems, in adequate repair.

Chilocco is a nonreservation boarding school, having about 8,500 acres of Government land and a capacity for accommodating 500 Indian pupils, the capacity having been increased a few years ago from 450. It is not properly speaking a reservation, having jurisdiction only over the pupils in attendance. It is distinctively an agricultural and industrial school of high rank, having a fine farm and excellent equipment for academic and practical training, and providing more advanced privileges in agriculture than other Indian schools. It is conveniently located for the educational needs of a large Indian population, drawing many students from the Five Civilized Tribes, and can well be maintained in its present efficiency for some years to come.

We are not asking for an increase for this school. This Chilocco school, as you know, is one of our largest and best nonreservation schools located in Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find you need all this \$7,000 every year for improvements?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. We have quite a large plant there, consisting of 54 buildings, and \$7,000 is needed to keep those buildings in proper repair.

Mr. BURKE. I call your attention, Mr. Meritt, to the per capita cost, \$157, based on the attendance.

¹ This includes \$2,817.04 used in the transportation of pupils and \$2,438.39 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$13,192.30 "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV."

² This includes 4,009 acres in meadow and pasture.

Mr. MERITT. That is a very low per capita cost, due to some extent to the large farm they have there. There is a farm of several thousand acres at that school.

Mr. BURKE. That helps, of course.

Mr. MERITT. And Superintendent Allen is a very careful and conservative superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnees (article three, agreement of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-two), \$30,000; for support of two manual-labor schools (article three, treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven), \$10,000; for pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer and apprentices, and two teachers (article four, same treaty), \$5,400; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessities for the shops (article four, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1,200; in all, \$47,100.

Mr. MERITT. That is a treaty item, Mr. Chairman. We offer the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated.....	\$30,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Unexpended balance from previous years.....	7,714.41
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Amount appropriated.....	30,000.00
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	37,714.41
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Amount expended.....	31,014.45
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Unexpended balance.....	6,699.96
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc. (attorneys).....	1,000.00
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Per capita payments.....	30,014.45
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	31,014.45
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Support of Pawnees, schools, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Amount appropriated.....	\$10,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	10,000.00
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Amount expended.....	9,182.92
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Unexpended balance (Oct. 1).....	¹ 817.08
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	69.12
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Transportation of supplies by wagon.....	87.11
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Heat, light, and power (service).....	² 575.45
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Telegraph and telephone service.....	18.20
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Subsistence supplies.....	3,413.53
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Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,949.98
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Forage.....	383.66
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Fuel.....	² 860.35
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Educational supplies.....	258.76
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¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

² A distinction between "heat, light, and power" and "fuel" is deemed necessary in the detailed classification of expenditures shown by the cost ledgers of the office.

Medical supplies.....	\$23. 70
Equipment, material, etc.....	1, 157. 02
Repairs (to plant).....	358. 39
Miscellaneous.....	28. 65
	<hr/>
	9, 182. 92

Support of Pawnees, iron, steel, etc., Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	500. 00
Amount expended.....	414. 50
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	85. 50 *

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Repairs (to plant).....	414. 50
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Support of Pawnees, employees, etc., Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	6, 600. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	6, 600. 00
Amount expended.....	6, 473. 36
	<hr/>
	126. 64

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	6, 383. 88
Medical supplies.....	89. 48
	<hr/>
	6, 473. 36

Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma, 1916.

Amount asked for, \$47,100.

Articles 2, 3, and 4 of the treaty with the Pawnees of September 24, 1857 (11 Stat., 729) as amended in part by the agreement of November 23, 1892, which was ratified by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 644) provide:

(1) "The United States agrees to pay to the Pawnees the sum of \$30,000 per annum, as a perpetual annuity to be distributed annually among them per capita, in coin, unless the President of the United States shall from time to time otherwise direct. But it is further agreed that the President may at any time, in his discretion, discontinue such annuity by causing the value of a fair commutation thereof to be paid to or expended for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as to him shall seem proper.

(2) "That the United States agrees to establish * * * two manual labor schools, to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, who shall appoint the teachers * * * and the United States agrees to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools and whatever else may be necessary to put them in successful operation; and a sum of not less than \$5,000 per annum shall be applied to the support of each school, so long as the Pawnees shall, in good faith, comply with the provisions of this article; but if, at any time, the President is satisfied that they are not doing so, he may, in his discretion, discontinue the schools in whole or in part.

(3) "The United States also agree to furnish the Pawnees with two complete sets of blacksmith, gunsmith, and tinsmith tools, not to exceed in cost \$750; and to erect shops at a cost not to exceed \$500; also \$500 annually during the pleasure of the President for the purchase of iron, steel, and other necessities for the same. The United States are also to furnish two blacksmiths, one of whom shall be a gunsmith and tinsmith; the Pawnees agree to furnish one or two young men of their tribe to work constantly in each shop as strikers or apprentices, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their labor."

The amount asked for is used in carrying out the provisions of this treaty in the manner indicated in the item in the bill. There are 660

Indians who will receive benefits under this appropriation. In certain instances, particularly in the case of the allowance for iron and steel, when the supply on hand of these materials is sufficient, the appropriation, or a part of it, is diverted, in accordance with law, to other beneficial uses. It will appear from the analysis of expenditures submitted herewith that the allowance for iron and steel was diverted in accordance with the foregoing during the fiscal year 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article three, treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians.

Fifteen hundred appropriated. That is also a treaty item.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; and the following justification is submitted:

Support of Quapaws, education, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	1,000.00
Amount expended.....	972.00
Unexpended balance.....	28.00

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Tuition, etc., in mission school.....	972.00
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Support of Quapaws, employees, etc., Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated.....	\$500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	500.00
Amount expended.....	499.94
Unexpended balance.....	.06

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	480.00
Equipment, material, etc.....	19.94
	499.94

Indian population, 318.

This amount is necessary to provide for treaty obligations (art. 3, treaty of May 13, 1833), and is used as indicated.

There have been 56,248 acres allotted 248 Indians on the Quapaw Reservation, 400 acres being reserved for school and administrative purposes.

Article 3 of the treaty of May 13, 1833 (7 Stat. L., 424), with the Quapaws reads in part as follows:

"The United States agree to provide a farmer to reside with them and to aid and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits, and a blacksmith to do their necessary work, with a shop and tools and iron and steel, not exceeding 1 ton per year. The United States also agree to appropriate \$1,000 per year for educational purposes to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, the farmer and blacksmith and the above appropriation for educational purposes to be continued only as long as the President of the United States deems it necessary for the best interests of the Indians."

The treaty appropriation in favor of the Quapaws is not a perpetual annuity, but it is believed that the appropriation should "be continued as long as the President of the United States deems it necessary for the best interests of the Indians."

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

"That that part of the act of Congress approved June twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and sixty-three), reading as follows: 'All restrictions as to sale and encumbrance of all lands, inherited and otherwise, of all adult Kickapoo Indians, and of all Shawnee, Delaware, Caddo, and Wichita Indians who have heretofore been or are now known as Indians of said tribes affiliated with said Kickapoo Indians, now or hereafter nonresident in the United States, who have been allotted land in Oklahoma or Indian Territory, are hereby removed: *Provided*, That any such Indian allottee who is a nonresident of the United States may lease his allotment without restriction for a period not exceeding five years; *Provided further*, That the parent or the person next of kin having the care and custody of a minor allottee may lease the allotment of said minor as herein provided, except that no such lease shall extend beyond the minority of said allottee,' be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

This is a new item. What justification have you for it?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted in support of this item:

REPEAL IN PART OF ACT OF JUNE 21, 1906.

Subsequent to the approval of the act of June 21, 1906, many of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians were induced to make deeds disposing of their allotments in Oklahoma, and for which they received but trifling amounts. The circumstances surrounding the transactions were of such a character that after an investigation suits were instituted to set aside the sales. The result of the litigation was an opinion by the court that the Indians could not dispose of their allotments under the act without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the opinion being based on the clause restricting leasing to a period of not to exceed five years.

These Indians have demonstrated beyond doubt their incompetency, and there is always danger if the law, which it is proposed to repeal, is to remain in force that other attempts will be made to induce them to part with their lands. The repeal of the act of June 21, 1906, would be of great benefit in conserving the estates of these Indians and in providing for their children who have not received allotments.

In addition to that justification, I would say that some of the allotments have been leased for a period of five years, and the Indians have not received adequate rentals, and this legislation would place the duty on the department to see that they did receive adequate returns for the rental of their lands.

The CHAIRMAN. They have been leasing these lands during the past from the Indians there for a period of five years. Have the restrictions been removed?

Mr. MERITT. The court held that the restrictions could not be removed without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, but that the land could be leased for a period of five years without the approval of the department.

The CHAIRMAN. This would change the law making the approval of the Secretary necessary for five years or for one year, or they could not lease at all.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; without the approval of the department, thus placing these lands on the same basis as other Indian lands.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

SEC. 18. For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees, \$175,000.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$175,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	250,000.00
Amount expended.....	250,008.10
Overdrawn.....	8.10

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	207,672.59
Traveling expenses.....	29,450.12
Transportation of supplies.....	89.29
Heat, light, and power (service).....	427.49
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1,930.98
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	1,234.96
Forage.....	870.16
Fuel.....	58.40
Stationery and office supplies.....	2,982.17
Equipment, material, etc.....	498.55
Rent.....	4,064.40
Miscellaneous.....	728.99
	250,008.10

This appropriation includes the expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, including all the work heretofore done by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, Okla., including employees of both offices and the field force of Union Agency. The offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, were abolished by the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (Public, No. 160), to take effect September 1, 1914, when the two offices were to be consolidated under a superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. The appointment of a superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes has not yet been made, but the work has been carried on by J. George Wright, former commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, now special supervisor, at a salary of \$400 per month, to make the Creek equalization payment on the basis of \$800 each as provided by the act of Congress of August 1, 1914, and to prepare for the sale of the timberland and the sale of the surface of the segregated coal land area, Choctaw Nation, Okla., the sale of the timberland having been begun on November 3 and concluded November 12, and the sale of the surface to begin November 16 and conclude December 2, 1914. Although the offices have been consolidated and the work is being supervised by Dana H. Kelsey, supervisor in charge, at a salary of \$375 per month, until November 30, 1914, the office force remains the same, and the field force likewise. The number of employees at the Union Agency, including the superintendent and the field force, was before consolidation about 245, and the number of employees in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes was about 43, making a total for both offices of 288 employees. This appropriation is the same as that of last year (see section 17 of act of August 1, 1914, Public, No. 160), and is \$75,000 less than was provided for by section 18 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 95), to wit, \$250,000.

NOTE.—For further justification see letter of Kelsey, supervisor in charge, dated November 12, 1914, herewith attached.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Okla., November 12, 1914.

“For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees, \$175,000.”

This item will cover the fund for the maintenance of the former offices of the Union Agency and Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, consolidated on September 1, in pursuance of the provision in the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, and considering the volume of business to be accomplished is, in my judgment, too small for the proper and expeditious handling of the individual affairs of between 30,000 and 35,000 Indians of the restricted class, scattered throughout 40 counties in

the eastern half of the State of Oklahoma, and the handling of the unfinished tribal work. While this is the same appropriation as made for the fiscal year 1915, it is going to be almost impossible to get through the year within the appropriation without curtailing and neglecting a certain amount of the work, especially among the individual Indians, that ought to be done, but based upon the item as submitted above, \$175,000, which is to cover the combined field and office force and expenses in connection therewith, the following classification or division is submitted:

Salaries office employees, including superintendent.....	\$99, 000
Land appraisers.....	10, 000
Oil-field inspection.....	3, 000
Traveling expenses.....	9, 000
District service, covering 40 counties (from 33,000 to 35,000 Indians in the restricted class):	
District men, 18, at \$1,800 to \$2,000 per annum.....	34, 000
18 assistants, \$1,020 to \$1,200 per annum.....	19, 000
Telephone and telegraph and incidentals.....	1, 000
Total.....	175, 000

All of the original records concerning the enrolment of the more than 100,000 members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the allotments made to them, which record, in company with the patents or deeds to town lots, unallotted lands or other tribal property, is the foundation of all titles in the eastern half of the State of Oklahoma—over 19,000,000 acres of land—are in the custody of the newly created office of the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, and there is constant necessity for reference to such records. I invite special attention to the last annual report of the then Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Mr. J. George Wright, whose office had charge, prior to the consolidation, of the tribal work, which shows the unfinished matters in the different nations. There are various odds and ends in the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations, about 4,000 allotment patents yet to be delivered, scattered tracts of unallotted lands, and other tribal property to be disposed of, equalization payments, etc. The work incident to the depositing of several million dollars of tribal funds in approximately 275 national and State banks in Oklahoma, the procuring and keeping in effect of proper surety bonds covering these deposits, collection of tribal revenues, protection of the unsold timber and other lands and property, investigation and action upon alleged duplicate enrollments and allotments, all the above also applying to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in addition to the large area of unallotted and scattered lands still unsold in those nations, and payments yet to be collected and patents issued on approximately 20,000 tracts heretofore sold. The entire time of two or more clerks is given to the procurement of data from the enrollment and allotment records required by the United States attorney's office in connection with the so-called "Thirty thousand land suits." In dismissing these cases, taking decrees, etc., it is absolutely necessary that a most accurate and perfect record be made, to avoid mistakes in the description of the land of an allottee, which might cloud some title not involved in the particular controversy. The handling of the correspondence with the officials of the tribal governments, and the auditing of the payment of warrants for their salaries and expenses, must also be provided for.

Concerning individual affairs, the expenditure for the work among Indians of the restricted class, upon the basis of from 33,000 to 35,000 Indians of this class, in previous years has averaged from \$7 to \$8 per capita, which, as your office understands, is much less than the expense for other Indians in Oklahoma, where there are smaller agencies and which expense, I understand, averages from \$16 to \$18 per capita. No tribal funds are expended for the district service or general individual work in the Five Tribes, and it therefore must be wholly provided from this administration appropriation.

The greater portion (approximately 16,000,000 acres) of the land in the 40 counties of eastern Oklahoma was allotted to the 101,209 members of the Five Tribes. The allottees reside in every section of this area, so that each county has its share of Indian population. To properly serve both the Indians and the public having dealings with them, the present field force is divided into 18 districts, with a local representative of the department in charge, who, to the extent possible with the limited force permitted by the appropriations and the area to be covered, looks after the affairs of the full-blood or other Indians of the restricted class, investigating and reporting upon leases, applications for removal of restrictions, sales of land, assistance in making per capita and equalization payments, delivery of checks, and the general and specific complaints made by the Indians. The field men advise and assist the allottees along industrial and educational lines, cooperate with the school authorities, see that the children are in school, supervise all disbursements for purchases, improvements, etc.,

made under the direction of the department, and, in general, handle every possible line of activity similar to Indian agencies in western Oklahoma or other States, except that in the smaller agencies there is usually—even for from a few hundred to 2,000 Indians—a complete corps of employees, while with one of our district officers there is usually only one field clerk, one office assistant, one police interpreter, and a land appraiser who divides his time between two or more districts. This field force is almost indispensable to the work of the probate attorneys, for whom separate appropriation is made and requested for next fiscal year. With the great volume of probate-court work Congress, upon the recommendation of the department, has recognized the necessity for assisting the local authorities by providing attorneys to appear and represent and protect minors, to act in cooperation with the county courts. The county judges, in personal conference with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, adopted uniform rules of procedure, which were later placed in general effect throughout the State by order of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma. These rules require notice and certain action by the probate attorneys in all matters affecting the estates of minors or deceased Indians, and in order to secure the necessary information, values, etc., probate attorneys must make use of the field administrative force. It would be absolutely impossible for the attorneys to do their court work and also make the field investigations to secure the data upon which to base their presentations to the court.

So far as the general office work is concerned, the reports for the last fiscal year of the Union Agency and the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that the two disbursing agents handled \$10,218,206.69 and \$4,300,314.08, respectively, during that year. There were 17,311 active ledger accounts for individual Indians handled during the year. Collections for the Union Agency were covered by 33,959 remittance items and disbursements by 37,581 vouchers. Under the consolidation the financial business will all be handled by one disbursing agent. The accounting work is entirely handled in the general office at Muskogee, the field force being relieved, as far as possible, of all clerical detail, so that they may give their entire time to investigations and the expeditious handling of applications and the cases filed.

There were 410,524 pieces of mail handled by the Union Agency office during the last fiscal year and 199,122 pieces by the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, making a grand total for the consolidated offices of 609,646. The mail of the consolidated office is now running at about the same ratio, if not heavier, over and above the special inquiries on account of the unallotted land sale now under way. We are running about 750 letters a month from your office alone. One of the most important branches of the work of the office is the handling of oil and gas mining leases covering lands of restricted allottees. Up to June 30 last there had been 31,866 leases filed, 3,340 during the fiscal year, together with 1,322 assignments during that year. This work requires a vast amount of clerical detail.

In addition to the special work mentioned, all the applications for removal of restrictions, sale of land, inherited land deeds, pipe lines, and other rights of way are handled at the general office, and proper record and indexes thereof kept, to which there is constant reference by the public. All equalization payments to Indians of the restricted class are handled the same as land-sale accounts, and attention is given to the establishment of drainage districts, completion of the town-site work, cooperation in education and industrial work, and affairs generally of Indians of the restricted class.

As I have stated in requests for previous appropriations, so long as there are so many thousand Indians with restricted lands, whose business must be passed upon to a greater or less extent by the department, it must be furnished with ample means to handle the work promptly and expeditiously. With the wide area to be covered, the scattered population, and complicated conditions it is a much more difficult and expensive problem to handle than the compact or smaller reservations that only have a few hundred or at the most a few thousand Indians entirely under the control of the Government. Unless the present laws are entirely changed, both the public and the Indians expect actions upon matters presented to the department, and ample funds, not only for an office, but a field force, to make the necessary investigations, must be provided, or there will be annoying delays and unsatisfactory administration.

For more complete data as to the work performed, I respectfully refer to my annual report, giving full details for the last fiscal year.

I have made this justification on the basis of the amount included in your estimate, which amount will give the same attention to the work of the individual restricted Indian in the Five Tribes as is now given, but, as shown in my annual report and as I have always contended, even with this force—when it is considered that each field district contains from two to four counties, with an average of approximately 2,000 Indians of the restricted class to the district, not considering the probate work that these men have done and will continue to do, in cooperation with the probate attorneys

and State officials—it is a physical impossibility for the needs of these Indians to receive the attention they require. With only one district man in charge, one stenographer-assistant, an interpreter, and an appraiser about half of the time, the force is wholly inadequate, and considering the work done and force provided for the smaller Indian reservations every effort should be made to secure a larger appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. Who is the commissioner or superintendent now, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Kelsey, the former superintendent, is the supervisor in charge at this time.

Mr. BURKE. The law which provides that after September 1 one of the positions there shall be abolished has been complied with?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Since when?

Mr. MERITT. The two offices were consolidated on September 1, and Mr. Kelsey, former superintendent, was placed in charge of the consolidated offices on that date, and he is now acting as supervisor in charge of the consolidated offices.

Mr. BURKE. Has he been appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; simply a temporary appointment.

Mr. BURKE. No appointment made yet?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. BURKE. What is the delay in the matter? Why don't they make the appointment?

Mr. MERITT. I suppose the appointment will be made at an early date.

Mr. BURKE. Then I understand, Mr. Meritt, the work that was previously done by Mr. Wright, who was commissioner, and Mr. Kelsey, who was an Indian agent, is now being done by Mr. Kelsey alone in the capacity of supervisor?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; as supervisor in charge.

Mr. BURKE. What has become of Mr. Wright?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Wright has been engaged as special supervisor in selling the surface of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. That is also a temporary appointment.

Mr. BURKE. Then he is doing practically the same work that he was doing previous to this legislation?

Mr. MERITT. His work is now limited solely to the sale of the surface of the segregated coal lands.

Mr. BURKE. Then he is not doing as much as he was before?

Mr. MERITT. He has been right busy in the last two months.

Mr. BURKE. But they were selling that surface some time before this legislation, and he was in charge of it, was he not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; the surface was not being sold. There were certain tribal lands that were being sold, but this is the largest tract of land that has been offered there for some time, excepting the forest lands in southeast Oklahoma.

Mr. BURKE. To bring out what I want to know, Mr. Wright and Mr. Kelsey were there on September 1, before this legislation was enacted, one in the capacity of commissioner and the other Union agent. They are still there and still drawing the same salary, are they not?

Mr. MERITT. I believe Mr. Kelsey is drawing a salary of \$5,000. He was formerly drawing \$4,500 as superintendent. Mr. Kelsey is

drawing the same salary that the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes will draw. Mr. Wright is drawing a salary of \$400 a month. He was formerly drawing a salary of \$5,000.

Mr. BURKE. Then he is drawing practically the same and Kelsey the same.

The CHAIRMAN. \$200 less and Mr. Kelsey \$500 more.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. I am not criticising. I want to find out.

Mr. MERITT. This arrangement is only temporary, and Mr. Wright will be transferred to other work on the first of the year.

Mr. BURKE. That is, you expect there will be an appointment by the first of the year?

Mr. MERITT. Not necessarily an appointment to succeed Mr. Kelsey, but Mr. Wright's work in selling the surface of the land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will be completed by that time and we will be able to transfer him to other work.

Mr. BURKE. By the way, is that land pretty well sold?

Mr. MERITT. It was offered for sale, but there will be a large part of it which will not be sold, and it will be necessary to offer it for sale again.

Mr. BURKE. Has there any progress been made in the sale of the timber?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; we have sold a considerable portion of the timber land in the southeastern part of the State of Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the land sold, to the highest bidder, in open market?

Mr. MERITT. It is sold at public auction, after being extensively advertised.

The CHAIRMAN. At a minimum price?

Mr. MERITT. The land was appraised at a minimum price.

The CHAIRMAN. Some has not been sold because they could not get a bid?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About what per cent of the land has been sold under the minimum price?

Mr. MERITT. I should say that probably 40 per cent of the timber land has been sold, and about 55 per cent of the segregated surface coal lands.

The CHAIRMAN. To what cause do you attribute the fact that it did not bring the minimum price? Was it too high?

Mr. MERITT. The cotton condition had something to do with the sale.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much is to be offered yet, or has it all been offered?

Mr. MERITT. It has all been offered, but it will be necessary to readvertise the land that has not been sold.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you contemplate doing that soon?

Mr. MERITT. We will probably not advertise the land for sale again until next year.

Mr. CARTER. You have to do that within a year?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

Mr. BURKE. What provision has been made with reference to the payments that were authorized to be made to those Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Practically all have been made. There may be a few cases where the heirs are in question, but almost all of the payments have been made.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in connection with probate matters affecting individual allottees in the Five Civilized Tribes, \$85,000.

What justification for that?

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of this item:

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, OKLAHOMA.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated, \$85,000.

Fiscal ended June 30, 1914, no appropriation.

Section 18 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1913 (30 Stat., 95) provided for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the expenses of the administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, including the offices of the Commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States Indian superintendent, Union Agency, Muskogee, Okla., including all employees of both offices, and such attorneys as the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion employ in connection with probate matters affecting the individual allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Under this provision 18 probate attorneys were employed, of whom 6 were assigned to the Cherokee Nation, 6 to the Creek Nation, 2 to the Chickasaw Nation, and 4 to the Choctaw Nation. Of the 18 probate attorneys so appointed 9 were paid from tribal funds of the tribes to which they were assigned under contract with the executives of the tribes, approved by the President of the United States, and 9 were paid from Federal funds set aside out of the \$250,000 for that purpose up to July 1, 1914, when all the above appointees were transferred to the Federal roll as United States probate attorneys and paid thereafter from a fund of \$85,000 appropriated by section 17, paragraph 2, of the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (Public, 160).

The appropriation for the coming fiscal year 1915 is the same amount as was appropriated the last time. It is expected to add one probate attorney to the Chickasaw Nation on account of the heavy work involved in that nation. This appropriation includes the expenses of salaries, office rent, stenographer, and clerk to each probate attorney, and also the traveling expenses of the probate attorney when away from headquarters on business connected with his office.

NOTE.—For further information see attached justification of Kelsey, supervisor in charge, forwarded with his letter of November 16, 1914.

APPROPRIATION JUSTIFICATION, 1916.

“Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes:

“For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in connection with probate matters affecting individual allottees in the Five Civilized Tribes, \$85,000.”

In justification of the above item included in the estimates for the Indian Service for the year ending June 30, 1916, I submit the following:

21 probate attorneys, at \$2,500 each.....	\$52, 500
Stenographic and clerical assistance.....	17, 000
Traveling expenses.....	10, 000
Telegraph and telephone service.....	1, 750
Printing, binding, advertising, etc.....	350
Rents.....	3, 000
Miscellaneous.....	400
Total.....	85, 000

As your office understands, the probate attorney force was organized during the last half of the fiscal year 1914, and the organization contemplated 21 attorneys, 10 of whom were assistants to the tribal attorneys until June 30, the remainder being paid from the administration fund; special appropriation for probate attorneys being requested and included in the bill for 1915. This work is now splendidly under way; probate rules have been adopted by the various county courts, and generally promulgated and put in force by order of the Supreme Court of the State, and Indian

probate matters are now receiving most needed attention, with exceptionally beneficial results. As shown in my report dated November 17, 1913, in the 40 counties of eastern Oklahoma there are over 43,000 probate cases involving allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes. Many of these cases include estates of several persons, so that it is approximated that there are over 65,000 persons involved. There is an average of over 1,000 probate cases to each county. With the present organization there are about two counties to each attorney, and arrangements have been made with the different courts to set alternate dates for hearings and sales, that the probate attorney may be present. The magnitude of this work is difficult to appreciate. Owing to the crowded condition of the dockets, it has been a physical impossibility for the different courts to give the probate cases the detailed attention required, and they have welcomed the assistance of the force provided by the Government. It is almost impossible to measure the savings and good that will be accomplished through this cooperative work. This peculiar condition does not exist in any other State in the Union, and it would be a great mistake not to furnish ample funds to continue this organization, which is so necessary for the proper protection of the probate estates of minor and dependent citizens in the Five Civilized Tribes. The probate attorneys, in cooperation with the county courts, are not only preventing new abuses, but as time permits are delving into and correcting many old and fraudulent transactions.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 carries a total of \$85,000 for this specific work, and the estimate for 1916 is made upon the same basis.

DANA H. KELSEY,
Supervisor in Charge.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Okla., November, 12, 1914.

We have had unusual success with the probate attorneys in straightening out the estate of minor Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, and in addition to the justification offered I would like to submit for the record two pages from the commissioner's annual report. It has not yet been released, but with your permission I will incorporate it in the record.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

The minor children of the Five Civilized Tribes are perhaps the richest average children in the United States, which condition results from the fact that in allotting the Oklahoma Indians the children were given the same number of acres of land as their parents and share equally in tribal funds. Consequently when Congress, in the act of May 27, 1908, conferred upon the county courts probate jurisdiction there was involved a greater amount of probate work than existed anywhere else. This, together with the fact that Oklahoma was admitted into the Union in 1907 and that the county judges then elected did not all possess the highest standards necessarily brought about a demoralized, inefficient, and in some instances corrupt condition.

It is apparent that many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness and insolvent bondsmen accepted. It was not uncommon for lands of minor Indian children to be sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers and for inadequate prices. Excessive compensation was many times allowed guardians and unreasonably large fees paid to attorneys. Under these conditions the property of Indian children was frequently so ravished that when final reports were called for they were not forthcoming, and estates were often found to have been dissipated and their bondsmen financially irresponsible. Altogether it developed a condition demanding speedy and radical reforms.

I found this startling situation soon after my induction into office in June, 1913, and immediately proceeded to effect an organization whereby there might be assurance that this indefensible procedure might no longer maintain. Thereupon I arranged for conferences to be held at Muskogee with the county judges, prosecuting attorneys, district judges, and others interested in betterments for the territory covered by the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations, at McAlester covering the Choctaw Nation and likewise at Ardmore covering the Chickasaw Nation. These conferences were attended by practically all of the county judges, and after some 10 days' conference, during which all matters and things in detail concerning Indian minor probate conditions were exhaustively discussed, rules of probate procedure were adopted which are said to be more complete protection than exists in any other State. These rules, formulated under my direction after being adopted by the county judges, were approved by the president of the State County Judges' Association, and soon thereafter officially

adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma, and have since been in full force and effect, a copy of which rules are herein below set out.

To insure the prosecution of the probate work in a systematic and effective manner a force was organized consisting of the best obtainable attorneys, each of whom was chosen on his merits after careful and exhaustive investigation, to assist and cooperate with the county judges. This force was made up in part of attorneys employed at the expense of the several tribes and partly at the expense of the United States under authority of section 18 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1913.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, just what do these probate attorneys do? Before answering that question, as I understand it, this is something new; that is, they were only provided about a year ago?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. They have been provided two years.

Mr. MERITT. Two years; yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. This is the first time in this bill.

Mr. CARTER. But in the Senate two years ago.

Mr. BURKE. They were provided for to take the place of district agents, were they not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they were to supplement the work of the district agents.

Mr. BURKE. You still have the district agents?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. What do these men do?

Mr. MERITT. We have now 18 probate attorneys in the Five Civilized Tribes who go to the court records and check up the proceedings in connection with the estates of minor Indian children, see that guardians are bonded and file their reports, see that proper returns are made on those estates. They also assist the county judges in looking after the interest of the minor Indians of Eastern Oklahoma.

Mr. BURKE. Is that considered necessary?

Mr. MERITT. There is a probate situation in eastern Oklahoma that does not prevail in any other part of the United States. There are probably 40,000 probate cases pending in the 40 counties of eastern Oklahoma, and it is almost impossible for the county judges, in addition to their other duties, to attend to the work of these probate cases.

Mr. BURKE. Have the county judges solicited this assistance?

Mr. MERITT. They are cooperating very gladly with the probate attorneys.

Mr. BURKE. Why shouldn't the state of Oklahoma provide the expenses of probate attorneys if it is necessary on account of the great amount of business in their courts, and in order to protect the citizens, and especially minors? Why shouldn't it be a matter for the State and not for the United States?

Mr. MERITT. Because these Indians are wards of the Government. Their lands are not taxed. The State of Oklahoma does not get a revenue from their property in the form of taxation, and inasmuch as they are wards of the Federal Government, it appears to me to be the duty of the Federal Government to see that their estates are properly handled.

Mr. CARTER. What these attorneys really do is that they appear in the court as a friend of the court on behalf of the Indians. They represent the Indians in the courts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. As against all parties?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Even in transactions of their guardian and administrator? They see that the accounts are properly audited and that no overcharges are made?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. That is the duty of the court, to see that they are not overcharged.

Mr. CARTER. It is also the duty of the court to see that a proper decision is rendered in every case that is before it, but if one man comes before the court with an attorney, and one without one, the man without an attorney is liable to lose.

Mr. BURKE. Do you say that about Indians?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MERITT. Commissioner Sells was very successful in getting rules of procedure in probate matters adopted by the county judges of eastern Oklahoma as well as by the judges of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, is there any objection in the courts of Oklahoma now to these attorneys appearing on behalf of the Indians?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We have had hearty cooperation by the county judges.

Mr. CARTER. You have not had any objection to an attorney appearing in court for the Indians, have you?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. But you did have some objection to a person appearing in court for Indians who were not licensed to practice?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Didn't they seem competent? Weren't the district agents licensed to practice law?

Mr. MERITT. The district agents were not trained lawyers. They are not the same high-class men that we now have as probate attorneys. Therefore they were not able to perform the work of a lawyer in the court as these probate attorneys have to do.

Mr. BURKE. How are these attorneys appointed?

Mr. MERITT. They are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. BURKE. They are not in the classified service?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We have 18 probate attorneys who receive salaries of \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. BURKE. Do they get something for expenses?

Mr. MERITT. They get their actual expenses.

Mr. BURKE. How many are there?

Mr. MERITT. Eighteen.

The CHAIRMAN. In how many counties?

Mr. MERITT. Forty counties in eastern Oklahoma.

Mr. BURKE. Why wouldn't it be a good thing to have them selected through the classified service the same as other employees in the Indian Service?

Mr. MERITT. Personally I would see no objection to that, provided they could get local attorneys to do that work. I would think it would be a very poor policy to have civil-service appointees go there from other States and attempt to do court work in the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. BURKE. They devote their entire time to this work?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, whom do they report to?

Mr. MERITT. They report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. BURKE. Could you furnish us with one or more of these reports simply to show us what these men are actually doing, so that we may have the information?

Mr. MERITT. I would be glad to furnish that report for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We will insert it.

Mr. BURKE. No, not in the record. I would like to see what they are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For the support, continuance, and maintenance of the Cherokee Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, for the orphan Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$40,000, of which sum not exceeding \$5,000 may be used for repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$50,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	30,000.00
Amount expended.....	26,930.22
Unexpended balance.....	3,069.78

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	8,298.62
Traveling expenses.....	38.25
Transportation of supplies.....	14.25
Telegraph and telephone service.....	30.69
Subsistence supplies.....	4,369.48
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	1,227.58
Forage.....	562.36
Fuel.....	713.73
Stationery and office supplies.....	145.70
Educational supplies.....	309.54
Medical supplies.....	194.27
Equipment, material, etc.....	3,241.46
Repairs (to plant).....	2,714.26
Land and improvements.....	5,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	70.03
	<hr/>
	26,930.22

Salary list for fiscal year 1914.

[Capacity, 60; enrollment, 84; average attendance, 63.]

Position.	Number of months.	Monthly salary.	Annual cost.
Superintendent.....			\$1,225
Clerk.....	12	\$80	720
Physician.....	12	40	480
Principal teacher.....	9	80	720
Primary teacher.....	9	65	585
Manual training teacher.....	12	75	900
Domestic science teacher.....	9	55	495
Matron.....	12	50	600
Seamstress.....	12	40	480
Laundress.....	12	40	480
Cook.....	12	50	600
Farmer.....	12	60	720
Nurse.....	9	70	630
Total.....			8,635

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$18,572.00
Number of buildings.....	12.00
Number of employees.....	13.00
Total salaries.....	\$8,635.00
Average attendance of pupils.....	63.00
Enrollment.....	84.00
Capacity.....	60.00
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$293.96
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$391.95
Area of school lands cultivated (acres).....	14.00
Value of products of school.....	\$1,294.00

There was also expended from miscellaneous receipts, class 4, \$122.05.

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$20,820
Repairs and improvements.....	2,000
New buildings and equipment.....	3,200
Total.....	26,020

Cherokee Orphan Training School, Five Civilized Tribes, 1916.

Amount requested:	
For support.....	\$35,000
For repairs and improvements.....	5,000
Total.....	40,000

The appropriation for the Cherokee Orphan Training School for the fiscal year 1915 provided \$15,000 for repairs and improvements, and it was intended that this amount should be so expended as to provide some increase in the capacity of the school. There has been a demand for enrollment in this school of more than double its present capacity of 60 pupils. These applicants have, of course, been denied. As this is the only Government school maintained for children of the Cherokee Nation the advisability of increasing its capacity appears obvious. It is not known definitely what the increase will be, but it is anticipated that the construction of a new dormitory will enable the institution to provide for 50 additional pupils.

The superintendent estimates that \$2,000 will be required for necessary repairs to buildings and property in order to place and keep them in good condition.

¹ This includes expenditures of \$2 for transportation of Indian children and \$475.21 for transportation of goods and supplies.

Employees with families are now compelled to occupy one room and one additional cottage is needed to relieve this condition. The estimated cost thereof is \$1,550. To provide space for toilet, washroom, fuel storage, etc., in the school building, and also quarters for contemplated kindergarten work, it is planned to construct a basement under the school building at an estimated cost of \$1,650.

A separate dairy barn and milk house are required. It is estimated that this will cost \$2,000, including some equipment. The cows are now stabled and milking done in one side of the horse barn and this arrangement is neither convenient nor sanitary. Nine cows now constitute the dairy herd. Two of these are not profitable and should be sold and eight more purchased in order to provide necessary milk and butter for the pupils, especially if the enrollment be increased.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year there was appropriated for the same item \$40,000.

Mr. MERITT. That is a typographical error. It should be reversed. We are asking \$40,000 this year, and there was \$50,000 appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you struck out "repairs and improvements," a part of which you have in all the other schools, but I believe we have been over all that ground.

The next item is as follows:

The sum of \$275,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, in aid of the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, and Osage Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section one of this Act limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$275, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Collections.....	265. 00
Amount appropriated.....	300, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	300, 265. 00
Amount expended.....	299, 707. 29
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	557. 71

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	7, 184. 33
Traveling expenses.....	474. 06
Telegraph and telephone service.....	29. 20
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	59. 65
Stationery and office supplies.....	14. 68
Educational supplies.....	12. 71
Aid of public schools.....	291, 921. 86
Miscellaneous.....	10. 80
	<hr/>
	299, 707. 29

Salaries paid for those employed to disburse this fund.

Day school superintendent.....	¹ \$1, 800
Clerk.....	² 1, 600
Do.....	² 1, 200
Stenographer.....	² 1, 020
Clerk.....	² 960
	<hr/>
Total.....	6, 580

¹ Also allowed actual traveling expenses and \$3 per diem while on duty in the field.

So expended for travel and subsistence, approximately \$1,078.

The purpose of this appropriation has been to render assistance to the district public schools in eastern Oklahoma which have been deprived of school revenue by reason of the decisions of the Supreme Court, declaring nontaxable Indian allotments within the school districts. Many of the districts contain a large amount of such nontaxable Indian land, oftentimes more than 50 per cent of the total area of the district. The school districts have thus been deprived of a source of school revenue and have not been able financially to maintain schools for terms of sufficient length and to provide facilities for white and Indian children without assistance. The proposed item is identical with the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915.

The total scholastic enumeration of the Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes is 24,557, not including freedmen. Of these there are enrolled in the public schools about 17,998, in the Government schools, 2,015, and in mission schools, 547, making a total enrollment of 20,560. Regularity of attendance of the Indian children in the public schools during the last year has been excellent.

Attention is invited to the small balance remaining unexpended from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1914 and to the large proportion of this appropriation which was paid to the various school districts. It would appear that two results have been accomplished.

First, the placing of the Indian children in the public schools, and

Second, the material assistance of the public schools themselves.

Many of these schools could not, with the resources provided by the usual tax levied, maintain schools for a term of four, five, or six months, but with Federal assistance all schools assisted have been able to maintain terms of at least eight months' duration.

The relations of the department governing the distribution of this money have been framed in an endeavor to assist impartially those districts having nontaxable Indian lands, and to assist most those which were in greatest need of such aid. So far as the Indian Office is informed this result has been accomplished to the uniform satisfaction of the several districts and counties of eastern Oklahoma.

The plan of distribution under the regulations has been, briefly:

1. Payment for tuition of Indian children, where the enumeration thereof is eight or more, at a rate of 10 cents per day per pupil for actual attendance.
2. Where the payments for tuition are insufficient to enable districts having as high a tax levy as 5 mills to maintain schools at least eight months, further assistance has been given based upon the necessities of the districts and the salaries of the teachers employed.
3. In districts having an enumeration of less than eight Indian children, payments have been based on the salaries of the teachers and sufficient to enable the schools to maintain a term of eight months, such payments being increased in proportion to each mill levied by the district above 5 mills.
4. Incorporated towns having outlying areas containing nontaxable lands have been assisted in the support of schools maintained within such outlying territory.
5. Minority schools have received the same assistance and for an equal term as the majority schools.
6. Any balance remaining after regular payments have been made has been distributed to the districts in proportion to the entire scholastic enumeration thereof.

We are asking for the same amount that was appropriated in the last appropriation act.

Mr. BURKE. Just recurring to the Cherokee orphan asylum. Per capita cost, based on attendance, is \$391.95. Now this is an institution different from ordinary Indian schools, I assume. What have you to say with reference to that per capita cost to justify the amount being as large as it is?

Mr. MERITT. This is a very large per capita cost, but we have been doing some construction work there, and I expect that that has been figured in as a part of the per capita cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please examine your books and see if that is the case? And if so, furnish the committee with a statement.

Mr. MERITT. The enrollment there is not very large.

Mr. BURKE. About 63 average attendance, enrollment 84. But it would seem as if that is a pretty large amount, and we could probably

pay for them in some institution and they would get just as good attention at half the expense.

Mr. MERITT. Those figures are exceptionally high, and I will look them up.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use not exceeding \$40,000 of the proceeds of sales of unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes for payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertising and sale in connection with the further sales of such tribal lands and property, including the advertising and sale of the land within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or of the surface thereof as provided for in the Act of Congress approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh United States Statutes at Large, page sixty-seven), and of the improvements thereon: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of such amount may be used in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, no moneys shall be expended from tribal funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes without specific appropriation by Congress, except as follows: Equalization of allotments, per capita and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the current fiscal year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribes for the current fiscal year at salaries not exceeding those for the last fiscal year, and attorneys for said tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year.

What have you to say in reference to that item?

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Sale of unallotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	40,000.00
Amount expended.....	39,827.64
Unexpended balance.....	172.36
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries, wages, etc.....	31,196.38
Traveling expenses.....	984.56
Transportation of supplies.....	10.73
Telegraph and telephone service.....	24.00
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	7,480.95
Stationery and office supplies.....	92.32
Miscellaneous.....	38.70
	39,827.64

APPROPRIATION JUSTIFICATION, 1916.

"Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, unallotted lands."

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations there remain to be disposed of about 825,000 acres (not including tracts sold from Nov. 3 to 12, 1914) of timber land, 430,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, and 25,000 acres of unallotted land, making a total of about 1,280,000 acres yet to be sold; 385,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands are advertised to be sold from November 16 to December 2, 1914, and it is estimated that probably one-half will be disposed of at that time. In addition to this, there are approximately 36,000 acres of town-site lands upon the coal and asphalt segregation, in about 3,500 tracts, which, if sold the next fiscal year, will require as much if not more work in preparing same for sale than the sale now about to be made. There are just about as many tracts in the town-site lands as there are in the grazing and agricultural lands now advertised.

In addition to the unsold lands as above, there are approximately 20,000 tracts of unallotted and timber lands sold at previous sales upon which salesmen

have been made and upon which it is necessary to collect the balance of the principal and interest. Owing to general financial conditions the department has recently granted an extension of time for the payment of the principal for one year, and collections are now being made of the interest on these tracts. The payments will again fall due on the earlier sales from October to January of next year.

There is only a small amount of unallotted land or other tribal property yet to be disposed of in the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Nations—only two or three tracts in the Cherokee, 2,495 acres in the Creek, and one tract in litigation in the Seminole Nation. There is also school property in both the Creek and Seminole Nations, and the Creek capitol.

The work of tabulating descriptions, preparing maps, advertising, selling at public auction and thereafter receiving remittances, computing interest on deferred payments, preparing certificates of purchase, and preparing, recording, and delivering deeds all require much detail work of an exacting character to avoid complications and confusion in land titles thereafter.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I would like to have the \$15,000 in line 18 changed to \$10,000. That brings it back to the original amount.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, is there any necessity for any more funds to be appropriated for the winding up of those affairs? Could you, if they are given more money, close those things up at an earlier date, do you think?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Kelsey thinks that we should ask for \$40,000 instead of \$30,000 in this item. There is considerable work to be done in closing up the tribal affairs in connection with the collection of money due on land already sold, and there is still a considerable amount of land left over from these prior sales undisposed of.

Mr. CARTER. You know that has been under the treaties—there has been an agreement with those Indians to close up their affairs by March 4, 1907, and if there is any lack of funds or anything that is causing the delay, so far as I am concerned I would be willing to furnish them. They come out of the tribes.

Mr. BURKE. I would like to ask you one question, Mr. Meritt. Has the clerical force since the first of September been materially reduced in connection with the opening up of the Union Agency?

Mr. MERITT. Not materially, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. Has it at all?

Mr. MERITT. I think it has been reduced but not materially.

Mr. BURKE. No. In other words, so far you have not discovered that there were people carried on the rolls there who were not rendering service, and whose services were not necessary?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How many employees have you there?

Mr. MERITT. There are now 290 regular employees under the office of the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. CARTER. I think it would be safer, in view of your statement, and in view of the representation made by Mr. Kelsey, that this amount be \$40,000 instead of \$30,000. So far as I am concerned, if they need the money I am willing they should have it.

Mr. MERITT. We would be glad to have \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that unallotted land is unsold that was being sold last year? You remember there was some.

Mr. MERITT. Practically all sold, Mr. Chairman. There are probably 200,000 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands that have not been sold.

The CHAIRMAN. That winds up the sale of the lands?

Mr. MERITT. Except the timber lands in southeast Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. They are being sold, are they not?

MR. MERITT. We offered those lands this fall, but they are not all disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they could be disposed of in 12 months?

MR. MERITT. We hope to within the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think they could be disposed of at the minimum price?

MR. MERITT. I think we can dispose of the lands, probably not all at the minimum price, but at a price that will justify us in disposing of the lands.

MR. CARTER. We can authorize them to be disposed of regardless of the minimum.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do that?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

MR. BURKE (interrupting). Before you come to that, Mr. Stephens, line 10, which was legislation in the last act authorizing the enrollment by certain persons who had not previously been enrolled—what has been done, if anything, under that?

MR. MERITT. Those parties have been regularly enrolled, and the roll has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

MR. BURKE. Well, now, do they benefit, and if so, in what way?

MR. MERITT. The law prescribes that they shall have the appraised value of the allotment.

MR. BURKE. And the provisions of the law have been complied with—that is, the enrollments have been made and they will receive what the law provides?

MR. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meritt, when will they receive that money?

MR. MERITT. It is in process of being distributed at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article two, treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen (article thirteen, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article six, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article two, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

MR. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$10,520.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	10,520.00
Amount appropriated.....	10,520.00
Unexpended balance.....	21,040.00

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma, \$10,520.

This appropriation is for the total amount of perpetual annuities allowed the Choctaw Tribe in annual appropriations heretofore made.

Mr. CARTER. I thought all the Choctaw treaty items had been capitalized.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they have not. I think the Choctaw Nation would be glad to have them capitalized.

Mr. BURKE. You have authority to do it.

Mr. MERITT. We have authority to make agreements with the tribe.

Mr. BURKE. It has to be ratified by Congress, but you have authority to make a great many.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You could enter into an agreement with the Indians and submit it to Congress. I do not know why some of them have not done it.

Mr. CARTER. What is the basis of capitalization?

Mr. BURKE. On the basis of 5 per cent.

Mr. MERITT. One reason is because it very materially increases the total of the appropriation bill.

Mr. BURKE. But we have passed every one where the agreement has been submitted, with the exception of Wisconsin, where Senator La Follette had some objections, I think. There was some contest over the amount between some New York Indians and Wisconsin Indians of the amount. But in every other instance we have made the appropriation.

Mr. MERITT. I think we ought, at a very early date, to attempt to clean up these perpetual annuities.

Mr. BURKE. It ought to be done. Most of it has been done.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For maintenance of the sanatorium for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, for incidental and all other expenses for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting Indians suffering with tuberculosis and trachoma to and from said sanatorium, \$20,000.

That is a new item; what explanation have you to offer for that?

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

SANATORIUM, CHOCTOW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS, OKLAHOMA.

During October, 1911, the National Council of the Choctaw Nation passed an act proposing to establish a sanatorium for Choctaw and Chickasaw tubercular patients to be known as the "Choctaw-Chickasaw Tubercular Sanatorium" and to be erected within the limits of the Choctaw Nation. This matter apparently arose as an expression of a prevailing sentiment among these people for an institution of this character. The land in question belonged to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation, but subsequent legislation authorized the use of a suitable parcel as a site for the hospital.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 (Public No. 160, 63d Cong., p. 21) authorized the use of \$50,000 from the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal funds for the construction and equipment of this sanatorium. Plans have been prepared but construction of the buildings has not been commenced. It is expected, however, that the construction will be completed and the plant ready for use about July 1, 1915, or prior thereto. No figures are available to show exactly what the cost of maintenance will be, but \$12,480 has been estimated for salaries of those positions which would be necessary in order to carry on the work of the institution. This will leave a balance of \$7,520 available for all other expenses, including repairs, improvements, and transportation of the patients.

This amount is probably a somewhat too conservative estimate but may be sufficient to carry the sanatorium during its initial year, especially if it be not immediately filled to its capacity. Its capacity will be approximately 80 patients.

The plans for this hospital have been prepared and it is expected that the hospital will be constructed and completed by the beginning of the next fiscal year, and we will of course need an appropriation to maintain the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the contract price of that hospital?

Mr. MERITT. Fifty thousand dollars. The contract has not been let, but it will be at an early date.

Mr. CARTER. That is the minimum amount appropriated.

Mr. MERITT. We will have it completed before the first of July this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a contract of that kind?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir. We have completed the plans.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to require them to build it by that time?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, and we will need an appropriation for the next fiscal year to maintain the hospital. It has a capacity of 80 beds. I submitted a plan of that hospital to Mr. Carter last year and he has approved the plans.

Mr. BURKE. Why shouldn't the hospital be maintained at the expense of the two nations? It is contracted out of their funds, and it is to be hoped that the affairs of these two nations will be completely wound up within a very short time. When they cease to be in any way connected with the Government, why should we appropriate the money to maintain this hospital?

Mr. MERITT. In making up the estimates I thought in view of the fact that the Nation had paid for the construction of the hospital and had set aside the land, and inasmuch as we were constructing hospitals in other parts of the country out of gratuity appropriations, we might make provision for the maintenance of this hospital for the first year.

Mr. BURKE. The Kiowa and Comanche hospitals were constructed out of their funds, and the Sioux hospital out of the Sioux funds, and you will undoubtedly maintain them in the same way, and of all the Indians in the United States that are the best able to pay for the maintenance of hospitals are the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and why should we appropriate money for the year?

Mr. MERITT. I see no serious objection to that plan.

Mr. CARTER. I would object to that. What are you going to do about the hospitals in Minnesota?

Mr. MERITT. Pay it out of their tribal funds after they are constructed.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Burke, there is one statement that you made—I believe you stated that the affairs would all be wound up. Of course it is coming, but the Government will for years have to do with the Indian as an individual even after his tribal affairs are wound up.

Mr. BURKE. The restricted Indians probably, but there are not very many of those Five Civilized Tribes to whom there will be an obligation on the part of the United States to provide for them.

The CHAIRMAN. We can discuss that hereafter.

Mr. BURKE. I wanted to find out how it happened to be put in.

Mr. CARTER. I suppose it was the same thing as was done by the Orphan Training School, practically the same thing.

Mr. MERITT. Same procedure.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to set aside and reserve for an addition to the lands now reserved for and occupied by Jones Academy, Choctaw Nation, the following tracts belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. * * *

What justification have you for that?

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

RESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL LANDS FOR THE USE OF JONES ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION.

This item proposes the reservation of several tracts of land surrounding the present site of Jones Academy, which now consists of 160 acres. This action has been recommended by the principal chief, the mining trustee and the tribal school representative of the Choctaw Nation, and also by the former Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. It is also advocated by the supervisor in charge of the Indian schools of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The land belongs to both the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The governor of the Chickasaw Nation has also been consulted as to the proposed action and in reply says that he believes it wise to abide by the judgment of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation in the premises, and that if it is agreeable to the officials of that nation he will raise no objection to this reservation.

The reasons given are, in substance, that this land is needed in order to insure the proper and successful conduct of this tribal school and in order that the school may not be embarrassed should the adjoining lands pass into the hands of private persons. The land immediately to the north contains a spring which will furnish water for the school. The land immediately to the west is needed for the special reason that the school sewer discharges thereon and serious complications would result if the land were owned by other persons. The land to the south will be a valuable addition as a source of timber supply and for use as a meadow and pasture. The present school reservation has no timber worth mentioning. The improvements of the present school property are worth approximately \$150,000 and the lands now embraced are not sufficient for an industrial school of the size, character, and importance, to the Choctaw Nation of Jones Academy. The commercial value of the entire property will be materially increased in case, at some time in the future, it should be found necessary to sell the property.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land does that amount to in all? I have figured it 560 acres.

Mr. MERITT. I think that is the amount, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you propose to use that much land in connection with an academy. Is it to be an industrial school or something of the kind?

Mr. MERITT. In the nature of an industrial school. We will use part of it for a timber reserve and pasture.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that academy situated—which nation?

Mr. MERITT. Choctaw Nation.

Mr. CARTER. I would like to know something more about what is the necessity for it.

Mr. MERITT. We have now only 160 acres of land in connection with the school and the people in charge of the school believe that we need the additional land. Inasmuch as there is much tribal land undisposed of, the tribal land should be reserved.

Mr. CARTER. Segregated mineral land? It must be. That has not been disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all unallotted lands.

Mr. CARTER. How much land does this embrace?

Mr. MERITT. Five hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. CARTER. Do you know how the Indians feel about it?

Mr. MERITT. We have consulted the representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. They have raised no objection to the reservation of this land.

Mr. CARTER. You know they had a meeting at McAllister some time ago in which they passed resolutions asking that the school be discontinued—the Choctaws did?

Mr. MERITT. Governor Johnson and Principal Chief Locke have said that they would interpose no objection to the reservation of the land.

Mr. CARTER. Is it agricultural land?

Mr. MERITT. It is timber and grazing land.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you call it the Jones Academy? Has there been any authorization of law in the act of Congress which justifies you in calling this Jones Academy?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; there is no legislation on the subject. Those schools have been named heretofore, and we have simply continued the name given to the school.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it heretofore been a school and kept up by the Choctaw Nation?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you propose to take over the school and this land?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; continue it as a tribal school and simply segregate this land belonging to the Choctaw Nation and using it for the present for school purposes. No appropriation is asked.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the enrolled members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma entitled under existing law to share in the funds of said tribes, or to Their lawful heirs, out of any moneys belonging to said tribes in the United States Treasury or deposited in any bank or held by any official under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, not to exceed \$200 per capita in the case of the Choctaws and \$100 per capita in the case of the Chickasaws, said payment to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That in cases where such enrolled members, or their heirs, are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians: *Provided further*, That the money paid to the enrolled members as provided herein shall be exempt from any lien for attorneys' fees or other debt contracted prior to the passage of this act.

What have you in justification of that?

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of this item:

The Choctaw Tribe has sufficient tribal funds on deposit in the United States Treasury and in the national and State banks of Oklahoma to make a \$200 per capita payment to the members of the tribe without jeopardizing the claims of the Mississippi Choctaws.

The \$12 per capita payment was authorized to be paid to the members of the Cherokee Tribe by section 17, paragraph 13, of the act of Congress approved August 1, 1914 (public, No. 160), and by the same paragraph the Chickasaws were allowed a \$100 per capita payment, but no provision was made for the members of the Choctaw Tribe.

A financial statement of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes with an approximate value of the tribal estates of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes yet unsold and undistributed is hereto annexed for the information of the committee.

Choctaw Nation balance in United States Treasury, July 1, 1914.

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma.....	\$21,040.00
Interest on Choctaw general fund.....	3.76
Choctaw orphan fund.....	39,710.89
Interest on Choctaw orphan fund.....	4,963.85
Choctaw school fund.....	49,472.70
Interest on Choctaw school fund.....	6,184.10
Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	313,092.56
Interest on Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	27,200.50
Judgment, Court of Claims (Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations).....	86.08
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	
Choctaw cattle tax.....	1,006.42
Choctaw right of way.....	6,432.17
Choctaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	426,922.78
Choctaw stone and timber.....	4,484.95
Choctaw town lots.....	27,677.27
Choctaw unallotted lands, etc.....	2,332,260.98
Balance in treasury, July 1, 1914.....	3,260,538.81
Deposited in Oklahoma banks:	
June 30, 1914.....	\$2,618,478.02
Interest to June 30, 1914.....	205,392.16
	2,823,870.18
Grand total.....	6,084,408.99
Interest paid prior to July 1, 1914.....	26,767.22
	6,111,176.21
Proceeds of sales of timber lands (three-fourths).....	\$25,002.15
Proceeds of sales of unallotted lands (three-fourths).....	373,692.16
	398,694.31
Grand total, cash on hand.....	6,509,870.52
\$300 per capita to 20,736 members (excluding 5,994 freedmen) requires.....	6,220,808.00
Which will leave cash still on hand.....	289,062.52
Amount paid in from sale of 364,677 acres of the unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes sold in installments, for a total amount of.....	1,707,301.06
The initial payment on day of sale being \$498,256.21, of which three-fourths is to be credited to the Choctaw Tribe.....	373,692.16
The proceeds from the sale of the timberlands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, aggregating 968,640 acres, of which 145,118 acres were sold at an aggregate price of.....	468,847.04
Of which an official payment of \$33,336.19 was paid on date of sale, and of which three-fourths is to be credited to the Choctaw Tribe....	25,002.15
Thus making a total additional sum to be credited the Choctaw Tribe from the above unallotted and timber lands.....	398,694.31
Making a total balance of cash on hand to the credit of the Choctaw Tribe.....	6,509,870.52
Approximate value of Choctaw tribal estate unsold and undistributed:	
Choctaw three-fourths interest in balance of \$1,209,044.85 unpaid to become due as deferred payments to be paid on sale of 215,877 acres of surface of segregated coal and asphalt land area.....	906,783.64
Choctaw three-fourths interest in 148,800 acres of surface of segregated coal and asphalt land area yet to be sold at an average minimum price at \$5.60 per acre.....	624,960.00
Coal and asphalt deposits under the segregated area, 12,319,000, of which the Choctaws own a three-fourths interest, amounting to.....	9,239,250.00
Choctaw three-fourths interest in 823,522 acres of the timberlands remaining unsold and yet to be sold at an average minimum price of \$3.01 per acre, which would bring a total of \$2,478,801.22, of which the Choctaws own three-fourths, or.....	1,859,101.00

Six tribal boarding-school buildings, 4 in Choctaw, 2 in Chickasaw, with 160 acres each estimated at \$75,000, of which the Choctaws own a three-fourths interest.....	\$56, 250. 00
One tribal school building valued at \$6,000, of which the Choctaws own three-fourths, or.....	4, 500. 00
Estimated value of 1,755 town lots remaining unsold at \$25 each, aggregating \$43,875, of which the Choctaws own a three-fourths interest..	32, 906. 25
Seven hundred and twenty-seven town lots reserved for use of coal lessees at \$20 each, \$14,540, of which the Choctaws own a three-fourths interest.....	10, 905. 00
Other tribal properties, including capitol Choctaw Nation, \$10,000, of which the Choctaws own a three-fourths interest, or.....	7, 500. 00
	<hr/> 12, 742, 155. 89

There is still a large amount of deferred payments due on the sale of unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, which payments have been extended two or three times.

Chickasaw Nation balance in United States Treasury Dec. 4, 1914.

Chickasaw national fund.....	\$174, 890. 26
Interest on Chickasaw national fund.....	13, 667. 31
Interest on Chickasaw moneys on deposit in banks.....	22, 281. 11
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor:	
Chickasaw right of way.....	11, 747. 61
Chickasaw royalties, grazing, etc.....	124, 977. 82
Chickasaw stone and timber.....	1, 426. 29
Chickasaw town lots.....	9, 024. 33
Chickasaw unallotted lands, etc.....	4, 005. 64
	<hr/> 362, 020. 37
Balance in Treasury Dec. 4, 1914.....	
Deposited in Oklahoma banks:	
December 4, 1914.....	\$1, 080, 189. 82
Interest June 30, 1914.....	75, 042. 60
	<hr/> 1, 155, 233. 42
Grand total.....	1, 517, 253. 79

Interest paid prior to July 1, 1914, \$11,187.98.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have made several changes in the law Those are only verbal?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not affect the law?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you raise the amount from \$100 to \$200?

Mr. MERITT. The Choctaws you remember last year did not receive per capita payment but the Chickasaws received a per capita payment of \$100, and in order to equalize it we thought we would pay \$200 to the Choctaws and \$100 to the Chickasaws.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that be a just proportion between the two tribes?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Any reason why a payment should not be included in this item for the Seminoles?

Mr. MERITT. We are making a payment now to the Seminoles of \$30 per capita.

The CHAIRMAN. Under existing law?

Mr. CARTER. What law do you make that under?

Mr. MERITT. We do not require specific legislation. We have sufficient authority in the laws and treaties.

Mr. CARTER. Then it is not necessary for them to get any?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How much money have the Seminoles on hand?

Mr. MERITT. About \$2,000,000.

Mr. CARTER. Will you put in the record, Mr. Meritt, the specific amount of funds that each tribe has in the Federal Treasury and in the banks, the funds that the Government has in trust for them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. The Cherokees have very little?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; we made a payment to them this fall and their funds are practically exhausted.

Mr. BURKE. How much money, Mr. Meritt, will there be, probably, to the credit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws left if this payment is made as contemplated by this provision?

Mr. MERITT. There will be several million dollars in the Treasury. But I will estimate the amount necessary to make this per capita payment and insert that in the record.

Mr. BURKE. If this is enacted into law, will the persons who were added to the rolls by the Indian appropriation act of last session of Congress share in these per capita payments?

Mr. MERITT. I think so.

Mr. BURKE. They will share, then, hereafter in any money that belongs to the tribes just the same as those who were originally enrolled?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, these payments have been guaranteed to the Choctaws and Chickasaws by their agreements, haven't they?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next items reads:

For continuing the salaries and expenses of not to exceed six oil and gas inspectors authorized in the Indian appropriation act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted lands leased by members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which restrictions have not been removed, and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste, \$25,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification for this item.

OIL AND GAS INSPECTORS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The investigations of the department, through the inadequate force at its command, have developed that there has been a constant and unnecessary waste of natural gas from Indian lands and adjacent private lands in the State of Oklahoma, which during the year 1913 was estimated to have reached not less than 200,000,000 cubic feet.

The average price of natural gas to the consumer in Oklahoma during 1912 was about 7.6 cents per thousand cubic feet. This represented an economic loss to the people of the State during one year of \$16,000,000. Thirty per cent of this waste occurred on restricted Indian lands. In addition to the waste of natural gas, the oil resources of Indian lands are being seriously damaged through the inflow of underground water into wells penetrating the oil-bearing strata, and which water is not being properly imprisoned in its own strata, but is being allowed to reduce the value of the oil, not only by driving it back from the wells but by mixing the oil and water so that an increasingly large amount of water is brought to the surface in pumping in order that the oil may be secured.

The department has heretofore had no adequate inspection force with which to prevent this embarrassing and wasteful situation. A campaign, having in view the enforcing of better methods of drilling, has just been instituted with the aid of the appropriation granted for the fiscal year 1915, but has not progressed sufficiently to show its effects.

The prevention of this inexcusable waste is most important, not only to the Indian owners of the lands in Oklahoma and to the State of Oklahoma but also to the coun-

try at large. The results hoped for can only be obtained by constant supervision of drilling operations, and in instructing the operators along proven scientific methods until they are educated to the necessity of so conducting their operations that these great natural resources may be properly conserved.

APPROPRIATION JUSTIFICATION, 1916.

"Oil and gas inspectors, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma: For continuing the salaries and expenses of not to exceed six oil and gas inspectors authorized in the Indian appropriation act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to supervise oil and gas mining operations on allotted lands leased by members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which restrictions have not been removed, and to conduct investigations with a view to the prevention of waste, \$25,000 to be immediately available."

The necessity for this appropriation for the fiscal year 1915 was primarily brought about by the enormous and apparently unnecessary waste of gas in the newly opened most prolific oil and gas fields in the Five Civilized Tribes, a goodly portion of which have been upon Indian lands and operated under leases made with the approval of the department.

As the reports have heretofore shown, the outside waste of both oil and gas and danger to the oil and gasbearing sands, because of failure to properly and separately seal them off, and thus prevent inflow of water, have been largely caused by the methods of operations in vogue in this field. To assist in this matter, the Bureau of Mines has had its engineers demonstrating new and better methods of operations, and considering the wide field to be covered—including almost all of the eastern half of the State of Oklahoma, and extending from Kansas to Texas—if proper results are to be secured, it is necessary to maintain an adequate inspection service. The force under the appropriation bill for the current fiscal year is just now being organized, it being necessary to secure experienced and capable engineers, thoroughly familiar with oil and gas operations, who could satisfactorily pass the requirements of the Civil Service Commission. These men are to give their full time and attention to inspection work in this field, and to assisting the Indian Service in protecting the valuable oil and gas properties belonging to Indians and in preventing the waste of both oil and gas, this technical work to be done under the direction and with the cooperation of the Bureau of Mines.

These inspectors have not yet been regularly appointed, but it is my understanding their salaries are to range from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum. Inasmuch as they are to be in the field constantly, their traveling expenses will be very heavy, and it will require about \$7,500 for that item. It is necessary, if anything is to be accomplished in this work, to have high-grade men of practical experience, and they can not be secured for small salaries. They must be men who know how to impress their understanding of the situation and method of operations upon the oil producers, as a large part of the success of the conservation undertaking depends upon the prevention of waste upon lands adjoining Indian allotments, as the restricted lands are in all cases scattered among and in many cases almost entirely surrounded by lands and leases not under the supervision of the Indian department.

Oil and Gas Inspectors—Justification—2.

It is absolutely necessary to have not less than six of these men, and by all means the appropriation should be continued for another year. I doubt if more than half of the current year's money will be expended, because of the length of time necessary to secure the right kind of men and organize this work, and it will only be well under way by the latter half of the current fiscal year. The oil fields among the Five Civilized Tribes, as stated, are badly scattered, and there are at least a dozen of what are known as distinctive and separate "pools" or districts, and the six men authorized by the current bill will find it almost impossible to cover all of the territory as it should be covered. Your office can secure from the Bureau of Mines more definite information as to their estimated figures on the waste of both oil and gas and the underground injury that ought to be prevented by proper operations, which it is believed this inspection force will bring about.

* * * * *

DANA H. KELSEY,
Supervisor in Charge.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Oklahoma, November 12, 1914.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these persons necessary for the purpose of continuing the business for which the law was originally passed?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, I think they will be able to accomplish good results in the Oklahoma oil fields in conserving gas and preventing the waste of oil.

Mr. CARTER. Have you appointed these inspectors yet?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. All of them?

Mr. MERRITT. I think they are appointed and are working under the direction of the Bureau of Mines in conjunction with our bureau.

Mr. CARTER. What is the reason for changing the language?

Mr. MERRITT. I see no reason why it should not read as it read last year. We put in the direct reference to last year's Indian appropriation act because it was the first act authorizing these inspectors.

The CHAIRMAN. And was it for the same effect?

Mr. BURKE. You don't want to provide for salaries not to exceed six more but for those that you already have, isn't that the idea? They are all appointed, you say. Then it ought to read for "salaries and expenses of six oil and gas inspectors authorized in the Indian appropriation act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen," etc., \$25,000.

Mr. MERRITT. The change will be satisfactory.

Mr. BURKE. Why did you put down the words "to be immediately available"?

Mr. MERRITT. I don't think those words are necessary. We followed the language of last year's bill, so that language is not necessary this year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

That no lease executed by a member or members of the Five Civilized Tribes covering lands from which restrictions upon alienation have not been removed shall be valid, unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior or by some officer located in the State of Oklahoma designated by him for that purpose, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Mr. MERRITT. We offer the following justification:

VALIDITY OF LEASES EXECUTED BY MEMBERS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Section 2 of the act of Congress of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), provides:

"That all lands other than homesteads allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which restrictions have not been removed may be leased by the allottee if an adult, or by guardian or curator under order of the proper probate court if a minor or incompetent, for a period not to exceed five years without the privilege of renewal: *Provided*, That * * * leases of restricted homesteads for more than one year and leases of restricted lands for periods of more than five years may be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior and not otherwise." * * *

This authority was given the Indians on the theory that they would materially profit by the experience to be gained in leasing their lands without supervision. Actual practice, however, has demonstrated that to a great majority of Indians the authority has proved detrimental. Many of them, through lack of business experience and forethought, have leased their lands to the first party who came along at an inadequate rental, usually cash in advance. When they needed further cash they would execute another lease to take effect after the expiration of the first one. In this manner the lands, both homestead and surplus, are tied up for a long period of time, and it is impossible to negotiate a desirable sale at even approximately the real value of the land. On the other hand, the Indian has received the cash rental and expended it for living purposes and, having no further income, is thrown on his relatives and friends for support.

Through this method of leasing the lands fall into the hands of speculators and grafters and are subleased by them to farmers for three or four times the amount of rental received by the Indians. This practice of subleasing brings a class of tenants into the Indian country who, because of the uncertainty of their tenure, take very little care of the land and improvements, their aim being to get as much as possible out of the leased property during their term. The improvements put by them on the allotments are of a temporary character and in the end the Indian has little or nothing to show for his leasing, and the experience gained is of very doubtful benefit.

It is believed that if the leasing of restricted Indian allotments were put under the control of this department, with authority to extend the privilege of leasing their allotments without supervision to such of the Indians as prove themselves competent, the interests of the Indians would be better safeguarded. The result would be that the allotments would be leased to bona fide farmers for an adequate rental and the land cultivated in accordance with approved methods and thereby increased in value.

I will state in addition to the justification, Mr. Chairman, that this legislation is very much needed in order to protect the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. Under the act of April 27, 1908, section II, the Indians are authorized to lease their surplus lands for a period of five years, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. As a result of this, leases are taken on the lands of those Indians, and whenever we attempt to sell land a land buyer will get a lease from the Indian and will practically hold up the sale and do the Indian an injustice in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. When a contract of lease is made, the land cannot be sold even if the lease has not been approved?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir, the purchaser of the land will not care to buy with a five-year lease on it.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Meritt, what do you think about the ability of Congress to place restrictions back on lands from which they already have been removed?

Mr. MERITT. This legislation will not be placing restrictions back on land. It will be regulating the leasing of the lands. I think Congress has that authority.

Mr. CARTER. You know we have had some recent decisions about that in which they held that we could not. I saw something about it in the papers in which they held that restrictions could not be placed after they had been removed.

Mr. BURKE. Without the consent of the parties in interest.

Mr. MERITT. There was a decision of the Supreme Court very recently in regard to that, but the point was not definitely decided by the Supreme Court.

Mr. CARTER. What was that decision.

Mr. REFORD BOND. The court held in that case that after restrictions were removed from land that Congress was without authority to reimpose them, but held that while restrictions were pending, Congress could stop the running of the restrictions, and I think that Congress still has a restriction to lease because it had a five-year restriction.

Mr. CARTER. No, not on surplus land.

Mr. BOND. Well it was removed entirely.

Mr. CARTER. I understood you to say that there was a five-year restriction.

Mr. BURKE. I do not want to interrupt you, but I was going to ask Mr. Meritt if under the law at present a lease made by a member of the Five Civilized Tribes covering lands from which restrictions upon alienation have been removed is valid under existing laws.

Mr. MERITT. A lease covering restricted lands?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir, it is valid.

Mr. BURKE. As to surplus lands?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Well, now, if this passes and is sustained, it would not be valid?

Mr. MERITT. This would not apply to leases, I take it, that have already been made.

Mr. BURKE. It does not so state.

Mr. MERITT. We would have no objection to the word "hereafter" going in there.

STATEMENT OF CHEESIE McINTOSH.

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Carter, will the committee permit a Creek Indian to give his views? I want to say this, gentlemen, you take this question of the removal of restrictions. Now, if I understand the decision of the court—I think I do; I read what was purported to be a verbatim decision—the court held that as long as the restrictions were not off, Congress could prolong the period of restrictions, but when the restrictions had once been removed Congress could not replace those restrictions. Now that is the law as I understand it.

There is one other thing on this proposition of the five years' lease. Formerly the Secretary of the Interior had to approve the leases for a period of five years, but so far as that restriction existed it was removed by Congress permitting the Indians to lease for five years without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. So there, in my judgment, is the removal of the restrictions upon a lease for the period of five years. Now the question is, can Congress reimpose on that land this restriction for a period of five years?

The CHAIRMAN. That question was not decided by the same court?

Mr. McINTOSH. That question was not decided by the court. Now this is my idea about it. If you release it permanently, you can not replace restrictions. If you release it for a period, you can replace restrictions after that period, and that is the period of five years.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, referring to the legal question involved in the authority of Congress to change the terms of leasing the lands in question, it is my opinion that there is no question regarding the authority of Congress to do this, and if there is any question about the law and the authority of Congress, I would like an expression of Mr. Bond's views. Mr. Bond is the tribal attorney for the Chickasaw Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. If we conclude we want it when we get to the bill in executive session we will call for it in writing, if that is satisfactory.

Mr. BURKE. He could make a two-minute statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to express an opinion, Mr. Bond?

Mr. BOND. I believe under the law, that so long as Congress has any restrictions on the Indian whatever it can limit or enlarge on that restriction. I think the restriction has to be removed entirely, and the power of Congress abrogated before Congress would be prevented from reimposing or changing the terms of the restriction.

Mr. MERITT. That is my view of the law.

Mr. CARTER. You believe that as long as there is a restriction which prevents leasing for longer than five years that that time can be limited to one year?

Mr. BOND. As long as there is a restriction at all, Congress can control the restriction.

Mr. CARTER. They haven't taken their hands off.

Mr. BOND. No; I don't think Congress could pass a law, however, that would affect vested rights acquired under the leases made under the prior act. Don't understand me as going that far.

Mr. CARTER. You don't believe they could invalidate a lease already made?

Mr. BOND. They could change the restriction for the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to acquire on behalf of the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, by purchase or otherwise, such lands or easements as shall be necessary for the purpose of a roadway leading from Wheelock Academy, Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, to the public highway, and to expend therefor not to exceed \$150 from Choctaw tribal funds.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

RIGHT OF WAY, WHEELOCK ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION.

There is no right of way at the present time appurtenant to the land occupied by the Choctaw tribal school known as Wheelock Academy. Access from such land to the highway has heretofore been secured by leasing a way over lands of adjoining owners. This situation is unsatisfactory, is detrimental to the school, and would probably affect the value of the property were it to be offered for sale. Authority of law does not appear to exist for acquirement of such right of way either by purchase or through condemnation proceedings. The item proposes an expenditure of \$150 from the funds of the Choctaw Nation for the purpose mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity of building that road out of Choctaw funds?

Mr. MERITT. This is a tribal school, supported out of tribal funds, and we need that roadway so as to provide a substantial road to the school.

The CHAIRMAN. How long a highway would that be? How many miles?

Mr. MERITT. It would be a very short highway.

The CHAIRMAN. It is asked for by the authorities there, is it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend the sum of \$163, out of any funds belonging to the Choctaw Nation, to reimburse C. B. Jordan, L. McCan, and W. P. Wheeler for damages sustained by them through fire communicated to their property from the premises of the Nuyaka Boarding School.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of this item:

ITEM FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF MESSRS. JORDAN, M'CAN, AND WHEELER FOR DAMAGES SUSTAINED, \$163.

This appropriation is requested for settlement of damages sustained by C. B. Jordan, L. McCan, and W. P. Wheeler through fire communicated to their property from the Nuyaka Boarding School, Oklahoma.

On August 6, 1913, an employee of the school, acting on his own responsibility, burned some trash at a point not far from the school barn. Fire was communicated therefrom to the adjoining lands of the claimants.

From the record before the Indian Office it appears that these claimants were entirely without fault in the matter. There is not authority of law for payment of damages in this case, unless such payment be authorized by Congress.

A supervisor of the Indian Service was directed to investigate the matter and found that the three adjoining owners were damaged to the amount of \$1 per acre each for pasture lands. Claim had already been made for damage to meadow land, but the supervisor reported that there was no damage to meadow land worthy of consideration. He recommended allowance:

C. B. Jordon, 58 acres pasture, \$1 each, \$58.

L. McCan, 80 acres pasture, \$1 each, \$80.

W. P. Wheeler, 25 acres pasture, \$1 each, \$25.

Recommendation was made that no sum be allowed for attorneys' fees or costs, but the amounts given above appear to be reasonable and should be paid to the claimants.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 19. For support and civilization of Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915: Amount appropriated.....	\$6,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	6,000. 00
Amount expended.....	5,602. 11
Unexpended balance.....	397. 89

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	5,125. 00
Transportation of supplies.....	90. 50
Telegraph and telephone service.....	2. 38
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	3. 25
Fuel.....	10. 24
Medical supplies.....	281. 14
Equipment, material, etc.....	89. 60
Total.....	5,602. 11

SUPPORT OF INDIANS, KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., 1916.

Amount asked for, \$6,000.

This appropriation is used for the administration of the affairs of 1,112 Indians of the Klamath Reservation, and is required largely for the pay of employees whose services are indispensable to the proper handling of the interests of the Indians, which include timber to the value of \$23,700,000. The analysis submitted will show approximately how this appropriation is used each year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands under Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Indians of Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$4,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	4,000. 00
Amount expended.....	3,944. 90
Unexpended balance.....	55. 10

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$2, 070. 66
Traveling expenses.....	65. 65
Telegraph and telephone service.....	21. 73
Subsistence supplies.....	494. 20
Forage.....	638. 74
Fuel.....	48. 90
Medical supplies.....	137. 61
Equipment, material, etc.....	297. 41
Seed.....	150. 00
Miscellaneous.....	20. 00
	<hr/>
	3, 944. 90

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG., 1916.

Amount asked for, \$4,000.

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of 749 Indians under the jurisdiction of Warm Springs Agency. About \$2,000 is needed for the pay of a clerk, blacksmith, and physician and the balance for subsistence and medical supplies, forage, and general incidental expenses; all of which is necessary in protecting the interests of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Indians of the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification:

Support of Indians of Umatilla Agency, Oreg.

(This appropriation, heretofore styled "Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon.")

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915; amount appropriated.....	\$3, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	3, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	2, 940. 00
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Unexpended balance.....	60. 00

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2, 940. 00
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SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG., 1916.

Amount asked for, \$3,000.

The entire amount of this appropriation is required for the pay of employees whose services are necessary to the proper handling of the affairs of the 1,124 Indians under the jurisdiction of the agency. All these Indians have been allotted, and a much greater appropriation could be profitably expended in aiding the Indians in the development of their lands and in promoting their general welfare.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of six hundred Indian pupils, including native pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, including pay of superintendent, \$122,300, of which sum not exceeding \$20,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings; for dairy barn, \$9,000; for remodeling sewer system, \$3,000; in all, \$134,300.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification:

Indian School, Salem, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$114, 000. 00
Also \$10,000 in 1915 act for assembly hall.	
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	114, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	112, 940. 74
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Unexpended balance.....	1, 059. 26

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$36,916.10
Traveling expenses.....	92.35
Transportation of supplies.....	12.22
Telegraph and telephone service.....	426.58
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	8.39
Subsistence supplies.....	24,798.00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	17,356.54
Fuel.....	10,396.62
Stationery and office supplies.....	195.47
Educational supplies.....	1,841.74
Medical supplies.....	493.70
Equipment, material, etc.....	8,635.42
Construction.....	5,344.00
Repairs (to plant).....	6,232.46
Miscellaneous.....	191.15
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	112,940.74

There was also expended \$5,948 from the appropriation "Indian School, Salem, Oreg., buildings."

Indian School, Salem, Oreg., 1914.

Capacity.....	650	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment.....	727	Assistant matron.....	\$600
Average.....	566	Do.....	600
Salaries:		Do.....	580
Superintendent.....	\$2,100	Do.....	540
Clerk.....	1,500	Nurse.....	720
Principal.....	1,300	Seamstress.....	660
Clerk.....	1,000	Assistant seamstress.....	540
Do.....	840	Laundress.....	540
Do.....	600	Assistant laundress.....	420
Physician.....	1,200	Baker.....	600
Disciplinarian.....	900	Cook.....	600
Assistant disciplinarian.....	720	Assistant cook.....	420
Teacher.....	720	Hospital cook.....	480
Do.....	720	Carpenter.....	900
Do.....	690	Tailor.....	800
Do.....	660	Shoe and harness maker.....	780
Do.....	660	Blacksmith.....	800
Do.....	600	Gardener.....	800
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	1,100
Do.....	600	Assistant engineer.....	720
Do.....	600	Dairyman.....	780
Teacher of agriculture.....	1,000	Printer.....	1,000
Industrial teacher.....	720	Painter.....	720
Domestic science teacher.....	660	Laborer.....	720
Matron.....	840	Do.....	500
Assistant matron.....	600		<hr/>
Do.....	600		38,350
Instructor in mechanical drawing and woodwork.....	1,000		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$291,565
Number of buildings.....	65
Number of employees.....	50
Total salaries.....	\$38,350
Average attendance of pupils.....	566
Enrollment.....	727
Capacity.....	650
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$153.63
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$197.34
Area of school lands cultivated (acres).....	160
Value of products of school.....	\$7,309

¹ This includes expenditures of \$7,184.60 for transportation of Indian pupils and \$3,145.56 for transportation of goods and supplies.

There was also expended \$3,521.01 from Miscellaneous Receipts, Class IV.

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$102, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	25, 000
New buildings.....	35, 000
Total.....	162, 000

Indian school, Salem, Oreg., 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 600 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$122, 300
(And of above, for repairs and improvements, not to exceed \$20, 000.)	
New barn.....	9, 000
Remodeling sewer system.....	3, 000
Total.....	134, 300

The Salem Indian School is a nonreservation boarding school. There is no reservation other than the 441 acres of Government land occupied by the school, and no Indians under its jurisdiction other than the pupils.

The amount, \$122,300, is made up as follows:

For support and education of the 600 pupils.....	\$100, 200
Salary of superintendent.....	2, 100
For general repairs and improvements to buildings.....	20, 000
	122, 300

The first two amounts totaling \$102,300 are based upon the same data and necessities as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1915, but owing to an error in computation \$300 less than the salary of the superintendent was allowed in the Indian appropriation act of August 1, 1914. The \$300 has been added in order that the salary of the superintendent may be correctly included as is the case in the appropriations for other nonreservation schools. The superintendent's salary remains the same as heretofore.

The item of \$20,000 for repairs and improvements has been thought necessary in order to place the school plant in good condition. This school was organized in 1880 at Forest Grove, Oreg., and was moved to its present location in 1884. Of the 65 buildings, all are of frame construction except 11.

For the fiscal year 1915 for general repairs and improvements there was appropriated \$12,000. Items of repair and improvement which had been presented to the Indian Office by the superintendent totaled \$19,400. Owing to unexpected contingencies few of the matters mentioned by the superintendent at that time received attention.

Matters of repair and improvement submitted by the superintendent, and essential in the near future, are:

Concrete building for storage of inflammable oils and paint.....	\$1, 000
Material and labor, water mains.....	1, 000
Material and labor, relaying steam pipes.....	3, 000
Remodeling the sewer system and relaying a larger pipe.....	3, 000
Repairing employees' dwelling constructed in 1886.....	750
Repairing employees' dwelling.....	750
Lumber for general repairs.....	2, 000
Construction open ditch from septic tank to the main outlet.....	2, 400
Laundry washers.....	800
Lathe for plumbing shop.....	750
Pipe-threading machine, plumbing shop.....	550
Two new boilers for power plant, connections, installing, etc.....	6, 000
(Recently the old boilers were found defective, necessitating patching as a temporary measure.)	
Kitchen caldrons.....	500
Miscellaneous material and labor.....	2, 500
Total.....	25, 000

The superintendent has requested \$10,000 for the construction of a new dairy barn, saying that the present barn is entirely too small. The dairy herd should be maintained at about 100 head, of which 75 would be milked. The herd has recently numbered about 40 animals. Such barn, if constructed, should be ample for the needs of the school, should be of modern and improved type, and probably of cement construction in order that the operations of dairying and the instruction of the Indian boys may be in accord with the correct principles and methods.

For a gymnasium \$35,000 is requested. The present gymnasium was fashioned from an old barn. It has served a useful purpose for several years but a larger, better, and fully equipped gymnasium would be of material value to the school.

It will be noted that the superintendent has mentioned an item of \$3,000 for relaying the sewer and substituting larger pipe. Owing to increased attendance the old system has become inadequate, and it appears necessary that the present 8-inch pipe should be replaced by a larger pipe, probably 16 inches.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you are asking for a dairy barn, \$9,000.

Mr. MERITT. They need a new dairy barn, Mr. Chairman. I was at this school last summer. It is one of the largest nonreservation schools in the Indian Service. They have an enrollment of 727.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cows?

Mr. MERITT. They have a school herd of about 100.

The CHAIRMAN. A new sewer system. Where does that sewer lead?

Mr. MERITT. The present sewer system was constructed when the school had a very much smaller attendance. A number of buildings have been constructed in recent years, and the present sewer system is entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the school with the very much increased attendance there. At the school, I remember, the barn is not very large.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a wooden barn?

Mr. MERITT. Yes; nearly all the buildings at the school are wooden except those constructed in recent years.

Mr. CARTER. What kind of a barn are you going to build for that \$9,000?

Mr. MERITT. We will probably build a wooden barn with modern cement floors and improved stalls.

Mr. CARTER. Don't you think that is a good deal of money to spend on a barn at the Indian school when the ultimate intention is to do away with Indian schools as fast as we can?

Mr. MERITT. This school will be needed for a great many years, Mr. Carter. It is one of the largest schools that we have, and very advantageously located. It is easily filled with Indian children from the northwest. I should say that this school would continue for the next 20 years.

Mr. CARTER. Have we ever appropriated that much for a barn at an Indian school?

Mr. MERITT. We have barns in the Indian school service that cost more than this. There is one at Carlisle that cost more than \$9,000.

Mr. CARTER. But that was built; that was already there.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; it is practically a new building.

The CHAIRMAN. They have more students at Carlisle than here.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; I think we have more students at this school, or equally as many. Salem is a very large school, one of the largest in the service, and we have a very large herd there, and I think it will take \$9,000 to construct this dairy barn to meet the needs of that school. We are trying to make these barns very sanitary, so that they will be examples to Indian children.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For support and civilization of Indians at Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$4,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Indians of Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oreg.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915; amount appropriated.....	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	4,000.00
Amount expended.....	3,910.04
Unexpended balance.....	89.96

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2,111.43
Traveling expenses.....	253.91
Transportation of supplies.....	64.28
Telegraph and telephone service.....	27.00
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	12.00
Subsistence supplies.....	639.84
Forage.....	46.34
Fuel.....	182.21
Medical supplies.....	210.54
Equipment, material, etc.....	300.10
Miscellaneous.....	62.39
	<hr/>
	3,910.04

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF GRANDE RONDE AND SILETZ AGENCIES, OREG.,
1916.

Amount asked for, \$4,000.

The Grande Ronde and Siletz agencies are combined under one superintendent with headquarters on the Siletz Reservation, and have a total Indian population of 429. The appropriation is required for the pay of one physician and one clerk, subsistence for old and indigent Indians and general support items necessary for the administration of the affairs of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For maintenance and operation of the Modoc Point irrigation system within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, \$5,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Mr. MERITT. We submit the following justification:

*Maintenance and operation, Modoc Point irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg.
(reimbursable).*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$4,740.00
Below is for appropriation, "Irrigation system, Klamath Reservation, Oreg. (reimbursable)."	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous years.....	24,191.41
Amount appropriated.....	105,000.00
	<hr/>
Amount expended.....	129,191.41
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Unexpended balance.....	31,285.28

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$70,089.03
Traveling expenses.....	427.75
Transportation of supplies.....	4,239.84
Telegraph and telephone service.....	20.77
Forage.....	7,206.15
Fuel.....	291.86
Stationery and office supplies.....	119.23
Medical supplies.....	2.75
Equipment, material, etc.....	14,229.23
Construction.....	499.48
Miscellaneous.....	780.04

97,906.13

Oregon, Klamath (Modoc Point).

Irrigable area under ditch.....	acres.. 6,340
Irrigable area under project.....	do.... 6,340
Irrigable area cultivated.....	None.
Amount of money expended to June 30, 1914.....	\$108,256.78
Estimated cost.....	\$155,000.00
Census of reservation.....	1,121
Allotments to be benefited.....	80
Value of lands when irrigated.....	\$30 to \$60

The Modoc Point project is nearing completion and water will be available for irrigation in the season of 1915. These Indians have taken a great interest in this project and have cleared a large body of land but have raised but little by dry farming, and they are therefore unable to advance the expense of maintaining and operating this project.

The 6,340 acres of land under this project is now allotted and every inducement possible should be made to make the first season a success.

Maintaining and operating new canals is expensive, due to the fact that the banks are not thoroughly compacted, and in this case there are several miles of expensive side hill canals subject to damage by breaks caused by gophers and other burrowing animals.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

SEC. 20. For support and education of Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, including pay of superintendent, \$152,000, of which sum not exceeding \$20,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. We submit the following justification:

Indian school, Carlisle, Pa.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$152,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	162,000.00
Amount expended.....	154,238.48
Unexpended balance Oct. 1.....	¹ 7,761.52

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	55,855.54
Traveling expenses.....	1,106.72
Transportation of supplies.....	441.58
Heat, light, and power (service).....	5,342.20
Telegraph and telephone service.....	284.57
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	6.00
Subsistence supplies.....	23,450.86
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	17,582.85
Forage.....	1,993.42

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Fuel.....	\$10,084.11
Stationery and office supplies.....	270.26
Educational supplies.....	1,102.82
Medical supplies.....	969.01
Equipment, material, etc.....	11,902.14
Construction.....	4,959.97
Repairs (to plant).....	17,443.68
Rent of land.....	400.00
Seed.....	702.31
Miscellaneous.....	400.44
Total.....	154,238.48

Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.

[Payable from "Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., 1914."]

Capacity.....	757	Salaries—Continued.	
Enrollment.....	993	Assistant matron.....	\$600
Average.....	667.9	Nurse.....	780
Salaries:		Seamstress.....	800
Superintendent.....	\$2,650	Assistant seamstress.....	600
Chief clerk.....	1,300	Do.....	400
Clerk.....	1,200	Do.....	400
Financial clerk.....	1,000	Laundress.....	600
Clerk.....	1,000	Assistant laundress.....	420
Do.....	720	Do.....	360
Do.....	660	Baker.....	660
Do.....	660	Cook.....	660
Assistant clerk.....	480	Assistant cook.....	480
Disciplinarian.....	1,500	Hospital cook.....	300
Assistant disciplinarian.....	800	Printer.....	1,200
Do.....	900	Tinner.....	600
Principal teacher.....	1,500	Mason.....	750
Business teacher.....	1,000	Carriage maker.....	800
Teacher.....	810	Painter.....	840
Do.....	810	Farmer.....	780
Do.....	750	Do.....	720
Do.....	720	Shoemaker.....	660
Do.....	720	Carpenter.....	900
Do.....	720	Do.....	800
Do.....	690	Tailor.....	900
Do.....	660	Assistant disciplinarian and	
Do.....	660	band leader.....	840
Do.....	660	Blacksmith.....	800
Do.....	600	Teamster.....	540
Do.....	600	Dairyman.....	840
Do.....	600	Florist.....	720
Teacher native Indian art.....	720	Engineer.....	1,100
Normal teacher.....	810	Fireman.....	540
Quartermaster.....	1,400	Laborer.....	450
Assistant storekeeper.....	600	Indian assistant.....	540
Boys' field agent.....	900	Do.....	300
Girls' field agent.....	900	Do.....	240
Librarian.....	660	Physician.....	1,400
Matron.....	900	Total.....	56,300
Assistant matron.....	660		
Do.....	660		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$457, 400
Number of buildings.....	48
Number of employees.....	72
Total salaries.....	\$56, 300
Average attendance of pupils.....	668
Enrollment.....	993
Capacity.....	757
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$148
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$220
Area of school land (acres).....	316
Area of school land (acres cultivated).....	287
Value of products of school farm.....	² \$8, 785

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$145, 230
Repairs and improvements.....	20, 000
Total.....	165, 230

Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill.

Support and education of Indian pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$132, 000
Repairs and improvements.....	20, 000
Total.....	152, 000

There are no Indians other than the pupils of the school under this jurisdiction. Three hundred acres of land were purchased for use of the school. The \$132,000 requested in the proposed bill for the education, maintenance, clothing, fuel, and medical supplies, and all other classes of supplies needed for use of the school and for salaries of superintendent and all employees, is the same as that allowed for 1915. The enrollment of pupils for the past year was 993. The enrollment for 1916 in all probability will not be less than that number. Therefore, owing to the greatly increased cost of beef and other food supplies, the entire amount asked for to furnish a sufficient quantity and variety of wholesome food and other necessary supplies is reasonable.

The item for repairs and improvements is the same as that allowed in 1915 for the purchase of building materials and the employment of necessary skilled labor for repairs on the school plant. The buildings being old, are badly in need of repairs, such as plastering, flooring, roofing, and painting. Deterioration is more rapid than in the case of ordinary buildings used for commercial purposes, where the allowance for upkeep varies from 3 to 5 per cent. The Carlisle School buildings were originally used as a barracks for soldiers. These buildings and the entire school plant are now approximately valued at \$400,000. Twenty thousand dollars, the amount requested for repairs, is 5 per cent of the valuation of the plant, and is therefore a reasonable expenditure for its upkeep.

Mr. BURKE. Who is superintendent there now?

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Lipps is the supervisor in charge. Practically no superintendent has been appointed.

Mr. BURKE. Didn't somebody go up there as clerk?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; as chief clerk from the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he still in charge there?

Mr. MERITT. Supervisor Lipp is in charge.

Mr. BURKE. The former superintendent is out of the service?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

SEC. 21. For support and education of three hundred and sixty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school at Flandreau, South Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$69,500, of which sum not exceeding \$6,545 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings, for industrial building for girls, \$4,000; for employees' quarters, \$4,000; in all, \$77,500.

¹ This includes \$13,690.91 used in transportation of pupils and \$1,623.10 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$3,688.74, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

² Same as 1913.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification:

Indian school, Flandreau, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$67, 500.00
Also \$10,000 in 1915 act, for special repairs.	
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	66, 500.00
Amount expended.....	64, 719.71
Unexpended balance Oct. 1.....	¹ 1, 780.29

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	27, 720.25
Traveling expenses.....	24. 92
Transportation of supplies.....	695. 84
Heat, light, and power (service).....	357. 60
Telegraph and telephone service.....	136. 14
Subsistence supplies.....	14, 225. 92
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5, 498. 65
Fuel.....	7, 375. 40
Stationery and office supplies.....	2. 95
Educational supplies.....	372. 44
Medical supplies.....	218. 44
Equipment, material, etc.....	3, 085. 23
Construction.....	1, 776. 33
Repairs (to plant).....	3, 156. 60
Miscellaneous.....	73. 00
Total.....	64, 719.71

There was also expended from the appropriation "Indian school, Flandreau, S. Dak., buildings," \$1,280.59.

Salary list Flandreau Indian school.

Capacity, 360; enrollment, 375; average, 357.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Assistant seamstress.....	\$300
Clerk.....	1, 320	Laundress.....	520
Assistant clerk.....	780	Assistant laundress.....	300
Physician.....	720	Baker.....	520
Disciplinarian.....	900	Cook.....	560
Teacher.....	900	Assistant cook.....	300
Do.....	750	Farmer.....	840
Do.....	750	Carpenter.....	720
Do.....	690	Assistant.....	600
Do.....	690	Shoe and harness maker.....	760
Do.....	690	Gardener.....	720
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	1, 000
Do.....	660	Assistant engineer.....	600
Do.....	600	Assistant.....	420
Manual training teacher.....	900	Do.....	420
Domestic science teacher.....	660	Do.....	660
Matron.....	720	Do.....	600
Assistant matron.....	560	Do.....	300
Do.....	560	Laborer.....	540
Housekeeper.....	560	Laborer, 6 months, \$40 per month.....	240
Nurse.....	720		
Seamstress.....	600	Total.....	28, 550
Assistant seamstress.....	300		

¹ This is not a final balance, as there are probably outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$202, 749
Number of buildings.....	28
Number of employees.....	43
Total salaries.....	\$28, 550
Average attendance of pupils.....	357
Enrollment.....	375
Capacity.....	360
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$173
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$181
Area of school lands cultivated..... acres..	132
Value of products of school.....	\$8, 242

Superintendent's estimate for needs of 1916.

Support.....	\$61, 790
Repairs and improvements.....	8, 500
New buildings.....	13, 000
Total.....	83, 290

Indian school, Fladreau, S. Dak., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 365 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$62, 955
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 545
New buildings.....	8, 000
Total.....	77, 500

With rate of \$167 per capita for 365 pupils, together with superintendent's salary, it would take \$62,955 for the support of this school. This, with repairs and improvements, and \$8,000 for new buildings, is the same total amount as for the year 1915.

Six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars is needed for making general repairs and improvements. The valuation of the school plant is \$154,649; \$6,545 is about 4½ per cent on this valuation. This is a very conservative estimate. The superintendent desires \$8,000 to build an addition to the dairy barn, for a steel water tank and tower, and to construct an industrial building for girls and an employees' cottage.

At present a room with low ceiling and poorly ventilated is used for a sewing room. When 20 or 30 girls are crowded into this room, the air becomes impure, and working under such conditions is detrimental to the health of the pupils. An industrial building is needed which will include the sewing room and also quarters for the domestic science department of the school. The latter department is now located in rooms not well suited for the work and if larger and more suitable quarters are provided much better training can be given the pupils.

There are not sufficient quarters for employees who have small families and desire to keep house rather than board in the school mess. It is generally conceded that the better class of employees in the industrial lines are those with families, and in order to obtain and hold such employees it is necessary to provide quarters for house-keeping.

The school is well located, is well equipped, has a large farm, is doing splendid work, and should be maintained for several years, in order that adequate facilities may be furnished for advanced Indian pupils from adjoining States, from which it largely draws its pupils.

The tornado of June 10, 1914, destroyed buildings and equipment at the Fladreau Indian School and a provision was placed in the current appropriation act to make provisions to repair these buildings and replace the equipment. The repairs and improvement fund for the school was practically exhausted and the superintendent was told to make necessary provision to preserve property. This was done, but the appropriation bill for 1915, which did not pass until August 1, was not worded so as to cover expenses incurred after June 10 and prior to August 1. Claims now amounting to \$1,085.75 are unpaid, and this provision is necessary in order to provide funds to meet them. There is now a balance of something like \$2,000 of the \$10,000 made available for repairing damages done by this tornado. The remaining part

¹ This includes \$3,591.36 used in the transportation of pupils and \$1,552.39 in the transportation of supplies. There was also expended \$2,683.87 miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

after the claims are paid will be used for other needed repairs at this school during the fiscal year 1915. We would like to have the following proviso added to this item:

"*Provided*, That the appropriation of \$10,000 contained in the Indian appropriation act approved August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, for the repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment destroyed or damaged by the tornado of June tenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, at the Flandreau School, South Dakota, is hereby made available for expenses incurred for the purpose stated after the date of the tornado, but before the passage of the act, and any unexpended balance remaining in said appropriation after its purpose has been accomplished may be expended for general repairs and improvements to the buildings at said school during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen."

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have an item for a building for girls, making \$8,000 for new buildings. Have you justifications for asking or these?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. They are included in the regular justification.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it that that amount is just exactly the same amount that you had last year?

Mr. MERITT. We tried to keep our appropriations within the appropriations of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Pierre, South Dakota, including pay of superintendent, \$49,750, of which sum not exceeding \$6,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings; for steel water tank, \$2,000; for addition to shop building, \$1,000; in all, \$52,750.

Mr. MERITT. We submit the following justification:

Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$49,750. 00

Also in 1915 act \$22,000 for buildings, \$7,000 for irrigation system, and \$3,500 for land.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated..... 42,000. 00
Amount expended..... 41,344. 30

Unexpended balance, Oct. 1..... ¹ 655. 70

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	14,394. 35
Traveling expenses.....	101. 99
Transportation of supplies.....	286. 98
Heat, light, and power (service).....	788. 13
Telegraph and telephone service.....	52. 20
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	15. 00
Subsistence supplies.....	6,729. 72
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	3,493. 80
Forage.....	520. 00
Fuel.....	2,516. 53
Stationery and office supplies.....	8. 70
Educational supplies.....	215. 03
Medical supplies.....	115. 87
Equipment, material, etc.....	2,376. 34
Construction.....	493. 00
Repairs (to plant).....	9,174. 80
Miscellaneous.....	56. 86
Total.....	41,344. 30

There was also expended:

Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., buildings.....	\$13,315. 34
Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., irrigation system.....	866. 95
Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., water supply.....	149. 58

¹ This is not a final balance as there are probably outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Salary list, Pierre Indian School, S. Dak.

Capacity, 250; enrollment, 232; average, 171.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 000	Seamstress.....	\$540
Clerk.....	840	Laundress.....	500
Financial clerk.....	720	Cook.....	500
Physician.....	720	Farmer.....	900
Disciplinarian.....	720	Carpenter.....	720
Principal teacher.....	720	Shoe and harness maker.....	720
Teacher.....	660	Engineer.....	1, 000
Do.....	570	Laborer.....	600
Matron.....	720	Do.....	600
Assistant matron.....	600		
Do.....	500		
Do.....	300	Total.....	15, 150

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$159, 505
Number of buildings.....	26
Number of employees.....	21
Total salaries.....	15, 150
Average attendance of pupils.....	171
Enrollment.....	232
Capacity.....	250
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	1 151
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	1 206
Area of school lands cultivated..... acres.....	100
Value of products of school.....	3, 212

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$48, 500
Repairs and improvements.....	10, 000
Irrigation.....	1, 700
New buildings.....	41, 000
Total.....	101, 200

Indian school, Pierre, S. Dak., 1916—amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 250 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$43, 750
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
New buildings.....	3, 000
Total.....	52, 750

Forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars is for the support of the school and superintendent's salary. This and \$6,000 for repairs and improvements are the same as those amounts were for the year 1915.

There are 26 buildings at this school. The majority of these buildings are old and require considerable repairs each year, and \$6,000 for this purpose is not excessive. This is less than 5 per cent of the valuation of the buildings.

Two thousand dollars is needed to build a steel water tank. The present tank is rotten and very leaky. While the initial cost of a steel tank is greater than a wooden one it will outlast several wooden tanks.

One thousand dollars is needed to enlarge the shop at this school, so that power machinery may be installed and practical shop instruction given the boys. At present there is not room enough for any machinery.

The school is favorably located, being practically in the center of the State and almost surrounded by Indian reservations. It has a good farm, is doing excellent work, and should be maintained for several years.

¹ This includes \$964.14 used in the transportation of pupils and \$2,586.88 in the transportation of supplies. There was also expended \$1,051.56, miscellaneous receipts. *Closes TV*

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, South Dakota, including pay of superintendent, \$53,500, of which sum, not exceeding \$6,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification in support of this item:

Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$53,500.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	53,500.00
Amount expended.....	52,285.75
Unexpended balance, Oct. 1, 1914.....	¹ 1,214.25

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	21,039.84
Heat, light, and power (service).....	1,172.23
Telegraph and telephone service.....	139.23
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	9.00
Subsistence supplies.....	8,940.16
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5,933.88
Forage.....	818.75
Fuel.....	7,259.97
Stationery and office supplies.....	86.40
Educational supplies.....	253.10
Medical supplies.....	113.63
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,419.25
Construction.....	1,643.63
Repairs (to plant).....	3,316.03
Miscellaneous.....	140.60
	<hr/>
	52,285.75

Salary list, Rapid City Indian School, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Capacity, 300; enrollment, 300; average, 267.

Superintendent.....	\$2,000	Assistant seamstress.....	\$300
Clerk.....	1,000	Laundress.....	540
Assistant clerk.....	720	Assistant laundress.....	300
Principal.....	1,000	Baker.....	540
Disciplinarian.....	800	Cook.....	600
Physician.....	660	Assistant.....	300
Teacher.....	600	Farmer.....	900
Do.....	660	Assistant farmer.....	300
Do.....	660	Carpenter.....	900
Do.....	600	Shoe and harness maker.....	720
Domestic science teacher.....	600	Engineer.....	900
Industrial teacher.....	720	Dairyman.....	720
Matron.....	720	Assistant.....	300
Assistant matron.....	540	Do.....	300
Do.....	540	Laborer.....	540
Nurse.....	720		
Seamstress.....	540	Total.....	21,240

¹ This is not a final balance, as there are probably outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$233, 100
Number of buildings.....	36
Number of employees.....	32
Total salaries.....	\$21, 240
Average attendance of pupils.....	267
Enrollment.....	300
Capacity.....	300
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$166
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$187
Area of school lands cultivated.....	350 acres..
Value of products of school.....	\$12, 897

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$53, 926
Repairs and improvements.....	19, 000
New buildings.....	40, 000
Total.....	112, 926

Indian school, Rapid City, S. Dak., 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 250 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$47, 500
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
Total.....	53, 500

This is the same as for 1915 and is necessary for the maintenance and operating expenses of the school and the superintendent's salary. Six thousand dollars of this is for general repairs and improvements, and is about 3 per cent on the valuation of the school plant, which is \$195,000, and is a very reasonable upkeep expense, there being 36 buildings at this school.

An important feature of the work at this school is the attention given stock raising and dairying. The school maintains a good herd of cattle, both stock and dairy animals, from which excellent results are achieved.

The school is located near large groups of Indians, is doing very efficient work, and should be continued for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith (article thirteen, treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$10,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (article eight of same treaty), \$1,600; for pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$95,000; for subsistence of the Sioux, other than the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock Tribes, and for purposes of their civilization (act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), \$200,000; in all, \$307,000.

That is a treaty item. What justification for that?

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$107, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	107, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	95, 939. 53
Unexpended balance.....	11, 060. 47

¹ This includes \$1,376.41 used in the transportation of pupils and \$1,255.99 in the transportation of supplies. There was also expended \$2,704.25, miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc..... \$95, 939. 53

Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$200, 000. 00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated..... 200, 000. 00

Amount expended..... 197, 708. 85

Unexpended balance..... 2, 291. 15

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	22, 497. 60
Traveling expenses.....	964. 19
Transportation of supplies.....	17, 417. 19
Telegraph and telephone service.....	108. 67
Subsistence supplies.....	123, 746. 99
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	152. 50
Forage.....	8, 732. 90
Fuel.....	5, 437. 28
Stationery and office supplies.....	405. 36
Medical supplies.....	1, 584. 65
Equipment, material, etc.....	12, 923. 19
Construction.....	1, 622. 41
Repairs (to plant).....	29. 42
Seed.....	2, 005. 50
Miscellaneous.....	81. 00
Total.....	197, 708. 85

SUPPORT OF SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, EMPLOYEES AND SUBSISTENCE.

Amount asked for, \$305,000.

This is the same amount granted for the past fiscal year, and is divisible into two parts, one part applied to employees and the other to subsistence and civilization.

One hundred and seven thousand dollars of this fund will be set aside for the employees, and includes \$10,400 for the purpose of paying employees provided for by article 13 of the treaty with the Sioux Nation dated April 29, 1868, and \$1,600 for the pay of the second blacksmith and the furnishing of certain steel, iron, and material. This will leave, after the deduction above specifically provided for, about \$95,000 to be used in paying the salaries of the administrative employees who are working among these Indians. There are 157 employees paid out of this fund, and it will be barely sufficient to meet the demands upon it. The administrative work incident to these Indians, for which this fund is asked and will be required, has materially increased. There are more than 21,000 Indians, among whom the 157 employees labor in dealing with the economic and social betterment of these people, controlled by eight Sioux superintendencies in North and South Dakota and Nebraska. The salaries of the employees are kept as low as possible consistent with the attainment of good results from capable employees. There will be an increase of \$390 in salaries for employees at this agency during the coming year. The kindergarten teacher at Pine Ridge was promoted to \$630 from \$600; one blacksmith position at Rosebud, at \$240 per annum, was abolished, and there has been established at the Rosebud Hospital the position of housekeeper, at \$600 per annum, making a total difference, allowing for the abolishment of the position above mentioned, of \$390.

The remaining \$200,000 Congress has specifically provided shall be used for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux Tribes, with the exception of the Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Sioux; thus providing for the Pine Ridge, Lower Brule, Santee, Crow Creek, and Flandreau Sioux Indians.

The estimated amount of provisions needed for these Indians, eliminating the three reservations above mentioned, for the year 1916, is \$107,900, and the forage item is estimated at \$15,000. Thus out of the \$200,000 asked for the subsistence and civilization of the Sioux Indians belonging to the tribes designated as coming in for a share of the money, over \$120,000 will be used in expenditures for forage and provisions. The primary reason for such large expenditures is that three of the tribes of the Sioux Nation, namely, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, and Pine Ridge, are not progressing as

rapidly as the remaining tribes, due largely to the geographical situation of their reservations in relation to the settlements of the white people and the long distance from railroad facilities.

The necessary expenditure of the contemplated expense of \$120,000 in provisions and forage will leave remaining but \$80,000 to meet the other varied expenses connected with the successful management of these Sioux Indians, numbering over 13,000. The traveling expenses over such a large area in connection with the agency work, the telephone and telegraphic service, the equipment for the benefit of the Indians, together with the large amount already expended for the transportation of needed supplies, and with the purchase of seed for the Indians' planting, will, all taken together, amount to a sum which, although carefully expended, will probably total the \$80,000 in question.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Meritt, are you using the amount that is appropriated? We have been reducing it. It was \$1,000,000 a few years ago. I just want to see how much—

Mr. MERITT. We are using all of that appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. We cut it down.

Mr. MERITT. I took the question of further reduction up with the employees of the office this year, and we decided it would be unwise to reduce it further at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted in support of this item:

Education, Sioux Nation, South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$200,000.00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
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Amount appropriated.....	200,000.00
Amount expended.....	193,476.69

Unexpended balance.....	6,523.31
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	92,804.86
Traveling expenses.....	518.21
Transportation of supplies.....	51.70
Telegraph and telephone service.....	16.13
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	30.34
Subsistence supplies.....	23,094.44
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	22,950.56
Forage.....	3,143.05
Fuel.....	21,842.92
Stationery and office supplies.....	93.12
Educational supplies.....	3,392.51
Medical supplies.....	1,359.37
Equipment, material, etc.....	7,279.48
Construction.....	7,216.31
Repairs to plant.....	9,167.92
Miscellaneous.....	515.77

Total.....	193,476.69
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Also expended from the appropriation without year \$42,903.47.

¹ In addition to this there was expended \$5,246.54, "Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, South Dakota;" \$15,357.17 "Proceeds of Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations," and \$83,089.79 from all other sources, making a total of \$105,673.50; thus there was spent \$299,150.19 for all the Sioux schools.

EDUCATION, SIOUX NATION.

The superintendents of the schools using this fund have estimated as follows for 1911

	Boarding schools.	Day schools
Cheyenne River.....	\$21,250	(1)
Crow Creek.....	22,845	(1)
Lower Brule.....	19,695	(2)
Pine Ridge.....	34,720	\$56,50
Rosebud.....	44,000	48,98
Standing Rock (boarding schools 2).....	36,321	8,25
Total.....	178,831	113,73

¹ No estimate.

² No school.

Total for both boarding schools and day schools, \$292,561.

This appropriation is to be expended under the agreement with the Sioux Indian in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, and is applied to the support and maintenance of 59 day schools and 7 boarding schools, the combined schools having an enrollment of 2,500 pupils. This fund is augmented by the appropriation made for subsistence and civilization.

The valuation of the school plants exceeds \$640,000. There are being paid from this fund the salaries of 184 employees, amounting to \$90,065.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For subsistence and civilization of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, including pay of employees, \$14,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification:

Support of Sioux, Yankton Tribe, South Dakota.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated. \$14,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated..... 14,000.00
Amount expended..... 13,965.86

Unexpended balance..... 34.14

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	9,324.13
Traveling expenses.....	157.36
Transportation of supplies.....	174.50
Telegraph and telephone service.....	92.30
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	42.39
Subsistence supplies.....	746.92
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	12.66
Forage.....	406.50
Fuel.....	560.33
Stationery and office supplies.....	296.50
Medical supplies.....	309.07
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,836.30
Miscellaneous.....	7.00

13,965.86

SUPPORT OF SIOUX, YANKTON TRIBE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Amount asked for, \$14,000.

There are over 1,750 Indians and 268,263 allotted acres of land under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Yankton Agency. This reservation was created by the treaty of April 19, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 743).

Of the amount asked for, provided same is appropriated, about \$8,500 will be used in the payment of the salaries of the employees. The balance remaining, \$5,500, will be used in traveling expenses, issuance of subsistence for feeble and indigent Indians,

fuel, medical supplies, equipment, repairs to agency sheds and outhouses, and other incidental expenses which arise in connection with the agency work among these Indians. A great deal of the work of this agency includes the leasing of lands of Indians, appraisalment of such lands when offered for sale, and encouraging the Indians in their various industrial pursuits.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, South Dakota, for incidental and all other expenses necessary for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, \$45,000.

What justification have you for that raise?

Mr. MERITT. We submit the following justification:

Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$37, 500. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	30, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	27, 231. 30
Unexpended balance.....	2, 768. 70

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	11, 247. 05
Traveling expenses.....	555. 89
Transportation of supplies.....	333. 54
Heat, light, and power (service).....	490. 88
Telegraph and telephone service.....	36. 68
Subsistence supplies.....	4, 486. 29
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	834. 52
Fuel.....	1, 833. 61
Stationery and office supplies.....	17. 75
Medical supplies.....	201. 51
Equipment, material, etc.....	3, 609. 50
Construction.....	2, 881. 75
Repairs (to plant).....	501. 56
Miscellaneous.....	200. 77
	27, 231. 30

Salary list, Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak., fiscal year 1914.

[Paid from "Asylum for insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak., 1914."]

Capacity, 48; enrollment, 61; average, 53.

Superintendent.....	\$2, 500	Laborer.....	\$480
Financial clerk.....	960	Do.....	480
Physician.....	1, 300	Do.....	480
Matron.....	660	Do.....	420
Seamstress.....	500	Do.....	420
Laundress.....	480	Do.....	360
Cook.....	500	Do.....	360
Engineer.....	720	Do.....	360
Laborer.....	540		
Do.....	540	Total.....	12, 540
Do.....	480		

All of the above employees, with the exception of the superintendent and financial clerk, are to be allowed subsistence when actually on duty.

For the fiscal year 1915 there was appropriated for the Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, S. Dak., \$37,500, and for 1916 an increase is requested of \$7,500, making in all \$45,000. This appropriation is required for the support of insane patients, for equipment, pay of employees, repairs and improvements, incidentals, and for the transportation of Indians to and from the asylum.

The increase in the item requested is necessitated by increased capacity, owing to construction of a new hospital building during the present year. Prior to erection of the new building, the capacity was rated 53, and the new building has a capacity of 40 patients, making a present total of 93. It will be seen that the increase in capacity is much greater than the increase requested in the appropriation.

The increase in capacity and facilities at Canton has been urgently needed. The latest available figures show 156 insane Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States, including those already in the asylum. The obligation is one which must be assumed by the United States. Some of the States decline to receive these Indians in State institutions.

During the year 1914 it was found necessary to employ 19 persons, the salaries of whom totaled \$12,540. The same list is estimated for 1916.

The balance will be required to provide clothing, subsistence, fuel, heat, light and power service, telephoning and telegraphing, transportation of supplies, traveling expenses, medical and surgical supplies, miscellaneous items connected with maintenance, and whatever balance then remains or appears available will be used for general repairs and improvements and some construction matters. The superintendent's estimates have totaled \$84,000, including several items of construction, as a superintendent's residence, employees' home, epileptic cottage, chapel and amusement hall, and equipment for operating room, mortuary, lavatory, and hydriatic room. While the estimates of the office do not allow the amount requested by the superintendent, it is probable that the construction of the new hospital building and increase in capacity thereby, will necessitate some of the incidental construction work which has been mentioned by the superintendent. This will probably be accomplished in part this year, as funds become available, and partly in the future.

The patients in this institution are incurable and will remain charges for years. While the outlook for these cases is hopeless, yet it is absolutely necessary that such an institution as at Canton be maintained for the care of the insane among the Indian wards of the Nation. There is no Indian reservation at this point other than the Government land on which the buildings are located.

I will say that we have materially increased the capacity of that asylum, and we need this additional appropriation for the support of the inmates.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the capacity at first?

Mr. MERITT. Fifty-one or two. It has been increased to 93.

The CHAIRMAN. How much per capita? Have you that estimate?

Mr. MERITT. The per capita is not figured out here.

The CHAIRMAN. We have the basis to figure it from.

Mr. MERITT. Part of that money of course will go to the maintenance of the buildings already erected.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask for that is that we have been making that all through. The next item is:

UTAH.

Sec. 22. For support and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (article fifteen, treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$6,720; for pay of two teachers (same article and treaty), \$1,800; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (article nine, same treaty), \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food and clothing and farming equipment (article twelve, same treaty), \$30,000; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$15,000; in all, \$53,740.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification:

Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, employees, etc., Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915; amount appropriated.....	\$23, 740. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	23, 740. 00
Amount expended.....	23, 178. 01
Unexpended balance.....	563. 99

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	23, 176. 01
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Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, subsistence, Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated	\$30, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	30, 000. 00
Amount expended	22, 836. 12
Unexpended balance.....	7, 163. 88

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Subsistence supplies	22, 836. 12
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SUPPORT OF CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, EMPLOYEES AND SUBSISTENCE.

Amount asked for, \$53,740.

The funds asked for under this item may properly be segregated into four parts, three of which are based upon treaties entered into with the Ute Indians and under which the Federal Government is under a legal and a moral obligation to appropriate the funds asked for.

By article 9 of the treaty of March 2, 1868 (15 Stats., 619)—

"It is further stipulated that an additional blacksmith to the one provided for in the treaty of October 7, 1863, referred to in article 1 of this treaty, shall be provided with such iron, steel, and other materials as may be needed for the Uintah, Yampa, and Grand River Agency."

The estimate under this article of the treaty is \$220. This treaty provides further:

"That the United States hereby agrees to furnish the Indians, the teacher, carpenters, millers, farmers, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

The estimate submitted under this article of the treaty is \$8,520. Article 12 of the treaty provides:

"That an additional sum sufficient, in the discretion of Congress (but not to exceed \$30,000 per annum), to supply the wants of the said Indians for food shall be annually expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, until such time as said Indians shall be found capable of sustaining themselves."

Of the 2,100 Ute Indians under the jurisdiction of the superintendents of the Southern Ute and Navajo Springs Agencies in Colorado and the Uintah and Ouray Agency in Utah, there are in attendance at the Government schools 210 children who are subsisted wholly or in part during at least nine months of the year. This subsistence is paid for entirely from the amount allowed under the provisions of this article. In addition thereto in 1913, there were 434 able-bodied Indians and 590 adult and minor Indians mentally or physically disabled who were allowed rations. The value of the rations allowed these Indians is \$19,000 leaving the balance thereof for the subsistence of the children in the Government schools and any other cases of destitution which may arise.

In the appropriation act for the present fiscal year \$300,000 of the principal fund of the Ute Indians is made available to be expended for their benefit. In the estimates under consideration \$450,000 is proposed to be expended for the further benefit of these Indians. In addition to looking after the welfare of these people including

leasing, allotment, and other matters it will be necessary for the employees to assist in the work to be undertaken under the items above referred to. The work that will be undertaken under the authorization of Congress as referred to above will necessarily increase the labors to be performed for these Indians and for which the clerical help estimated for herein will be necessary.

It will be noted that there was an unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1914 of \$7,163.88. Article 12 of the treaty of March 2, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 619) provides that not to exceed \$30,000 shall be annually expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef and other rations "until such time as said Indians shall be found capable of sustaining themselves."

The gratuitous issue of rations is being reduced as rapidly as the Indians become self-supporting, and this partly explains the unexpended balance of \$7,163.88 for the fiscal year 1914. However, it is deemed necessary to retain the original amount (\$30,000) in the bill in order to provide for unexpected emergencies, such as an unusually hard winter, lack of employment, etc., requiring the issuance of food supplies. It is entirely impracticable to estimate actually in advance the exact amount which will be required for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you add the words "farming equipment," line 3, page 81?

Mr. MERITT. Because there is some question as to whether we can use, under the language of the previous law, money under this item for farming equipment, and they need farming equipment more than they need the other articles, and we are asking for that authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the support and civilization of detached Indians in Utah, including pay of employees, \$10,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Support of Indians in Utah, 1914.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	10,000.00
Amount expended.....	8,920.58
Unexpended balance.....	1,079.42

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	4,199.78
Traveling expenses.....	1,260.70
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	6.16
Forage.....	35.00
Stationery and office supplies.....	140.40
Medical supplies.....	116.66
Equipment, material, etc.....	3,002.85
Miscellaneous.....	159.03
	8,920.58

SUPPORT OF INDIANS IN UTAH, 1916, \$10,000.

The origin of this legislation was an appropriation for the relief of distress among some bands of Indians in the vicinity of Skull Valley and Deep Creek, not under the jurisdiction of any superintendent. There are about 500 of these, and altogether about 1,200 scattered through the State not under any jurisdiction. Most of them had no settled locations but roamed about and were more or less of a burden to the white people of the State, in some cases annoying them through depredations. The services of some Federal officer charged with special responsibility toward these Indians became very essential.

Much has been done for these Indians since then in the way of building homes for them and instructing them in farming. They have also been supplied with agricultural implements, fencing materials, seed, etc., and much more remains to be done along these lines. Many of these Indians have lands with valuable water rights

which require to be protected and used. Rations are not issued. These Indians are widely scattered, which necessitates much traveling on the part of the agent, and makes assistance for him necessary as he has little time to spare from his supervisory duties.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, within his discretion, the sum of \$450,000 of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians and to expend the sum of \$150,000 of said amount for the benefit of the Navajo Springs Band of said Indians in Colorado, not to exceed \$50,000 of which amount may be used in providing school and hospital facilities among said Indians, and the sum of \$200,000 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, and the sum of \$100,000 of said amount for the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, on the funds of the said Confederate Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and thirty-four), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That the said Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and sixteen, a detailed statement as to all moneys expended as provided for herein.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

TRIBAL FUNDS, CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES.

The act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 934) provides for the payment of the net amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims, in favor of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians (\$3,305,257.19), to remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and to bear interest at 4 per cent per annum from February 13, 1911, said interest to be available under annual appropriations by Congress for cash payment to said Indians, or for expenditure for their benefit, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of August 1, 1914 (Public, No. 160) appropriated \$100,000 from the principal of this fund for the Navajo Springs Indians and \$200,000 for those under the Uintah and Ouray jurisdiction, plus the total accumulated interest to June 30, 1914, amounting to \$469,462.66, apportioned as follows:

Reservation.	Number of Indians.	Amount.
Navajo Springs.....	504	\$116,212.76
Southern Ute.....	360	83,009.11
Uintah.....	1,176	270,240.79
Total.....	2,040	469,462.66

1914 appropriation, payment to Confederate Bands of Utes, reimbursable (\$100,000).

Purpose.	Reservation.			Total.
	Navajo Springs.	Southern Ute.	Uintah and Ouray.	
Salaries.....	\$1,981.75	\$267.36	.....	\$2,249.11
Travelling expenses.....	858.43	.....	.....	858.43
Equipment and supplies.....	10,376.73	3,700.00	.....	14,076.79
Per capita payments.....	9,400.00	7,160.00	1 \$67,586.75	74,146.75
Seed.....	.....	1,407.79	.....	1,407.79
Incidentals.....	424.48	605.69	.....	1,030.17
Balance.....	1,788.61	4,336.60	105.75	6,230.96
Total.....	24,830.00	17,477.50	57,692.50	100,000.00

¹ Shares not paid in cash but deposited in bank to credit of each Indian, to be expended under supervision for industrial purposes.

1915 appropriations, Confederate Band of Utes 4 per cent fund.

Purpose authorized or hypothecated.	Reservation.						Total.
	Navajo Springs.		Southern Ute.		Uintah and Ouray.		
	Principal.	Interest.	Princi- pal. ¹	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Live stock.....	\$91,966.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50,000.00	\$141,966.00
Stables, corrals, and quarters for em- ployees.....	7,544.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,544.00
Feed.....	490.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.00
Per capita ²	\$50,700.00	.....	.....	\$72,000.00	\$200,000.00	200,000.00	522,700.00
School and hospital implements.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Balance.....	15,512.76	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	20,240.79	30,240.79
				1,009.11	.....	.....	16,521.87
Total.....	100,000.00	116,212.76	.....	83,009.11	200,000.00	270,240.79	769,462.66

¹ Nothing appropriated.² Not paid in cash, but deposited in bank to be expended under supervision for industrial purposes.

The Indians of the Navajo Springs jurisdiction are unallotted, and while reports apparently show 40,000 acres of agricultural land on this reservation, yet it is not adapted to farming, and it is entirely impractical for the Indians to make a living by this means. However, the reservation contains approximately 400,000 acres of excellent grazing land, hence it will be necessary for the Indians to depend largely upon the live-stock industry for self-support. Part of the grazing land is now leased to white stock men, but the contracts expire next year, after which it is intended to utilize the grazing lands of this reservation in developing the live-stock industry among the Indians.

Of the \$100,000 appropriated last year, \$50,000 has already been authorized for the purchase of stock for these Indians, and it is the intention to expend \$40,000 additional for this purpose within the next few months. If appropriated, it is intended to expend the greater portion of the \$150,000 asked for this year in the purchase of additional live stock, until the grazing facilities of the reservation have been completely utilized in behalf of the Indians.

From the Navajo Springs' share of the interest, \$50,700 has been authorized for a per capita distribution of \$100 each to the 507 Indians under that jurisdiction, to be deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian and expended under supervision for the purchase of small agricultural implements, seed, in the improvement of housing conditions, and for general industrial purposes of benefit to the Indians.

The Southern Ute Indians were allotted several years ago in 80 and 160 acre tracts. These allotments, however, are only partially developed and in some cases practically no development work whatever has been undertaken. It will be noted that nothing was appropriated last year for the Southern Ute Indians from the principal of this fund, but of course they are entitled to their pro rata share of the accumulated interest, amounting to \$83,009.11. Of this amount \$72,000 has been authorized for a per capita distribution of \$200 each to the 360 Indians under this jurisdiction, and \$10,000 has been set aside for the purchase of agricultural implements, machinery, etc., to be sold to the Indians at cost. One hundred thousand dollars from the principal is asked for this year for the Southern Ute Indians in order to furnish funds to carry out to a successful conclusion the industrial program formulated for these Indians and is deemed absolutely necessary to their progress. It is expected that this money will be used, (1) to develop the individual holdings of the allottees, (2) in the purchase of live stock, implements, etc., and (3) for other industrial purposes which will benefit the Indians.

An irrigation project has been constructed on the Southern Ute Reservation at a total cost of \$82,977.53, and in order to reap the proper benefit from this large expenditure the Indians must be provided with teams, agricultural implements, seed, etc.

Last year \$200,000 was appropriated from the principal of this fund for the Indians under the Uintah and Ouray jurisdiction. As worked out last year, the plan was to add this amount to the share of these Indians in the accumulated interest (\$270,240.79), making a total of \$470,240.79, or approximately \$409 per capita, to be deposited in bank to the credit of each Indian and expended under supervision in the

purchase of agricultural implements, teams, wagons, etc., live stock, and in general for developing and improving the Indian allotments.

For an irrigation project under this jurisdiction \$862,260.78 has been expended, 82,112 acres of land now being under ditch. It will be noted, however, that only 5,977 acres have been actually brought under cultivation. Under present conditions it is necessary that all this land be brought under cultivation and beneficial use made of the water not later than July, 1919, else there is danger of the forfeiture of the valuable water rights attached to the land.

This land is extremely fertile and well adapted to the growth of alfalfa, fruits, grain, and vegetables. It has been found by actual experience that the cost of clearing the land, fencing it as required by law, plowing, leveling, and constructing the necessary laterals and ditches is about \$10 per acre, and in case of very rough or stony land the cost is much greater.

It is intended to expend the individual shares of these Indians largely as follows: (1) For the purpose of developing the land of all allottees who can not do such work themselves, and thereby to perfect the water rights; (2) to aid able-bodied Indians in the purchase of teams, implements, etc., that they may develop their own lands; and (3) in cases where the lands are developed and the water rights perfected, to aid the allottees in making better improvements, in the purchase of live stock, or for other purposes, as may seem best. However, the per capita shares of the amounts already appropriated are not sufficient to accomplish this purpose, and in order to carry out the program as contemplated it will be necessary that the \$200,000 additional from the principal asked for this year be appropriated for the benefit of these Indians. The purchase of a tribal herd for the Uintah and Ouray Indians is also under consideration.

The following statement shows in a condensed form the industrial and economic condition of the Indians under the Ute jurisdiction:

Confederated Bands of Utes.

Item.	Reservation.			Total.
	Navajo Springs.	Southern Ute.	Uintah and Ouray.	
Population.....	504	360	1, 176	2, 040
Able-bodied male adults.....	80	73	332	485
Indians farming.....	20	68	205	293
Agricultural land.....	40, 030	12, 600	89, 674	142, 304
Acres cultivated.....	20	1, 800	5, 997	7, 817
Value of crops.....	\$200	\$8, 964	\$57, 790	\$66, 952
Live stock.....	\$40, 620	\$43, 890	\$163, 232	\$247, 742
Other property.....	\$6, 271	\$85, 417	\$203, 329	\$295, 017
Total.....	\$46, 891	\$129, 307	\$366, 561	\$542, 759
Average per capita.....	\$9	\$36	\$311	\$266
Grazing land (acres).....	400, 000	39, 480	229, 677	669, 157

¹ Unallotted.

These Indians were formerly paid large sums in cash per capita each year but, as indicated herein, in view of the bad effects of direct cash payments to the Indians, as shown by many years' experience, the policy has now been adopted of segregating their respective shares and depositing them in bank to the individual credit of each Indian, to be expended under supervision, largely for industrial purposes.

The amounts already appropriated from the tribal funds of these Indians will only suffice to get them nicely started on the road to self-support, and the additional funds asked for are deemed absolutely necessary to carry out the work to a successful conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your object in putting that in this special appropriation for these Indians?

Mr. MERITT. Because the Navajo Springs Indians have funds available for this construction work, and it is needed at this place, and we thought that we could not make better use of these funds than by providing for school facilities and hospital facilities. The money is now to their credit in the United States Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

To carry into effect the provision of article nine of the treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (Fifteenth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and nineteen), with the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians, for furnishing seeds and agricultural implements, the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Support of Confederate Bands of Utes, seeds and implements, Utah.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$10,000
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, no appropriation.

SUPPORT OF CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES, SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Article 9 of the treaty dated March 2, 1868, reads as follows:

"When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above described, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year not exceeding in value \$100, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid, not exceeding in value \$50; and it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for; * * * 206-1 390

All the Indians of the Southern Ute and Uintah and Ouray jurisdictions have been allotted, and of the total population of the two jurisdictions (1,536) 404 are heads of families and would be entitled to seeds and implements under this treaty provision. The Navajo Springs Utes are unallotted and hence would not share in such benefits from this particular fund.

The Southern Ute Indians are very backward, from an industrial standpoint, 79 cultivating 1,800 acres of land during the fiscal year 1914, producing crops valued at \$8,964, practically all of which was used for home consumption. The value of agricultural implements owned by them, exclusive of vehicles, is only \$500. 50000

Under the Uintah and Ouray jurisdiction 249 Indians engaged in farming during the fiscal year 1914 and produced crops valued at \$67,790, the value of agricultural implements owned by them being \$11,031. While they are better situated than the Southern Utes, yet they also need better agricultural tools and implements which this treaty item will assist in providing. additional

This item was first included in the Indian bill for 1915. (Public, No. 160, p. 25).

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing the construction of lateral distributing systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, in Utah, and to maintain existing irrigation systems, authorized under the act of June twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six, reimbursable as therein provided, \$10,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be used to hold, maintain, and operate said systems so as to secure to the Indians their paramount rights to so much of the waters of the streams in said reservation as may be needed by them for agricultural and domestic purposes, and to regulate the use, enlargement, and extension of said systems by any person, association, or corporation under the provisions of the act of June twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and twenty-five), only upon the acquisition of a right thereto as provided in the act of March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (Thirtieth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and forty-one).

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$10,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Unexpended balance from previous year..... 117,993.34
Amount expended..... 31,771.37

Unexpended balance..... 86,221.97

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$25,254.15
Traveling expenses.....	270.20
Transportation of supplies.....	102.78
Telegraph and telephone service.....	9.04
Forage.....	2,535.67
Fuel.....	131.81
Stationery and office supplies.....	100.17
Equipment, material, etc.....	2,163.72
Construction.....	873.65
Rent.....	329.42
Miscellaneous.....	.75

31,771.37

Uintah irrigation project, Utah.

Census.....	1,185
Acres under ditches.....	77,922
Acres under ditches, when complete.....	83,282

Cultivated area at present:

By Indians.....	5,997
By whites.....	1,600
By lessees.....	9,502

Total.....	17,099
Length of constructed ditches.....miles..	143
Length of wood flumes.....feet..	2,083
Length of steel flumes.....do..	662
Length of bridges.....do..	2,407
Expenditures to June 30, 1914.....	776,937.81

The Uintah project is located in what is known as the Uintah Basin, and with the application of water it becomes very productive. With the advent of a railroad, which is now projected, this will become a very fine country and the land will be very valuable. It is now valued at about \$30 per acre. The construction cost to date is about \$9.50 per acre.

It is necessary to make every effort to keep the entire system in perfect working condition and to supply water with as great efficiency as possible in order to give every assistance and encouragement to the Indians in the cultivation of their land. This is not only necessary for the benefit derived from the crops raised, but is very paramount in retaining the water right for the Indians, which can only be done by putting to beneficial use the water upon which the filings have been made. There are now many other filings on the water and in order to retain a priority over these it is extremely urgent to make every effort to keep the canal systems in shape to give good service. Many of the timber structures, constructed several years ago, are now in a bad state of preservation and must be replaced by new structures at considerable expense.

The organization of the project forces is as follows: At a central point are located the project office, warehouses, stables, and residence of engineer in charge. From this point also an assistant engineer and party work at various parts of the project. Besides the engineer in charge there is employed one clerk in the project office. At various points in the field, working from portable camps are located crews of men engaged in repair work. These crews are under the supervision of competent foremen. Their work consists of cleaning of canals and laterals, building up of ditch banks, repairs to breaks in canals, river protective work, repair of structures, construction of new structures, and in fact any work necessary to continue an uninterrupted delivery of water during the irrigation season.

There are now 18 separate ditch systems scattered over a wide territory. The separate location of these systems makes it necessary to have a large force of men to patrol the ditches and handle the distribution of the water. During the last season 6 men were employed as ditch riders. This is not a sufficient number with which to give the service required and should be increased to 10.

These men are under the direction of the supervisor of ditches. The latter also directs much of the repair work.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you have to say with reference to what you have added to the bottom, beginning in line 23:

Provided, That this appropriation shall be used to hold, maintain, and operate said system.

Isn't that the same provision that we had in the bill last year, and several of these items were stricken out?

Mr. MERITT. We hope to obtain the same results. The language isn't the same, but we would like very much to get this legislation if we possibly can, because under existing law the Indians are required to make use of water on that reservation in accordance with the State law, in competition with white men and on the same terms.

The CHAIRMAN. Your justification explains that, does it?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; in connection with report of the Secretary of the Interior dated December 7, 1914. It is a great hardship to the Indians. We have constructed an irrigation project there at a cost of \$800,000 and the Indians stand to lose that investment if they are compelled to successfully compete with the white men and make use of the water within the same limited time, which would be impossible for them to do. Attention is invited to House Document No. 1250, Sixty-third Congress, containing the report referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 23. For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$7,000.00
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	7,000.00
Amount expended.....	6,751.88
Unexpended balance.....	248.12

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	5,139.17
Traveling expenses.....	62.61
Heat, light, and power (service).....	53.00
Forage.....	380.63
Fuel.....	677.00
Medical supplies.....	312.12
Equipment, material, etc.....	123.85
Miscellaneous.....	3.50
	<hr/> 6,751.88

SUPPORT OF D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON.

Amount asked for, \$7,000.

There are four widely separated reservations under this jurisdiction with a total Indian population of 1,494. The appropriation is required for the proper administration of the affairs of the Indians, and includes the pay of employees, purchase of medical supplies, fuel, forage, and general incidental expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification:

Support of Makahs, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$2, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	2, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	1, 284. 77
Unexpended balance.....	735. 23

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	615. 00
Traveling expenses.....	55. 50
Transportation of supplies.....	3. 50
Telegraph and telephone service.....	. 40
Subsistence supplies.....	249. 71
Forage.....	67. 05
Fuel.....	5. 93
Medical supplies.....	103. 95
Equipment, material, etc.....	163. 73
	1, 264. 77

SUPPORT OF MAKAHs, WASHINGTON, 1916.

Amount asked for, \$2,000.

This appropriation is required for the administration of the affairs of 421 Makah Indians at Neah Bay Agency, Wash. It is used to pay the salary of one employee at \$600 per annum and for the purchase of subsistence, medical supplies, equipment, and necessary incidental expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, \$1,000.

Mr. MERITT. We offer the following justification:

Support of Quinaielts and Quilleutes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$1, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	1, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	630. 26
Unexpended balance.....	360. 74

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	600. 00
Transportation of supplies.....	39. 28
	639. 28

SUPPORT OF QUINAIELTS AND QUILLEHUTES, WASHINGTON, 1916.

Amount asked for, \$1,000.

There are 213 Quillehutes under the jurisdiction of the Neah Bay Agency, Wash., and 742 Quinaielts under the jurisdiction of Taholah Agency, Wash., who receive the benefit of this appropriation.

A new agency with headquarters at Taholah, Wash., was established during the past year for the Quinaielts and certain scattered bands of Indians living contiguous to the Quinaielt Reservation. These Indians were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Cushman Agency, but the great distance and inaccessibility of the reservation from the headquarters of Cushman Agency at Tacoma, Wash., made it impracticable for the superintendent to give the Quinaielt Indians the attention that their interests demanded. The Quinaielts have standing timber valued at \$5,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of Indians at Yakima Agency, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Support of Indians of Yakima Agency, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	3,000.00
Amount expended.....	2,806.05
Unexpended balance.....	• 193.95

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Telegraph and telephone service.....	\$91.72
Subsistence supplies.....	193.36
Forage.....	730.09
Fuel.....	738.99
Medical supplies.....	258.89
Equipment, material, etc.....	743.10
	2,756.15

NOTE.—Appropriation for 1914 styled, "Support of Yakima and other Indians, Washington."

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF YAKIMA AGENCY, WASH., 1916.

Amount asked for, \$3,000.

This appropriation is expended in the interests of 3,052 Indians under the jurisdiction of the Yakima Agency, being used, as the analysis submitted herewith will show, for sustenance, forage, fuel, medical supplies, equipment, and general expenses incident to administering their affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For support and civilization of Indians at Colville, Taholah, Puyallup, and Spokane Agencies, including pay of employees, and for purchase of agricultural implements, and support and civilization of Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians in Washington, \$18,000.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is submitted:

Support of Indians of Colville and Puyallup Agencies, and Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$13,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	13,000.00
Amount expended.....	12,958.16
Unexpended balance.....	41.84

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	8,228.59
Traveling expenses.....	1,012.89
Transportation of supplies.....	1,999.62
Telegraph and telephone service.....	199.94
Subsistence supplies.....	7.56
Forage.....	938.70
Stationery and office supplies.....	48.57
Medical supplies.....	21.38
Equipment, material, etc.....	400.91
Care of old Indian.....	100.00

12,958.16

SUPPORT OF INDIANS OF COLVILLE AND OTHER AGENCIES, 1916.

Amount asked for, \$18,000.

The appropriation for previous years which corresponds to this one included only Indians of the Colville and Puyallup Agencies and carried only \$13,000. During the past year the Quinaliet Reservation has been segregated from the Cushman Agency, with new headquarters at Taholah, Wash., known as Taholah Agency, and in order that the Indians under this jurisdiction may receive any benefit from the appropriation which has heretofore contributed to their support it is necessary to broaden the title, and in order to provide funds for more effective work that is contemplated for the new agency an increase in the amount of the appropriation is necessary. Besides this appropriation, this agency can depend only upon a part of the \$1,000 requested for the support of Quinaliets and Quillihutes, which appears elsewhere.

Spokane Agency has been supported for a number of years from the unexpended balance of appropriations, aggregating \$95,000, made in pursuance of article 5 of the agreement with the Spokanes dated March 18, 1887, and ratified by the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat., 120), the last installment of which was appropriated in the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1070). This fund is exhausted now, and it becomes necessary to ask for a small additional amount to cover the cost of administering their affairs.

The Indian population under the agencies which participate in this fund is as follows:

Cushman.....	2, 226
Colville.....	2, 285
Spokane.....	637
Taholah.....	845
Total.....	5, 993

This appropriation is required for the pay of employees, traveling expenses, transportation of supplies and other expenses indispensable to the administration of the affairs of the Indians concerned.

I will say that we have a new agency in the Northwest to look after Indians in the State of Washington who have heretofore been supervised by the superintendent of the Cushman School. He has given little attention to these Indians, but they will get more attention now with a new superintendent to look after their interests.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that Taholah band a new discovery?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; they have been under our jurisdiction, but have not received proper attention.

Mr. CARTER. What are the names of the Indians to be added to this Taholah Agency?

Mr. MERITT. The Quaitso and Quinaielet tribes will be under this agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Spokanes in Washington (article six of agreement with said Indians, dated March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ratified by act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two), \$1,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

Support of Spokanes, Washington.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$1,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	1,000. 00
Amount expended.....	815. 76
Unexpended balance.....	184. 24

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$378. 04
Equipment, material, etc.....	437. 72

815. 76

SUPPORT OF SPOKANES, WASHINGTON, 1916.

Amount asked for, \$1,000.

Article 6 of the agreement with the Spokane Indians, dated March 18, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat., 120), provides that:

"It is further agreed that in addition to the foregoing provisions the United States shall employ and furnish a blacksmith and a carpenter to do necessary work and to instruct the Indians, parties hereto, in those trades."

The appropriation requested has been made from year to year and is in compliance with this provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system on lands allotted to Yakima Indians in Washington, \$15,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March first, nineteen hundred and seven: *Provided*, That money received under agreements for temporary water supply may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for maintenance and improvement of the irrigation system on said lands.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

Maintenance and operation, irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$15,000. 00

For appropriation, "irrigation system, Yakima Reservation, Wash. (reimbursable)."

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	\$15,000. 00
Amount expended.....	14, 662. 84

Unexpended balance.....	337. 16
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	12, 411. 36
Traveling expenses.....	406. 90
Transportation of supplies.....	3. 78
Heat, light, and power (service).....	4. 30
Telegraph and telephone service.....	36. 81
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	3. 00
Forage.....	199. 05
Fuel.....	220. 05
Equipment, material, etc.....	923. 39
Rent.....	450. 00
Miscellaneous.....	2. 00

14, 662. 84

Maintenance and operation, Yakima (Wapato).

Area.....	acres..	1, 145, 069
Census.....		3, 050
Irrigated by Indians.....	acres..	4, 584
Irrigated and owned by whites.....	do..	8, 440
Irrigated by whites leased.....	do..	22, 844
Amount spent to June 30, 1914.....		\$542, 104. 24
Canals and laterals.....	miles..	400

The present irrigation system on the Yakima reservation is in a deplorable condition. Many of the timber structures have been in use since 1896 and are continually going out.

The funds received for maintenance and operation are insufficient to operate the system and make the necessary repairs.

The delay in getting the funds for the Wapato project makes it necessary to place the present system in better repair in order to serve the land, and for this reason the \$15,000 requested is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For construction of a dam across the Yakima River for the diversion and utilization of water provided for forty acres of each Indian allotment on the Yakima Reservation, Washington, and such other water supply as may be available or acquired for the irrigation of a total of one hundred and twenty thousand acres of allotted Indian land on said reservation, and for beginning the enlargement and extension of the distribution and drainage system on said reservation, \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the cost of the entire diversion works and distribution and drainage system shall be reimbursable by the owners of the lands irrigable thereunder in not to exceed twenty annual payments, and the Secretary of the Interior may fix operation and maintenance charges which shall be paid as he may direct.

In the apportionment of charges against Indians, due allowance shall be made for such amounts as may have been repaid the United States on account of reimbursable appropriations heretofore made for this project, and for the construction of the irrigation system prior to the passage of the act of December twenty-first, nineteen hundred and four (Thirty-third Statutes at Large, page five hundred and ninety-five), as therein provided. All charges against Indian allottees herein authorized, unless otherwise paid may be paid from individual shares in the tribal fund when the same is available for distribution, and if any allottee shall receive patent in fee to his allotment before the amount so charged against him has been paid to the United States, then such amount remaining unpaid shall be and become a lien upon his allotment, and the fact of such lien shall be recited in such patent and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage, and should any Indian sell any part of his allotment with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the amount of any unpaid charges against the land sold shall be and become a first lien thereon and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage, and delivery of water to such land may be refused within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior until any dues are paid: *Provided further*, That no right to water or to the use of any irrigation ditch or other structure on said reservation shall vest or be allowed until the owner of the land to be irrigated as herein provided shall comply with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may determine proper for making effective the foregoing provisions, and to require of owners of lands in fee such security for the reimbursement herein required as he may determine necessary and to refuse delivery of water to any tract of land until the owners thereof shall have complied therewith.

Mr. MERITT. This is a new item, and appropriates \$100,000. The following justification is submitted:

The act of August 1, 1914, gave to the Indians of the Yakima Reservation located within what is known as the Wapato project 720 cubic feet of water per second, to be delivered at the northern boundary of the Yakima Reservation, or sufficient water for 40 acres of each of the 1,800 allotments. There are 120,000 acres of land within this project, of which 36,000 acres is now irrigated. This land is very productive when irrigated, and valued at from \$125 to \$150 per acre when cropped with the ordinary farm crops. Without the possibility of irrigation it would not be worth \$1.25 per acre.

The old irrigation system constructed in 1896 and 1903 is inadequate and overtaxed. The structures are all in a bad state of repair and should be replaced at once. It is also very wasteful in the use of water, causing adjoining land to become alkaliized and unfit for cultivation. The present system does not reach more than 25 per cent. of the allotted lands within the project. Due to the fact that there is no diversion dam at the diversion of the Yakima River it is absolutely impossible to divert sufficient water to irrigate the land at time of low-water flow.

The estimated cost of a distribution and drainage system, if the project is constructed within a reasonable time, is \$25 per acre. The average value of crops raised on that part of the reservation now irrigated was \$32 per acre for the past season. The minimum amount that can be used to advantage in 1915 is \$100,000, which should be made immediately available in order that the diversion dam may be completed during the next low-water period in the Yakima River. The \$22,000 remaining of the \$100,000 requested will be used in the enlargement of the main canal and the construction of necessary structures.

Attention is invited to the report of L. M. Holt, superintendent of irrigation, dated November 18, 1914, which gave a detailed estimate of the entire cost of irrigating and draining the entire Wapato project.

Mr. MERITT. I would like to ask Mr. Holt to justify this item.

STATEMENT OF MR. LESTER M. HOLT.

Mr. HOLT. This is to make use of the water that was granted by the act of August 1, 1914, and it is absolutely necessary to have a diversion dam there in order to furnish the land now irrigated with water, and to start the irrigation of the 40 acres of each allotment provided for in that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do they propose to erect that dam?

Mr. HOLT. At the head gate of the main canal. You probably remember the first stop we made on that trip?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HOLT. That head gate is in very bad condition. In trying to make repairs this fall we found the timbers almost entirely rotted, but are trying to get along with it. When we construct the diversion dam, we can replace the timber with concrete. The head gate of the old canal, which is the last one we visited on that trip, is in bad condition, having been built in 1896. We repaired that a little this fall, thinking that would last another year. We have no control whatever of the water at that point and during low water, even though there is water in the river wasting into the Columbia, we are unable to divert it into the canal because the head gate is too high at low water for a proper amount to get in. This last year at the head gate of the upper canal we found it necessary to spend about \$3,500, moving our drag-line excavator up there and building a temporary dike to divert the water. In this way we saved, it is estimated, about \$625,000 worth of crops for the Indians and other farmers. There would have been a water shortage, but we looked ahead in time to prevent this shortage in June. In a canal with size sufficient to take off the irrigation of the land, it is absolutely necessary in more or less shifting channel to have perfect control of the river. This channel has changed considerably at this point and is changing every year, and the longer we wait the more expensive it will be when we do build.

The CHAIRMAN. Wasn't this year an exceptional year for raises in the river?

Mr. HOLT. No; this year was much lower than last year. Last year was the big year.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that caused by a little fall of snow in the mountains?

Mr. HOLT. The snow this year on the 1st of April was about half what it was the year previous. Water held up quite a while even this year, and there was practically no storage used on reservation this year, except what replaced a certain amount of drainage that we turned into the river. We automatically act as a regulating valve for the reservation. That is, we turn in from our drainage 200 cubic feet per second, or approximately that, and in view of that fact, the Reclamation Service allows us to divert more water into the head gate because they have to allow less to go down below.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not lose by the transaction, then?

Mr. HOLT. No.

Mr. MERITT. We would like to have inserted after the word "to" in line 13 the words "be immediately available and to." I have visited a number of Indian reservations in the West on which there were irrigation projects, and it is my judgment that the Yakima Reservation shows up as well as any of them. They are doing some splendid work.

The CHAIRMAN. When were you there?

Mr. MERITT. In July.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of crops did they have?

Mr. MERITT. Very good crops.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the Indians working?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; they seemed to be good workers, and were in better condition, better humor to work than they were heretofore. They felt much better over the adjustment of their water rights as recommended by the Robinson Congressional Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Satisfied about them?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; I think generally so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of three hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Washington, including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, \$50,000, said appropriation being made to supplement the Puyallup school funds used for said school.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

Indian school, Tacoma, Wash.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$50,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	50,000.00
Amount expended.....	45,991.93
Unexpended balance (Oct. 1).....	¹ 4,008.07

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	20,770.59
Subsistence supplies.....	7,756.34
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5,912.43
Forage.....	335.81
Fuel.....	8,320.17
Stationery and office supplies.....	12.00
Educational supplies.....	436.68
Medical supplies.....	379.63
Equipment, material, etc.....	1,591.29
Repairs (to plant).....	476.99
Total.....	45,991.93

¹ This is not a final balance, as there are probably outside obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Salary list, Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash.

Capacity, 350; enrollment, 353; aver-age, 281.

Superintendent.....	\$2,000	Housekeeper.....	\$720
Clerk.....	1,000	Nurse.....	720
Assistant clerk.....	800	Seamstress.....	600
Physician.....	600	Laundress.....	500
Assistant superintendent and principal.....	1,500	Baker.....	300
Teacher.....	630	Cook.....	660
Do.....	630	Assistant cook.....	300
Do.....	600	Tailor.....	900
Do.....	600	Gardener.....	660
Do.....	600	Engineer.....	1,200
Instructor of forging.....	900	Fireman.....	840
Manual-training teacher.....	1,200	Do.....	300
Do.....	1,000	Laborer.....	500
Matron.....	660	Do.....	500
Assistant matron.....	500		
Do.....	500	Total.....	22,420

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$420,217
Number of buildings.....	35
Number of employees.....	30
Total salaries.....	\$22,420
Average attendance of pupils.....	281
Enrollment.....	353
Capacity.....	350
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$190
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$238
Area of school lands cultivated (acres).....	7
Value of products of school.....	\$950

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$50,000
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INDIAN SCHOOL, TACOMA, WASH., 1915, AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support of 350 Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Wash., including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, \$50,000 being made to supplement the Puyallup School funds used for said school.

This is the same amount that was appropriated last year for the support of the school and, in conjunction with such Puyallup funds as may be available, it is believed it will be sufficient to support the school. There was used last year approximately \$19,000 Puyallup funds, and the amount will be slightly less this year.

The Cushman Indian School is thoroughly equipped with shops and is giving special attention to industrial training. It is essentially a trades school for the Indians of the Northwest.

I visited this school last summer and I found that they needed a new superintendent there, and we have supplied that need since I was at the school. The school offers splendid opportunities for education of Indian children.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 24. For the support and education of two hundred and ten Indian pupils at the Indian school at Hayward, Wisconsin, including pay of superintendent, \$41,670, of which sum not exceeding \$5,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

¹ This includes \$924.30 used in the transportation of pupils, \$1,884.16 in the transportation of supplies, and \$18,777.81 Puyallup funds. There was also expended \$217.76 miscellaneous receipts, Class IV.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Indian school, Hayward, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated	\$41, 670. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated	40, 670. 00
Amount expended	37, 252. 18
Unexpended balance, Oct. 1	3, 417. 82

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc	15, 151. 99
Traveling expenses	315. 00
Telegraph and telephone service	54. 00
Subsistence supplies	5, 612. 04
Dry goods, clothing, etc	4, 613. 35
Forage	864. 50
Fuel	4, 247. 67
Stationery and office supplies	50. 55
Educational supplies	192. 84
Medical supplies	140. 28
Equipment, material, etc	2, 304. 25
Construction	497. 53
Repairs (to plant)	3, 067. 50
Miscellaneous	140. 68
Total	37, 252. 18

There was also expended \$17,949.64 from the appropriation "Indian school, Hayward, Wis., buildings."

Indian school, Hayward, Wis.

[Payable from "Indian school, Hayward, Wis., 1914."]

Capacity, 200; enrollment, 200; average, 169.

Superintendent	\$1, 650	Assistant matron	300
Clerk	1, 000	Nurse	720
Financial clerk	600	Seamstress	540
Physician	1, 100	Laundress	500
Disciplinarian	720	Baker	540
Teacher	750	Cook	540
Do.	630	General mechanic	720
Do.	600	Engineer	720
Do.	600	Laborer	450
Industrial teacher	840	Do.	300
Matron	660	Total	15, 020
Assistant matron	540		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property)	\$106, 790
Number of buildings	17
Number of employees	22
Total salaries	\$15, 020
Average attendance of pupils	169
Enrollment	200
Capacity	200
Cost per capita based on enrollment	² \$173. 68
Cost per capita based on average attendance	² \$205. 53
Area of school lands cultivated (acres)	600
Value of products of school	\$4, 236

¹ This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations to be charged against the appropriation.

² This includes \$114.41 used in the transportation of pupils, and \$933.89 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$441.28 "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV."

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$38, 515
Repairs and improvements, including water tank, dairy barn, and gymnasium.....	12, 754
Total.....	51, 269

Indian School, Hayward, Wis., 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 210 pupils and superintendent's salary	\$36, 670
Repairs and improvements.....	5, 000
Total.....	41, 670

This is a nonreservation boarding school located on 600 acres of Government land. The superintendent also has supervision over the Indians on Lac Courte Oreilles.

An addition to one of the dormitories was completed last year and the capacity is now 200 pupils. The \$5,000 required for repairs at this school is a trifle more than 5 per cent of the value of the school plant, and such a percentage is considered necessary to keep the buildings, etc., in proper repair. There are several improvements which have seemed necessary at this school, and which have been put off from year to year on account of lack of funds, and only a small portion of this work can be done under the 1915 appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 275 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wis., including pay of superintendent, \$57,925, of which sum not exceeding \$10,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. The following justification is offered:

Indian School, Tomah, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$49, 450. 00
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Also \$10,000 in 1915, appropriated for employees' building.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated.....	63, 450. 00
Amount expended.....	62, 252. 33

Unexpended balance Oct. 1.....	¹ 1, 197. 67
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ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	18, 612. 06
Traveling expenses.....	13. 30
Transportation of supplies.....	67. 21
Heat, light, and power service.....	719. 50
Telegraph and telephone expense.....	40. 90
Subsistence supplies.....	6, 364. 64
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	5, 657. 65
Forage.....	309. 00
Fuel.....	7, 481. 61
Stationery and office supplies.....	77. 83
Educational supplies.....	418. 75
Medical supplies.....	169. 95
Equipment, material, etc.....	3, 004. 23
Construction.....	9, 203. 06
Repairs to plant.....	9, 922. 74
Miscellaneous.....	189. 90
Total.....	62, 252. 33

¹This is not a final balance, as there may be outstanding obligations yet to be charged against the appropriation.

Tomah Indian School, Wisconsin.

[Payable from "Indian School, Tomah, Wis., 1914."]

Capacity, 275; enrollment, 247; average, 204.

Superintendent.....	\$2,000	Assistant seamstress.....	\$300
Financial clerk.....	900	Laundress.....	480
Property clerk.....	660	Baker.....	500
Physician.....	600	Cook.....	600
Disciplinarian.....	800	Assistant cook.....	300
Teacher.....	750	Dairyman.....	500
Do.....	600	Farmer.....	1,000
Do.....	540	Assistant farmer.....	300
Kindergartner.....	600	Carpenter.....	720
Matron.....	660	Engineer.....	1,000
Assitant matron.....	500	Assistant engineer.....	300
Do.....	300	Laborer.....	600
Do.....	300	Do.....	480
Housekeeper.....	600		
Assistant matron.....	500	Total.....	17,930
Seamstress.....	540		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant (real property).....	\$135,993
Number of buildings.....	23
Number of employees.....	29
Total salaries.....	\$17,930
Average attendance of pupils.....	204
Enrollment.....	247
Capacity.....	275
Cost per capita based on enrollment.....	¹ \$180.16
Cost per capita based on average attendance.....	¹ \$218.10
Area of school lands cultivated (acres).....	340
Value of products of school.....	\$1,099

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	46,600
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000
Total.....	56,600

Indian School, Tomah, Wis., 1916—Amount requested in proposed bill.

Support of 275 pupils and superintendent's salary.....	\$47,925
Repairs and improvements.....	10,000
Total.....	57,925

This school is located in the midst of a large Indian population. Although a non-reservation school, the superintendent is called upon by the office to make payments to the Indians, and to furnish information in regard to them when required. The school plant is old, but recently has been gotten in pretty good shape. However, an extension to the assembly hall is badly needed, and also additional employers' quarters. The 1915 appropriation bill carried an item of \$10,000 for an employees' building, but in addition to this the superintendent should remodel present buildings to provide more room for employees. After these alterations there will remain a very moderate sum for the general repairs and upkeep of this plant, embracing 23 buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

¹ This includes \$348.22 used in the transportation of pupils, and \$518.25 in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended \$1,229.50, "Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV."

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$7, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	7, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	6, 644. 34
Unexpended balance.....	355. 66

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	3, 906. 00
Traveling expenses.....	190. 93
Transportation of supplies.....	32. 69
Heat, light and power (service).....	17. 55
Telegraph and telephone service.....	121. 39
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	87. 38
Subsistence supplies.....	661. 91
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	. 96
Forage.....	451. 50
Fuel.....	284. 71
Stationery and office supplies.....	22. 23
Medical supplies.....	398. 76
Equipment, material, etc.....	373. 51
Miscellaneous.....	94. 82
Total.....	6, 644. 34

SUPPORT OF CHIPPEWAS, LAKE SUPERIOR, 1916, \$7,000.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior number approximately 4,000, distributed upon four reservations in the State, under the superintendents at La Pointe, Hayward, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff, respectively. The Indians are so widely scattered and the responsibilities so great that they can not be administered properly from one point. Many of the Indians of the Bad River Reservation (under La Pointe School) have large sums of individual Indian moneys, the aggregate amount being over \$2,000,000, which the superintendent must administer as trust funds, this being in itself a great responsibility for one man.

The timber is being cut so rapidly from these reservations that the Indians who have formerly made a living in the lumber industry will soon have to resort to other means of livelihood. Their future depends upon their work upon their allotments, the soil of which, when properly drained, produces good crops. Much constructive work must necessarily be done along these lines. Altogether the appropriation for the work among these Indians has been so small that it has been found almost impossible to make it cover expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

Support of Potawatomes, Wisconsin.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$7, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	7, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	5, 951. 80
Unexpended balance.....	1, 048. 20

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	\$3,912.56
Traveling expenses.....	1,269.10
Telegraph and telephone service.....	18.00
Subsistence supplies.....	532.10
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	134.03
Forage.....	15.00
Stationery and office supplies.....	3.50
Medical supplies.....	3.00
Equipment, material, etc.....	28.51
Miscellaneous.....	36.00
Total.....	5,951.80

There was also expended \$899.21 from the appropriation without year, leaving a balance of this appropriation of \$15,055.28.

SUPPORT OF POTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN, 1916, \$7,000.

The number of Potawatomi Indians in Wisconsin approximates about 590, being scattered in various groups and bands through the northern part of the State. These are now under the general jurisdiction of one superintendency located at Carter. Before this superintendency was created there was great suffering among these Indians, owing to the fact that no one was charged with the responsibility of attending to them. The system is to issue rations in cases of absolute necessity, and whenever possible, to obtain employment for all able-bodied Indians. There is some difficulty about this as Indian labor is not popular, but the superintendent has established business relations with various lumbermen throughout the State, and has succeeded in obtaining employment for his charges to such an extent that the amount necessarily expended for rations has been materially reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Section three of the act of March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page fifty-one), is hereby amended to read:

"That the lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, piles, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation shall be sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The net proceeds of the sale of all forest products shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians. Such proceeds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and the interest shall be used for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

The act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), under which the Neopit operation on the Menominee Reservation was started, provides that all products of the mill shall be sold for cash after the receipt of sealed bids. Compliance with the provisions of this act does not permit the Indian Service to extend short-time credit on lumber purchases in such manner as to meet the custom of the lumber business. Consequently the Menominee mill is unable to make extensive sales to retailers and is compelled to sell the greater part of its product to jobbers, who realize a commission varying from 75 cents to \$3 per thousand.

It is believed that with the enactment of the legislation here proposed a large part of these commissions could be saved through sales of the product to retailers. If a saving of \$1 per thousand could be made it would mean a saving to the Indians of \$20,000 on an annual cut of 20,000,000 feet.

No appropriation is required. It is a change of existing law and the legislation is very much needed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is new legislation then?

Mr. MERITT. The existing law requires that we shall sell the products of that mill for cash after advertisement, and we are somewhat handicapped in competing with other milling enterprises because of that law. If the legislation is changed as suggested, we think that

we can get a larger amount for the lumber and at the same time be able to compete in the local market with other mills.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you wouldn't be handicapped in demanding cash.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item reads:

For the repair and construction of side walks in the village of Odanah, within the Bad River Indian Reservation, \$1,000; said sum to be reimbursed to the United States from any moneys which are now, or which may hereafter be, placed to the credit of the Bad River Band of Wisconsin Chippewa Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

SIDEWALKS, VILLAGE OF ODANAH, \$1,000.

The walks through the Indian village are of wood and have had no attention in the last several years. In places they are in very poor condition, necessitating the people walking in the road. Recently a woman was injured very badly by reason of the poor condition of the walks and has a claim pending before Congress for reimbursement in the sum of \$1,500. This appropriation if allowed will be reimbursable.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

SEC. 25. For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

Mr. MERITT. I offer the following justification:

Support of Shoshones in Wyoming.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$15,000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	15,000. 00
Amount expended.....	14,082. 47
Unexpended balance.....	917. 53

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	2,996. 17
Traveling expenses.....	205. 33
Transportation of supplies.....	190. 84
Telegraph and telephone service.....	71. 80
Printing, binding, and advertising.....	8. 50
Subsistence supplies.....	6,132. 91
Forage.....	1,053. 14
Fuel.....	582. 55
Stationery and office supplies.....	139. 92
Medical supplies.....	40. 38
Equipment, material, etc.....	2,660. 93
Total.....	14,082. 47

SUPPORT OF SHOSHONES IN WYOMING, 1916—AMOUNT ASKED FOR, \$15,000.

This is for support and civilization of the Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, and is the same as the amount appropriated in previous years.

There are over 800 of said Indians on the reservation. One thousand two hundred and sixty dollars of the amount appropriated for the current year is used for the payment of Indian employees; \$720 for the employment of a white nurse at the hospital; approximately \$5,900 is estimated as necessary for subsistence supplies for old and indigent Indians, widows, and children not of school age; about \$2,000 for labor in lieu of rations, such labor being used in road and bridge work and general agency and reservation work; the balance for other issues, general agency expenses, including fuel, forage, traveling expenses, telephone rentals, medical supplies, repairs to farm machinery, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have the same statement there that you have in all the others.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support and education of 175 Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., including pay of superintendent, \$36,725, of which sum not exceeding \$5,000 may be used for general repairs and improvements to buildings.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated..... \$37,025.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Amount appropriated..... 37,025.00

Amount expended..... 37,033.12

Overdrawn..... 8.12

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	14,357.05
Traveling expenses.....	187.33
Transportation of supplies (by wagon).....	3,122.01
Telegraph and telephone service.....	46.00
Subsistence supplies.....	2,234.27
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	2,813.69
Fuel.....	3,937.53
Stationery and office supplies.....	.60
Educational supplies.....	207.55
Medical supplies.....	123.61
Equipment, material, etc.....	4,100.27
Construction.....	5,382.65
Repairs (to plant).....	219.76
Miscellaneous.....	300.80
Total.....	37,033.12

Indian School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

Capacity, 135; enrollment, 171; average attendance, 165.

POSITIONS AND SALARIES.

Superintendent.....	\$2,500	Assistant seamstress.....	\$180
Principal.....	1,500	Laundress.....	480
Disciplinarian.....	840	Baker.....	300
Teacher.....	660	Cook.....	540
Do.....	630	Farmer.....	1,200
Do.....	540	Engineer.....	1,000
Kindergartner.....	600	General mechanic.....	720
Matron.....	780		
Assistant Matron.....	540	Total.....	13,610
Seamstress.....	600		

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1914.

Value of school plant, real property.....	\$141,923
Number of buildings.....	17
Number of employees.....	17
Total salaries.....	\$13,610
Average attendance of pupils.....	165
Enrollment.....	171
Capacity.....	135
Cost per capita, based on enrollment.....	¹ \$212
Cost per capita, based on average attendance.....	¹ \$219
Area of school lands cultivated.....	640 acres..
Value of products of school.....	\$8,574

¹This includes \$4,836.68 used in the transportation of goods and supplies. There was also expended

Superintendent's estimate of needs for 1916.

Support.....	\$33, 277
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
Total.....	39, 277
For support and education of 175 Indian pupils, including pay of superintendent.....	31, 725
For repairs and improvements.....	5, 000
Total.....	36, 725

The proposed bill provides \$31,725 for the support of 175 pupils, which includes the salary of the superintendent, \$2,500, and is estimated upon the basis observed in determining the former needs of this and similar schools. The attendance is steadily maintained considerably above the normal capacity of the school and its accommodations should be increased if they are to be available to the number of eligible children on the reservation not in school. \$5,000 is requested for repairs and improvements, which is 4.5 per cent of the value of the buildings, heating, water, and sewer systems and is \$1,000 less than the corresponding item appropriated last year. The total estimate for support and for general repairs and improvements is also less than the aggregate appropriation for these purposes last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that increase?

Mr. MERITT. It is a decrease, Mr. Chairman. We had appropriated last year \$37,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are correct.

Mr. CARTER. \$300 decrease.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000; for pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article eight, same treaty, \$1,000; in all, \$6,000.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Support of Shoshones, employees, etc., Wyo.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
Amount appropriated.....	\$6, 000. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	6, 000. 00
Amount expended.....	5, 648. 32
Unexpended balance.....	351. 68

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	5, 648. 32
SUPPORT OF SHOSHONES, EMPLOYEES, ETC., WYOMING, 1916—AMOUNT ASKED FOR,	\$6,000.

Indian population of Shoshones about 842.

This is the same amount as has been authorized in previous years, and is for the purpose of providing Indians with the services of the physician, teachers, and tradesmen called for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, with these Indians. Of the amount appropriated \$5,900 is paid out for the salaries of employees specified, and the remainder for iron and steel or such other needs as are believed to be most essential for the support and civilization of said Indians.

Article 8 of the treaty with the Eastern Band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, which was concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 673-677), provides in part as follows:

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS

"And it is further stipulated that such persons as common instruction from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than a hundred persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required."

Article 10 of said treaty provides:

"The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons."

The excess of \$900 in the salary list of 1915 and 1916 over that of 1914 is caused by the reestablishment of the position of farmer in accordance with treaty requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$25,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905, and to remain available until expended.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justification:

Irrigation system, Wind River Diminished Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Amount appropriated.....	50,000.00
Amount expended.....	49,363.31
Unexpended balance.....	636.69

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	37,157.23
Traveling expenses.....	345.33
Transportation of supplies.....	818.86
Telegraph and telephone service.....	60.35
Forage.....	2,051.46
Fuel.....	848.42
Stationery and office supplies.....	231.78
Equipment, material, etc.....	6,734.51
Construction.....	1,026.72
Miscellaneous.....	88.65
	49,363.31

There was also expended from the appropriation, without year, \$788.99, leaving a balance in this appropriation of \$34,316.78.

WYOMING, SHOSHONE, OR WIND RIVER PROJECT—\$25,000.

Area, 1,262 square miles.

Census, 1,724.

Irrigated by Indians, 5,800 acres.

Irrigated by whites, 7,018 acres, owned.

Irrigated by whites, 4,239 acres, leased.

Cost to June 30, 1914, \$668,660.11.

Estimated cost of project, \$1,000,000.

Value of lands, \$15 to \$50.

The amount requested for use on this project is for the purpose of maintaining the already constructed ditches and laterals and making

necessary to gates, flumes, checks, etc., and also making extensions to the various tracts of land as are induced to cultivate.

This project is scattered over a large area and requires the maintenance and operation of a large number and large mileage of ditches in order to serve the lands that are contemplated for irrigation.

This money is not for a new project, but is simply to continue one already begun and keep it in a state of progress instead of a state of retrogression.

This is an irrigation project. It is practically completed, and this is for the purpose largely of maintaining the canals.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For continuing the work of constructing roads and bridges within the diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, \$15,000, said sum to be reimbursed from any funds which are now or may hereafter be placed in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians.

Mr. MERITT. I submit the following justifications:

Roads and bridges, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. (reimbursable).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amount appropriated.....	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:	
Unexpended balance from previous year.....	9,513.03
Amount expended.....	9,511.97
Unexpended balance.....	1.06

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages, etc.....	6,854.36
Transportation of supplies.....	379.60
Equipment, material, etc.....	2,276.01
Total.....	9,511.97

ROADS AND BRIDGES, SHOSHONE RESERVATION, WYO.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913 contained an item appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for continuing the work of road and bridge construction on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, reimbursable from tribal funds. That was the first specific appropriation made for road work on the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation. At that time it was estimated that \$67,000 would be required to improve roads on the reservation, in order to place them in comparatively as good condition as those constructed outside the limits of the reservation by Fremont County, in which the reservation is located.

Approximately \$500 was the amount expended from this appropriation, the balance being reappropriated and used the fiscal year following, 1914. In addition to the reappropriation of this sum there was also appropriated \$1,000 to be used in investigating the condition of the roads and bridges on the Wind River or Shoshone Reservation, including the making of surveys, maps, plats, and other items necessary to estimate the cost of suitable and necessary roads and bridges. After the expenditure of the \$10,000 and the completion of the surveys, the estimated cost of the construction of roads and bridges yet necessary totaled \$111,032.21. Copies of the data compiled and complete report were forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate under date of December 27, 1913.

There was further appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year 1915 the sum of \$25,000, reimbursable from tribal funds. On November 15, 1914, approximately \$21,872 of this fund had been expended or authorized.

Under date of October 26, 1914, in reporting the progress being made, the superintendent states:

"The first appropriation of \$10,000 was expended principally in beginning the construction of a road from the agency to the reservation."

